







Archæological Papers

relating to the

Counties of Somerset, Wilts, Hants,
and Devon.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

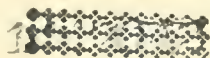
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The above Papers are reprinted from the *Transactions of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*,—*Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*;—*Notes and Queries for Wilts*;—and *Notes and Queries for Devon*, with three exceptions (Nos. 17, 18 and 19) hitherto unpublished. Several further illustrations are also included





RUINED TOWER,—OLDITCH COURT.

THORNCOMBE, DEVON.

Brook
OF
Somerset and Devon:

BARONS OF COBHAM IN THE COUNTY OF KENT:
THEIR LOCAL HISTORY AND DESCENT.

BY
W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

"WHY DOST THOU BUILD THE HALL, SON OF THE WINGED DAYS? THOU
LOOKEST FROM THY TOWERS TO-DAY: YET A FEW YEARES AND THE BLAST
OF THE DESERT COMES; IT HOWLS IN THY EMPTY COURT, AND WHISLES
ROUND THY HALF-WORN SHIELD."—*Ossian*.

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MDCCCXIX.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 23, line 2, for "9 Edw. II (1316), aged 76," read "25
Aug., 12 Edw. III (1339) aged 79."

Page 72, line 8, for "first," read "third"; line 25, for "Henry
Cobham," read "Henry Brook."

Page 64, line 17, for "Elizabeth," read "Margaret."

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Brook,

OF SOMERSET AND DEVON ; BARONS OF COBHAM, IN KENT.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

OLDITCH VILLAGE AND CHAPEL OF ST. MELOR'S.

AMID delightful rural surroundings, in the main upper reach of the valley of the Axe, the wayfarer, as he leaves the station of the railway junction to Chard, sets his foot on classic ground.

To the left, comparatively close by, nestled in luxuriant foliage, and glimmering richly in contrasting colour by being fabricated of spoil brought from giant Hamdon, is the ever-interesting Abbey of Ford ; where, in the early dawn of the twelfth century, the Cistercian founded a sanctuary, and established his home, under the fostering care of the earlier ancestors of the illustrious Courtenay, many of whom sleep in unmarked sepulchres beneath its shadow, for the consecrated structure wherein they were laid at rest has vanished, and its site is almost unknown. But the larger portion of the dwelling-

place of the monk has happily survived, and in the creation of its beautiful front the "spirit" of its architect, builder, and last abbot—Thomas Chard, who surrendered his tasteful home to the rapacious Henry—still "walks abroad."

Under the direction of a succeeding secular possessor, the shade of another renowned name haunts its precincts, that of the famous Inigo Jones : but his alterations, however excellent in themselves, were altogether alien to the Abbot's design, inharmonious and unfortunate. His employer, who spent large sums on the work, was a person, the turn of whose mind was, presumably, equally incongruous with the traditions of the Abbey. This was Edmond Prideaux, learned in the law, and Attorney-General to the Lord Protector Cromwell, by whom he was created a baronet. He, fortunately pre-deceased his powerful patron, and so probably escaped being sent to Tyburn at the re-entry of the Stuart. Not so fortunate his son, namesake, and successor, famed for his extensive learning, for which he was styled "the Walking Encyclopædia." He had entertained the unfortunate Monmouth when on one of his western progresses, and after Sedgmoor, although Mr. Prideaux remained at home, and took no part in the insurrection, he was nevertheless, on very slender presumption, deemed to be implicated, seized, and sent to the Tower. And it is related, he was handed over by the amiable James II—the prisoner being a rich man—to the brutal Jefferys as a "present" : who, had he not been so valuable a prize, would doubtless have hanged him, but by whom he was ultimately released, on paying that atrocious disgrace to the ermine, fifteen thousand pounds ; and so, both father and son rest in peace in the Chapter House of the Abbey.

One further curious and interesting association claims notice. Here resided for a few years, at the commencement of the present century, the celebrated jurist, Jeremy Bentham, the quiet solitude of the place being doubtless congenial to the contemplation of his philosophic investigations.

Dismissing from our thoughts the Abbey—a most alluring subject, whose antecedents have occupied the attention of many investigators—a sharp turn to the right discloses the path that leads to the locality where our story takes its beginning, and which, expanding in its development as we pursue it, becomes second to none in the west-country in historic interest. A tree and bush shadowed lane, rising in easy elevation for about a mile's length, brings us to a gate on the right, where a trackway through a few pleasant meadows, ascending and descending in typical Devonian sequence, takes us to Olditch village,—for village it is, though of small dimensions—that includes two old farm-houses (one very antient), a trio or so of cottages, an elementary school-house, together with the usual adjunct, by rustic euphemism termed “a house of call,” but otherwise known as the wayside public-house.

The origin of this hamlet—an outpost of Olditch Court, which is located a short distance beyond—is soon apparent. The long building that faces us as we leave our meadow path, although now in large measure modernized to the requirements of a farm-house, still displays along its front considerable traces of venerable antiquity, that take us back five centuries into the past. The eastern portion, a building of some size and still fairly intact, assures the practised eye that it was originally a Chapel dedicated to the service of the Most High. A glance within the building immediately confirms it. There is an open waggon-shaped roof of close-set oak ribs, but little injured. At the east end, the pointed arch, splays, and sill of a window, now walled up, appear, the mullions and tracery gone. In the north wall is a similar but smaller window, also walled up, the arched mouldings and jambs visible from the outside. Beneath the east window, on each side, above where stood the antient altar, are two brackets or perks, whereon were probably placed figures of the patron saints of the Chapel and the mother Church of the parish. High up in the west wall is a small window, from which the inhabitants of the

adjoining house could observe the service. There is no piscina remaining, and the original side doorway was situate probably where the large opening appears, the structure being now used as a barn.

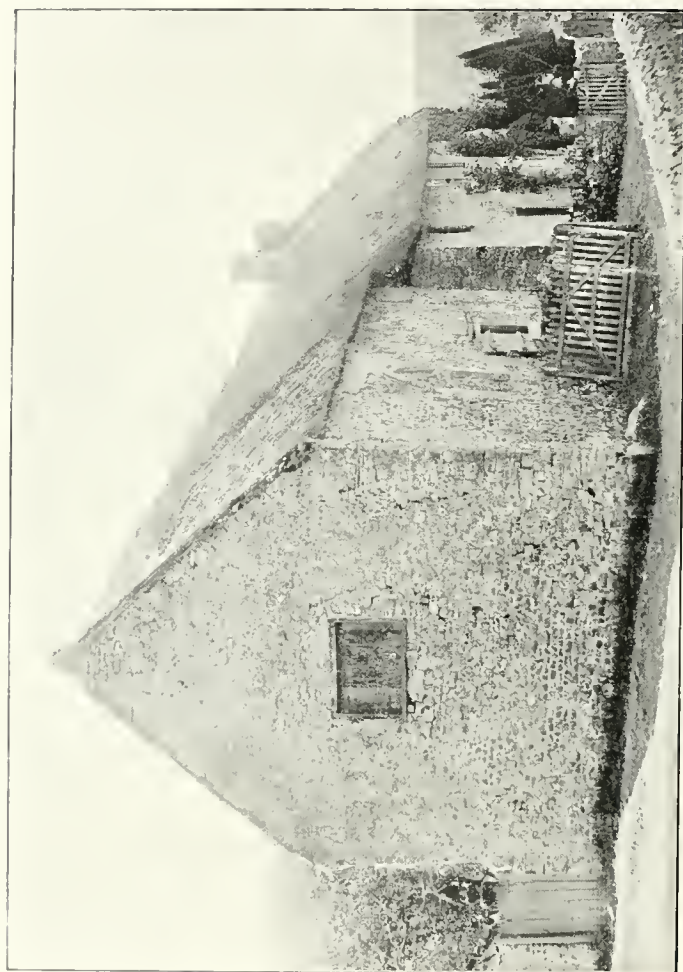
Stretching westward from the Chapel, joined to it, and bearing evidence of the whole having been one continuous and coeval erection, is the now farm-house, the further end still shewing much evidence of the architectural features of the original structure. The pointed arch of the doorway, flanked with narrow lancet windows, others above and behind, together with a regular set in the gable, strongly grilled with iron, and built into walls of great thickness, take us back to the concluding years of the fourteenth century ; and here, it may be, resided the priest that ministered in the adjoining sanctuary.

Of the identification of this venerable and interesting structure, it is believed no description appears in any county history ; nor is there that we are aware of, any local account or tradition extant respecting it, and but for a passing memorandum in the *Register* of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, relative to a breach of ecclesiastical discipline connected with the parish, no information as to its history would have been available. This reference, with commentary, Dr. Oliver supplies.

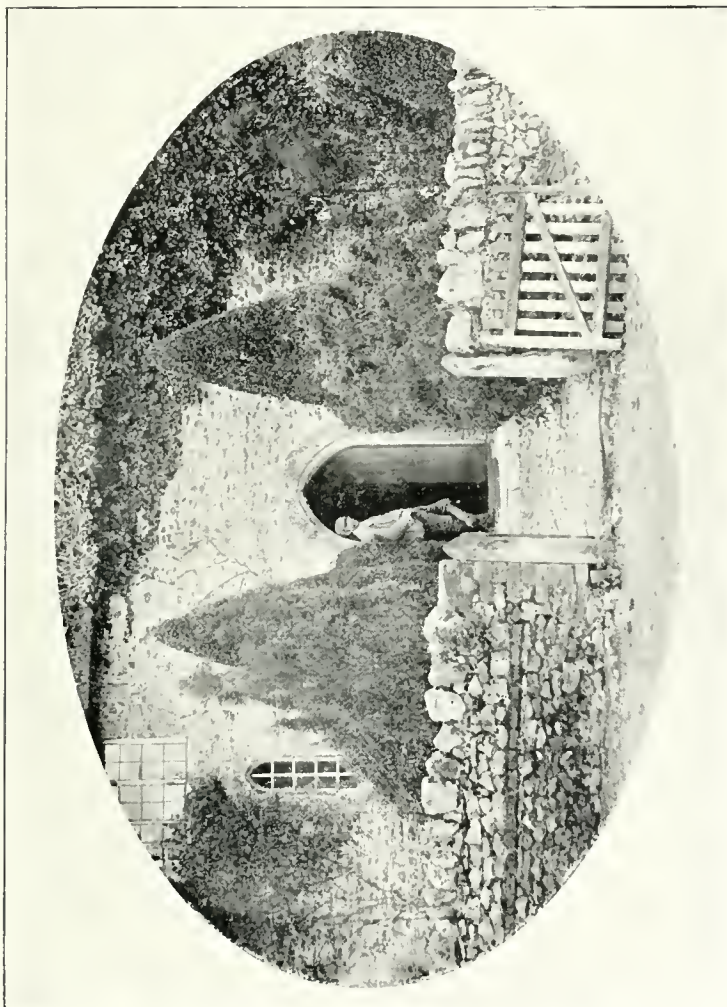
“In this parish (Thorncombe), dependant on the parochial church, I have met with two Chapels. One I think at Holditch, viz. the Chapel of St. Melorus ; “*Capella Sancti Melori infra fines et limites parochie de Thorncombe*,” as Bishop Stafford describes it in a deed dated Crediton, 29th Jan., 1411-12, (*Reg.*, vol. i, p. 143) the parish church and chapel of St. Melorus having been placed under an interdict, the Bishop granted relaxation of the same. The other of St. James, at Legh-Barton, which is mentioned in a lease of Abbot William White, of Ford, 7th Dec., 1490.

If we may credit the *Legenda Sanctorum*, compiled by Bishop Gaudison, St. Melorus was the son of Melianus, King of Cornwall, by his wife Aurilla, a lady of Devon ; that at seven years of age he lost his royal father ; that his uncle, Rivoldus, by his father's side, returning from abroad cruelly treated the youth, and at length contrived his decapitation.” [A parish in Cornwall is called after this saint—St. Mellion, in east Cornwall, mid-way between Saltash and Callington.]

In point of age this structure is apparently of the same date as Olditch Court. As there is no record of the grant of a private oratory to that mansion, as was usual to dwellings of



CHAPEL OF ST. MELORUS, OLDITCH VILLAGE.



PRESUMED PRIEST'S HOUSE, CHAPEL OF ST. MELORUS.

such importance, it is not improbable that the Brook family—the parish church being a considerable distance off—helped to found, or support it, and occasionally worshipped there, using it instead of a domestic chapel.

Leaving Olditch village, our path, traversing two or three fields further in the same direction, brings us to Olditch Court.

Olditch Court.

OLDITCH COURT ! Here our little history practically begins, and halting as we enter its leafy precincts, and glancing round, the query presents itself, where are the evidences of its former existence : where stood the mansion of the knightly Brooks, or the ruins thereof, so few and indistinct are the vestiges that remain to arrest the eye.

In a most retired spot, situate on a pleasant plateau, garished with fine trees, and still exhibiting evidence of that indefinable distinction which continues to linger around these old places of gentle origin with inextinguishable charm : overlooking southerly, a spur of the Axe valley that extends beneath, and which gradually shallowing, is lost in the rising ground stretching upward to the Dorsetshire hills, known as Lambert's and Conig's castles, bounding the scene on the north, is the site—for little beside is visible—of Olditch Court.

What time and change has spared is soon described. Immediately at the entrance, and still dignified as Olditch Court, is a small and modern farm-house, but a scrutiny of its front shews that in it was incorporated a portion of what was apparently the gate-house of the mansion. This is indicated by a wide, depressed arch, now filled up and almost hidden by ivy, a pointed doorway by its side, strikingly similar in form to that found in the old chapel-house in the village, and a buttress, the intervening windows being of seventeenth century work, after the place had passed out of the possession of the Brooks. Within, a few old features have been preserved,

a trio of pointed arches opposite the larger one, which led into a demolished portion of the original fabric, and a couple of plain fireplaces of large dimensions.

Behind this building is the site of the Court. All that now exists of its structure is the portion of a tower of considerable height, clad with magnificent ivy. It appears to have been square in form, with a circular angle for a stairway. Leading from it is a comparatively large space, irregularly and tumultuously hillocked, shewing here and there, where bare of grassy covering, foundations of massive masonry. This comprises everything elsewhere to be seen, and in the absence of careful excavations, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get an approximate idea of the ground-plan of the vanished edifice, but it may be surmised the ruined tower formed one of its angles.

The date of its erection may be assigned to the first half of the fourteenth century, and a license to crenellate (otherwise castellate) it, was granted 20 Rich. II, 1396. The Brooks doubtless continued to reside in it, until their purchase of Weyeroft, and then probably alternately at both places, Weyeroft apparently getting the preference, until their final migration to baronial Cobham.

Lysons records "that in 1773 there were considerable remains of the old mansion and the chapel, some traces of which are still to be seen." As to the Chapel, there is no record that we know of, of the grant of an oratory to Olditch. The site and estate were purchased in 1714, by William Bragge, Esq., of Sadborough, from Mr. John Bowditch, to whose family they had been conveyed by Lord Mountjoy.

Of its social history, a remarkable, but by no means unusual incident in those lawless times—when might, actuated by fierce party feeling, constituted right of reprisal or injury among the "nobles" of the land—befel Olditch. Its origin, in our modern and comparatively tame amenities, would be classed as political, but in those days desperately partizan, and

occurred during the wars of the Roses. The Brooks were staunch adherents of the house of York, and this Sir Edward Brook "was consulted by Richard, Duke of York, as 'a man of great witte and much experience:'" and was with the York faction at their first victory at St. Alban's, in 1455; the depredator of their home, a strong supporter of the rival Lancaster, in whose cause he ultimately lost his head at Newcastle, in 1461, after the battle of Towton. He was James Butler, Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire, and Lord Treasurer of England to Henry VI; and the then owner of Olditch, Edward Brook, who fought in several battles under the Yorkist banner, was the first Lord Cobham of that name, son of Sir Thomas Brook, who married Joan Braybroke, Lady of Cobham.

The record of this raid is preserved among the Harleian MSS.: the date is not given, but it must have taken place between 1449-61; and the document gives a graphic description of the proceedings. It is superscribed:

Articles of the great wrongs, injuries, grevances, and trespasses, that Jamys, Erle of Wyltshire, and his servantes, hath don to Edward Broke, Lord Cobham, and his servantes.

First—When the said lord was pesibelly in his maner of Holdyche, in Devonshire, the said Erle ymagenyng to hute the said lord, the third of Janier last passed, at Holdyche forsayd, wyth many other of his servantes to the nombre of CC., and mo', of the whiche Rob't Cappys, esquier was on, with force and armes arayd in man'r of werre, that is to say, jackys, saletts, bowys, arowys, swerdis, longbedeves, gleves, gonnyys, colu'yns, with many other ablements of werre, bisegid, the said Lord Cobh'm there at tyme beyng in his place, and hym assauted contynuelly by the space of v owres, as hit had be in lande of werre. And at that tyme ther, the sayd erle, wyth his sayd servantes, brake a smythis house, beyng ten'nt of the sayd lord Cobh'm, and there toke oute grete sleggys and many harrys of yryn, and pykeys and mattockys to have mynye the sayd lord Cobh'm is place. And there, at that tyme, the dorys of the said lord is stablys and barnys brake, and his cornys beyng in the sayd barnys, to a grete notabell value, wych thaire horses yete, wasted, defoulyd, and distroid. And dyv's goodis of the sayd lord beyng in the said stablys, that is to say sadellys, bridell, peyterett, croperys, and also tronkys, clothesackys, stuffed with conveniett stufte to his estate, for he was purposyd to remove frothens to his place of Wycrofte, to a grete notabell value, toke and bare away to the utt'myst dishonur and shame to sayd lord, and grete hurte in lusing of hys sayd goodes.

Also the sayd erle, lat at Dorchest'r, by hys grete labour, excitati'n and steryng hath caused the sayd lord Cobh'm, and Piers hys brother, wyth other of the sarvantes of the sayd lord, to be endyted of felonye, wyth oute cause or dese'vyng of thym, the which owneth as well to the destrucc'on of the said lord and hys brother, is p'sones and his sayd servantes as to the corrup'con of thaire blood."—From Pulman's *Book of the Axe*, and noticed by Mr. Waller in *Archæologia Cantiana*.

The "Robert Cappys esquier, who was one" that joined the "Erle" in this disgraceful foray, was a neighbour (?) of Lord Cobham's, and lived in the adjoining estate of Beerhall, which he inherited by marriage with Elizabeth daughter of John Jew, and widow of Sir John Hody. "This woman," says Pole, "disinherited her eldest son and conveyed her land, part unto Sir William Hody—Chief Baron—and part unto her issue by Cappis, betwixt whose issue their contynewed a long contencion. But it is now in ye possession of a younger house issued from Sir William Hody."

It would appear from the foregoing account that Lord Cobham was staying at Olditch at the time of the "assaut," engaged in packing some of his "stuffe" in "tronkis" and other receptacles, prior to their removal to his other seat at Weycroft, about two miles distant, and had deposited the same in the stables and outhouses, ready for transit. Notwithstanding the "200 and mo'" retainers "Erle Jamys" brought with him, their "sleggys" and weapons of "werre," and the "five owres" attack; the "besegid" appear to have successfully resisted an entrance into the mansion, and the raiders contented themselves with pillaging the stables and outhouses, and carrying off the goods packed for removal. Lord Cobham probably left Olditch as soon as things were quiet, for Cobham in Kent: passing Dorchester on his way, the "Erle" apparently following and continuing the persecution, by there getting Sir Edward and his brother Peter, "endytet for felonye."

A similar outrage to this was made by Robert Willoughby, afterward Lord Willoughby de Broke, of Beer-Ferrers, on his almost neighbour on the opposite side of the river Tamar, Richard Edgcumbe, of Cothele, in 1470; and a document in the possession of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe gives a description of it with claim, couched in almost exactly similar language. The bottom of the quarrel was also, their adherence to the opposing Roses, although afterward they both held high



PORION OF GATEWAY, OLDDITCH COURT

office under the amalgamated rule of Henry VII. The well-known incident of the Courtenays sallying forth at night from Tiverton Castle to Upcott, sacking his residence first, and afterwards slaying the old lawyer, Radford, because he was "of counsel" to their opponent Bonville, described in the Paston letters, happened about the same time.

This lawless method of deciding quarrels was never legalized in England, but the shifting governments at that era, whose adherents were alternately guilty of this guerilla warfare, were either too weak or careless to effectually suppress it: if they did not secretly connive at it, as each had opportunity.

The Manor of Olditch.

"THE parish of Thornecomb," to quote the quaint language of Pole, "is the uttermost lymytt of Devonshire, and is an island compassed about w'ith Dorsetshire and Somersetshir on ye west; and took his name of ye Saxon names Thorn and Cumb, wh'ch is a familiar name in most parts, and signifieth a bot-tome, or lowe ground, subject unto thornes."

The principal manor of the parish had been given to, and belonged to the Abbey of Ford. The descent of the manor of Olditch and its acquisition by Brook, is thus described by the above historian.

"It was first belonging to the family of Flemyng, and was by Richard Flemyng given in marriage unto William de Sancer, a Norman, with Jone, daughter of the said Richard; which William with his wife and children revolting from King John unto the French king, the said manor was seized into the king's hands. But the said Richard so much prevailed with the king, that he restored it unto him again, and left it unto William Flemyng his son, and he unto William his son, which gave it and all other his lands to Reginald de Mohun, which Reginald alienated it unto Henry de Broc (or as now called Brooke) in which family it continued from the reign of King Henry III, unto the first of James, that Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, being attainted, the said king gave this manor, with other lands, unto Charles Blount, Lord Montjoy, created by the aforesaid king, Earl of Devonshire, and he conveyed the same unto Montjoy, his base supposed son, who now enjoyeth the same."

"The family of Brooke long continued their dwelling in this place."

Similar to Pole, Risdon speaks of Thornecombe being "subject to thorns and briars (if manurance did not prevent it),

unto which it is naturally prone," and gives the text of the transfer mentioned by Pole.

Willielmus le Sancar Normanus, tenuit Manerium de Holdich tempore Regis Johannis de Richardo le Fleming et idem Rich. ei dedit in Maritagio cum Johanna Filia sua, quae in separatione Anglorum et Normanorum remansit ad fidem Regis Franciae una cum pueris, quo facto Rex sesivit.

And adds "that this manor was given by the King to the Lord Reginald Mohun, who in the time of King Henry III, gave the same to one of the ancestors of the Lord Cobham." But Pole's description of the descent is probably the correct one.

This Sir Reginald de Mohun is supposed to have acquired so large a portion of the Fleming property, by his presumed—but not absolutely authenticated—marriage with Avice or Hawis, a daughter of William Fleming, as his first wife. He was munificently inclined toward the Church, was the Founder of the Cistercian Abbey of Newenham, and a great benefactor to the similar foundation at Tor-Mohun, where he died, 20th January, 1257. Its possession by the Brooks continued for about three centuries and half.

The six succeeding Barons of Cobham, following Sir Thomas Brook, who married Joan Braybroke, heiress to the barony, held Olditch until the attainder of its last unfortunate possessor, Henry Brook, tenth Lord Cobham, K.G., in whom the title expired. In 1604, James I gave it to Charles Mountjoy, Earl of Devon.

The Manor of Weycroft.

THE early descent of the Manor of Weycroft, or Wycroft, antiently Wigoft, prior to its acquisition by Sir Thomas Brook, is somewhat obscure as related by historians in collation with the *Visitations* and the remaining deeds of transfer, but a fairly complete account may be made out. It is situate about a mile east of Axminster, on the road leading to Chard.

Its first recorded possessors appear to have been Adam and Henry de Gelond or Galland, and named of the place "de

Wigoft," who held it temp. Henry II (1154-89). Henry de Gelond or de Wigoft, gave it to his son John, last of that name, "in marriage," with Joan, daughter of Richard de Chudderlegh (of Chudderlegh, in Bickleigh, east Devon), temp. Edw. II (1307-27), by whom he had issue Joan his daughter and heiress, the wife of John Gobodeslegh, "sometime written de Wicroft." They had issue Thomazine, who married John Christenstow, and had issue William Christenstow, of Wyeroft, who died without issue, and Alice his sister and heiress, the wife of John Dennys, of Bradford, in North Devon, whose grandson was Thomas Dennys, subsequently of Holcombe-Burnell.*

"It appears," says Pole,

"that William Christenstow, who died in King Richard II's time (1377-99), had made some grant (of Wyeroft) to Sir Thos. Brooke, Knt., which being imperfect, Sir Thomas Brooke his son, had a new grant from Thomas Dennys, grandchild of Alice, sister of William Christenstow, and in recompense granted unto Dennys his manor of Holcombe-Burnell, anno 9 Henry VI, 1418."

This account must be read in conjunction with the following.

"Original deeds relating to the purchase of Weycroft are still in existence. By one of them dated 1395, Robert Deyghere, of Crukern, and Avicia his wife, daughter and heir of Adam Wyeroft, convey to Sir Thomas "the manor of Wyeroft and its appurtenances"; and by another, dated 1397, Robert Digher and Avicia his wife, daughter and heir of Adam Gobald, of Wyeroft, convey the manor to Philip Holman, clerk, and John Swaldale. This deed is attached to a later one, dated "*die Jovis proximi post festum sancti Luce evangeliste*," 9 Henry IV, 1407, by which Holman and Swaldale convey the said manor to Thomas Brook, the younger."—Pulman's *Book of the Axe*, p. 579.

It is probable these parties were intermediate holders of the manor, or some part of it, derived from William Christenstow or his assigns, whose interest Sir Thomas Brook, senior, purchased, and subsequently his son completed the title and possession by exchange of lands at Holcombe-Burnell with Thomas Dennys, the grandson of Alice Christenstow, sister and heiress of her brother William, whose interest in Wyeroft had descended to him.

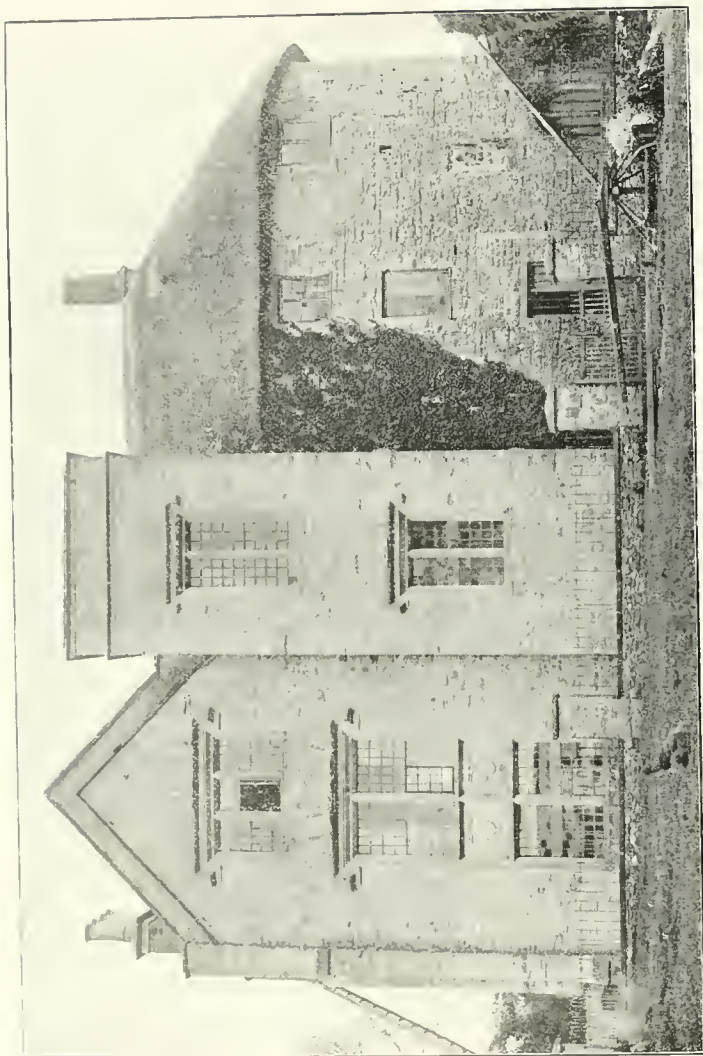
* Arms of Chudderlegh, *Argent, on a chevron sable, three acorns or, between three ravens heads erased sable*; of Gobodesley, *Party per pale argent and sable, an eagle displayed double-necked sable and or*; of Christenstow, of Wyeroft, *Azure, a bend indented or and ermine, between two cotizes ermine*; of Dennys, *Ermine, a chevron between three Danish axes gules*.

The manor of Holcombe-Burnell had been possessed from a very early date by the family of de Kaul or Kaile, whose last male owner appears to have been John Kaile, son of Thomas Kaul, *alias* Kaile, temp. Rich. II (1377-99); and in the *Visitation* for 1564, it is set down that Sir Thomas Brook married Johanna the daughter and heir of John Kaile, and so presumably acquired the manor; and it is added that Thomas Brook, his son, "*qui cum prædicta Johanna matre ejus venderunt manerium prædictum Thomae Dennys ar.*" But the herald is evidently in error as to Sir Thomas Brook marrying a daughter of Thomas Kaile; no such alliance is on record. Sir Thomas doubtless purchased it, about the same time he acquired the part interest in Weycroft, and exchanged it with Thomas Dennys to complete the title, the entry in the *Visitation* confirming Pole's account. There was a family of Kaile or Kaul that held lands at Chard, where also Sir Thomas Brook had considerable possessions. Arms of Kaul—*Quarterly embattled argent and sable.*

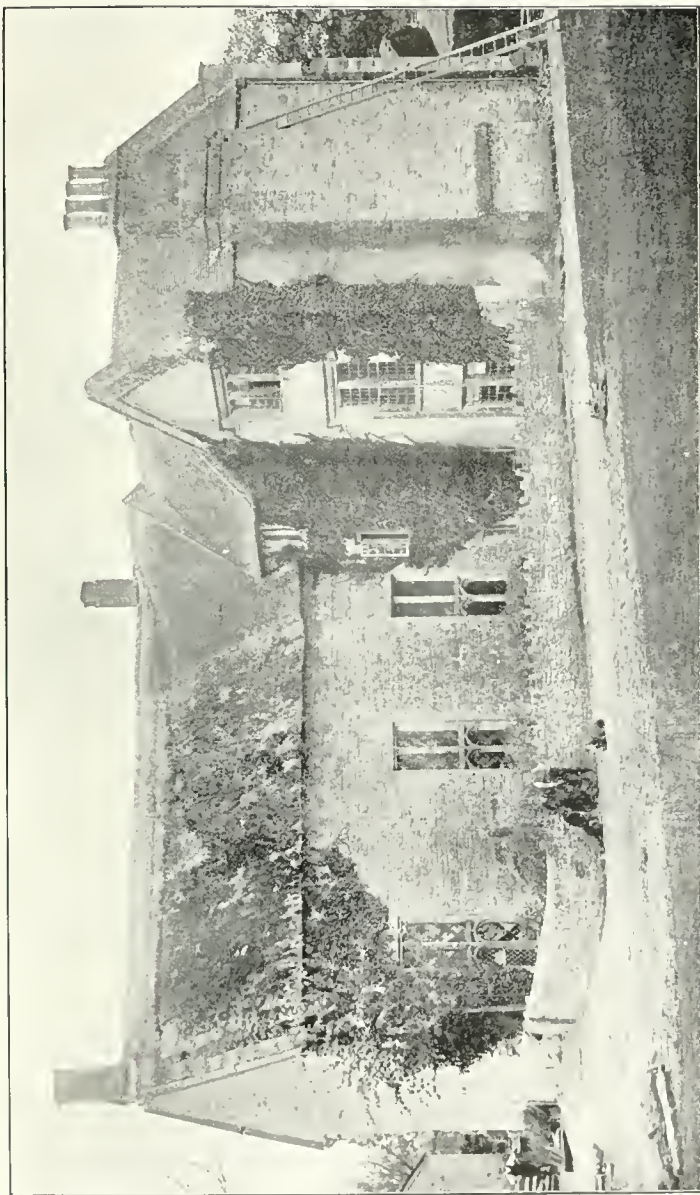
At the death of Dame Johanna and the migration of her son to Cobham, the glory appears to have departed from Weycroft, and Risdon writing about 1630, remarks—

"Sir Thomas Broke, the father of him that married with Joan Bray Broke, who brought the barony of Cobham into that family, built here, on the rising of an hill, a fair new house, castle-like, and enclosed a large and spacious park, being a very pleasant scite over the river, and hath a good prospect. It continued in this family until the attainder of the Lord Cobham, in the reign of King James, who gave it to Charles (Blount), late Earl of Devon, whose feoffees have sold it unto Mr. Bennet, Sheriff of London. The park is destroyed, and the house begins to decay for want of a worthy dweller to make his abode there."

Weycroft still exhibits in some degree a measure of its antient importance, is most picturesquely situated on a knoll overlooking the Axe river and valley, and there is a portion of the avenue remaining leading from the mansion across a field in the direction of Axminster. There are also remains of buildings, walls with arches built up, extending south of the present house, the site being now a garden.



WEYCROFT



WEYCROFT.

Brook,

OF LE BROOK, IN ILCHESTER, SOMERSET,
OLDITCH, IN THORNCOMBE, AND WEYCROFT, IN AXMINSTER,
DEVON.

THE earliest location of the family of Brook, and from which they presumably derived their name, was from a village so called near Ilchester. Collinson thus refers to it.

"At Ilchester without the walls toward Montacute, was an antient village called *Brook*, or *the Brook*, whence a family of great antiquity derived the name of *at Brook*, and *de la Brook*, this being the place of their usual residence. There are some faint mentions of this family in times approaching the Norman invasion, but in the time of Henry III (1216-72) and Edw. I (1272-1307), we can speak with certainty of the owners of this place, who had therein manorial rights under the commonalty of the town of Ilchester."

I.—**William de Broc**, or *de Brook*, lord of the manor of Brook, appears to have been the first of these, who died 15 Henry III (1231), leaving a son *Henry*.

II.—**Henry de Brook**. He is apparently the Henry de Broc, described by Pole as acquiring the manor of Olditch from Sir Reginald de Mohun, who died about 1257. He married **Nicholca**, daughter of BRYAN DE GORITZ, *dominus de Kingesdun*. There was a Brian de Goritz, of Chipping-Blandford, Dorset, temp. Edw. II, whose arms were—*l'aire, five fusils conjoined in bend gules*. They left a son *Henry*.

III.—**Henry de Brook** married **Elizabeth** and deceased 18 Edw. II (1324), leaving a son *John*.

IV.—**John de Brook**. He held at his death, 22 Edw. III (1348), "the manor of Brook, and a messuage with a curtilage and garden, and one earneate of land, without the town of Illechester, of the commonalty of that town, and also lands at Sock-Dennis, Bishopston, and Kingston." He married **Joan**, daughter of SIR JOHN BRADSTONE, Knt.—probably of the Gloucestershire family of that name, of whom Thomas de Bradestone, a Knight-Banneret, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from 25th February, 1342, to 3rd April, 1360, in which year he died—and was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, who died about 1370, leaving an only daughter and

heiress, married to Walter de la Pole : their arms—*Argent, on a canton gules, a rose or, barbed vert.* John de Brook left a son *Thomas*.

V.—**Thomas de Brook.** He granted, 31 Edw. III (1358), “to Thomas Waryn and his heirs a certain yearly rent of twenty pounds, payable out of his lands and tenements in *la Broke juxta Ivelchester*, and in the town of Ivelchester.” He married **Constance**, the daughter of . . . **MARKENSFELD**, died 41 Edw. III (1368), leaving a son *Thomas*. The arms of Markenfield, of York, are given as *Argent, on a bend sable, three bezants*.

VI.—**Thomas de Brook.** He is included by Pole among “the men of best worth in Devon,” during the reigns of Rich. II, Henry IV, and Henry V (1377-1413), and styles him *Sir Thomas Brooke, de Holditch, Kut.* In him we reach the most important member of the family while resident in the west, owing in large measure to his marriage with the wealthy widow of Robert Chedder, which gave him considerable influence in the counties of Somerset and Devon.

He was Sheriff of Somerset (1389) ; Sheriff of Devon, 17 Rich. II (1394), 4 Henry IV (1403) ; Knight of the Shire for Somerset, 10, 11, 15, 20, and 21 Rich. II (1388-98), 1, 3, 5, and 11 Henry IV (1400-11), and 1 and 5 Henry V (1414-19).

Sir Thomas Brook married **Johanna**, second daughter and coheiress of **SIMON HANAP**, or **HANHAM**, of Gloucestershire (according to Hutchins so denominated from a place of that name, situate a short distance east of Bristol) and widow of Robert Chedder, Mayor of that city in 1360-1, who died 1382-4 ; and by whom she had four sons. She held in dower extensive landed possessions, and several advowsons, in Somerset, Gloucester, and Dorset, which passed at her death to Thomas Chedder, her only surviving son by this marriage. This family of Chedder will be further referred to.*

* Arms of Brook, of Olditch—*Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable ;* of Chedder, *Sable, a chevron ermine, between three escallops argent ;* of Hanham, *Quarterly or and gules, over all on a bend engrailed sable, three crosses formé fitché of the first.*

By her second husband, Sir Thomas Brook, she appears to have had two sons, *Thomas* and *Michael*.

Between the years 1395 and 9 Henry IV (1407), Sir Thomas purchased the manor of Weycroft, in the parish of Axminster, situate about a mile from that town, and three from Olditch; and there erected a residence of castellated form, on a picturesque eminence overlooking the river and valley of the Axe. Although, apparently from traces left, much of the original structure has been destroyed, the portion remaining is of considerable size, and if somewhat modernized, its antient features have been tolerably well preserved by subsequent repairs. In the extension of the building, at the rear, what was once the hall still exists, with side windows of transomed and cusped lights, and a handsome chimney-piece in the gable end; as shown in the illustration.

An important event was now about to happen which raised the family of Brook to their highest position, and withdrew them soon after from their pleasant squire-built residence in this Devonshire valley, to the grand associations of baronial Cobham, in the fertile plains of Kent.

This was the marriage of Thomas Brook, their eldest son, born about 1391, with Joan Braybroke, the daughter, only surviving child, and sole heiress of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, in Kent, by her second husband Sir Nicholas Braybroke.

On February 26th, 11 Henry IV (1409-10), a contract was entered into between Sir Thomas Brook of the one part, and Sir John Oldeastle, and the Lady Joan, his wife, on the other (he was her fourth husband), that his son Thomas should marry Joan the daughter of the latter, before the Feast of Pentecost, next ensuing, if God should grant them life—*si Deus illis vitam concedit*.

On 29th November, 1417, Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, granted a license to Thomas Brook, Esq., and Joan his wife, to have a domestic chapel or oratory, "*infra Mans-*

ionem suam de Wycroft in Parochiâ de Axminstre."

The death of Sir Thomas, according to the inscription on the brass is placed as occurring on the 23rd January, 1419, 5 Henry IV; but the year is probably an error, as the probate of his will was granted 5th February, 1417-8.

In 1427, a license

"To enclose a park of eight hundred acres and to crenellate the mansion was granted to Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, Sir Thomas Brooke, Sir Giles Daubeney and others, who appear to have been acting as his co-trustees, probably in connection with a settlement made in 1410, on the marriage of the (then) owner, Sir Thomas Brooke, with Joan Braybroke. With stones and lime to enclose, crenellate, turrellate and embattle their Manor (House) of Wycroft, in Axminstre, and make a park there, with all liberties and franchises, so that no one should flee into it, or enter to seize anyone without leave—*Manerium suum de Wycroft in Axminstre, cum petris et calcis includere krenellare et battellare et octingentas acras terre et bosci in Axminstre includere et parcum inde facere possint.*"—Pulman's *Book of the Axe*, p. 579.

In the enclosing of this park, an incident not uncommon of its kind occurred, pertinent to such operations, that of obstructing or closing certain rights of way belonging to neighbouring owners and the public, over the said park, and causing a dispute thereby.

At Shute, about four miles from Weycroft, there resided at that date Sir William Bonville, afterward Lord Bonville, K.G., of Chewton-Mendip, executed after the second battle of St. Albans, in 1460-61. He was the grandson of Sir William Bonville, of Shute, who died in 1407-8, to whose will "Monsieur Thomas Brooke," the husband of Lady Johanna was appointed an overseer. It is easy to see how the dispute arose, as between them.

On the other side of the valley, and nearly opposite Weycroft, is an estate or manor called Uphay, which belonged to Sir William Bonville; and the residence thereon, which his family probably occasionally occupied, appears to have been of sufficient consideration for Bishop Brantyngham to grant him a licence for a domestic chapel there, 24th July, 1375—a further licence for the same object being granted or renewed by Bishop Lacy on 8th May, 1421.

By the imparking such a large tract of land as eight hundred



SIR THOMAS AND DAME JOHANNA BROOK.

THORNCOMBE CHURCH DEVON.

acres, by the widowed Lady Johanna and her son Sir Thomas, doubtless some public rights of way from Uphay and elsewhere across it, had been obstructed or stopped.

Accordingly the matter was referred to Nicholas Wysbeche, Abbot of the adjacent Abbey of Newenham, and others for adjustment, who, observes Mr. Davidson—

“Was appointed with five of his neighbours a mediator in a dispute between Sir William Bonville, of Shute, and Joan the widow of Sir Thomas Brooke, arising from the obstruction of several public roads and paths in the foundation and enclosure of the park at Weycroft by the lady and her son. The transcript of an instrument has been preserved which recites the circumstances of the case at great length, and concluded with an award, which as the Abbot was nominated by the Lady Brooke, does credit to his justice as an umpire, as well as to his hospitality; for, after deciding on every point in favour of Sir William Bonville, and directing all the ways to be thrown open to the public, it concludes by directing the knight and the lady should ride amicably together to Newenham Abbey on a day appointed, where they should exchange a kiss in token of peace and friendship, and dine together at the Abbot's table. The deed is dated at Axminster, 13th August, 1428.”

Lady Johanna Brook survived her second husband just twenty years, and died on 10th April, 1437, and they were both buried at the east end of the north aisle of Thorncombe *old* church, where two fine brass effigies were placed to their memory on a stone in the pavement, with a ledger inscription and four shields. The figures have fortunately been preserved, but only a small portion of the inscription remained, and the shields were gone. The new church at Thorncombe does not occupy the same site as the former one, but the effigies have been preserved and inserted in another stone and placed in a relative position therein on a low tomb, with this restored inscription around them :

“*Here lyth Sir Thomas Brook Knyghte the whiche dyed the .xxiii day of Janniere the yere of our lord MCCCC & XLIX and the fyfte yere of Kyng Harry the V. Also here lyth dame Johan Brook the wyfe of the sayde Thomas the whiche died the x day of Apryll: The yere of our lord MCCCC & XXXVIJ and the .xx yere of Kyng Harry the .vj: on whois Soules God haue mercy & pite that for es dyed on the Rode tree. amen.*”

The effigies are two of the most distinguished to be found

remaining of that era. Sir Thomas is clad in a long gown, with deep dependant sleeves, guarded with fur around the skirt and collar, and pulled in at the waist by a belt studded with roses. Within the gown a second garment appears, with four rows of fur around the skirt. His hair is polled, and his feet rest on a greyhound couchant, collared. Lady Johanna wears a long robe fastened across the breast by a cordon with tassells, over a plain gown. Her hair is dressed in semi-mitre shape, and confined by a richly jewelled net, over which is placed the cover-chief, edged with embroidery, and dependant to the shoulders. At her feet is a little lap-dog, collared and belled. Both wear the collar of S.S., their arms are in tightly-fitting sleeves, and the hands are raised in prayer.

At the death of Lady Johanna Brook, the large possessions she had held in dower of her first husband Robert Chedder, which included the manor of Cheddar and the advowson of the Chantry of our Blessed Lady in the church there, was inherited by her only surviving son by him, Thomas Chedder (ob. 1442-3), who had married a Devonshire lady, Isabel Scobahull, of South-Pool, a parish in the southernmost angle of that county.

Thomas Brook, her eldest son by her second husband, succeeded to Olditch, Weycroft, Brook-Ivelchester, and other landed property of considerable extent belonging to his father—and he had made a distinguished match with Joan Braybroke, only daughter and heiress of the Lady of Cobham, in Kent.

Of the other son, Michael Brook, we get no account, and he probably died without issue.

VII.—**SIR THOMAS BROOK**, the son of Sir Thomas Brook and the Lady Johanna, was born about 1391, he being twenty-six years of age at the death of his father, 23rd January, 1417-8. He was Knight of the Shire for Dorset, 1 Henry V (1413-4): for the county of Somerset, 8 Henry V (1420-1),

and 1 and 5 Henry VI (1422-3 and 1426-7), and was knighted between 1416 and 1422.

His marriage with *Joan*, only surviving child and sole heiress of *JOAN DE LA POLE*, Lady of Cobham, by her second husband *SIR REGINALD BRAYBROKE*, took place in 1409-10, and she proved a prolific mother, bringing him ten sons and four daughters. Of the sons (1) *Edward*, eldest son and heir was summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writs from 13th January, 1444-5 (23 Henry VI). to 28th February, 1462-3 (2 Edw. IV), as "*Edward Broke de Cobham, Chivalier*." He was a strong adherent of the House of York, and as previously related, had his mansion at Olditeh sacked by the Lancastrian Earl of Ormond : was present at the first battle of St. Alban's, 23rd May, 1455 ; took part in the solemn procession to St. Paul's, London : and commanded the left wing of the Yorkshire men at the battle of Northampton, 10th July, 1460. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James Touchet, Lord Audley*, and died in 1464. (2) *Reginald*, was of Aspall, in Suffolk, with descent still in existence. (3) *Hugh* : he married *Petronel* . . . and his descendants settled in Somerset. *John*, his son, Sergeant-at-law to Henry VIII, married a daughter of *Merieke*, of Bristol, and had three sons : *Thomas*, married *Joan Speke*, and had issue : *Hugh*, of Long Ashton ; *Arthur*, whose son *Edward*, was of Barrow-Gurney, and he had issue *Hugh*, who married *Dorothy Preston*, of Glastonbury, ; *Thomas*, also of Glastonbury Abbey (1623), who married *Rebecca*, daughter and co-heir of *John Wyke*, of Ninehead, ; and *Sir Dary* or *David Brook*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Knighted 1 Mary (1553), who married *Catherine*, sister of *John Bridges*, Lord Chandois—this descent is given in the Somerset *Visitation* for 1623. (4) *Thomas* ; (5) *John* ; (6) *Robert* ; (7) *Peter* ; (8) *Christopher* ; (9) *Henry* ; (10) *Morgan* ; all died without issue. Of the daughters : (1) *Margaret* ; (2) *Christian*, died without issue ; (3) *Joan*, or query *Isabel*, married *John Carrant* ; (4) *Elizabeth*, *John St. Maure*, whose

daughter *Joan* married *John Blewitt*, of Holcombe-Rogus, whose son *Nicholas*, ob. 22nd August, 1523.

Although his wife styled herself Lady of Cobham, her husband was never summoned to Parliament as a Baron—the title remaining in abeyance thirty-two years, from 22nd March, 1413, temp. Sir John Oldeastle, until Sir Thomas Brook's son, Sir Edward Brook, had summons, 13th January, 1445. He survived his mother seven years, his mother-in-law five years only, and died in 1429. A continuation of the descent of Brook, will be given.

Cobham,

OF COBHAM, KENT, AND OF SOMERSET AND DEVON.

OUR little annals have shewn that Sir Thomas Brook, the younger, of Olditch and Weycroft, made the distinguished match of taking to wife, Joan Braybroke, the only daughter and sole heiress of Joan de la Pole-Braybroke, Lady of Cobham, in Kent: thereupon, or soon after, he appears to have forsaken the olden associations of his birth-place, and the inheritances derived from his ancestors in Somerset and Devon, migrating to the grander attractions of baronial Cobham, where his name and posterity, ennobled and otherwise greatly honoured, flourished for several generations. A notice of this succession now demands attention.

The very antient family of Cobham, in Kent, although so far removed from the west-country, had very early associations with the counties of Somerset and Devon.

The first so related, and pertaining to this account, were two brothers, Henry and John de Cobham, the sons of John de Cobham, fourth in the Kent descent.

JOHN DE COBHAM was Sheriff of Kent, 1259-61; Justice Itinerant of the Common Pleas, 1267-71; King's Sergeant and Justice of the King's Bench, 1275; Baron of the Ex-

chequer,* and Constable of the Castle and City of Rochester, 1279-80. Both were his sons by his first wife, JOAN, daughter of *Sir Robert de Septrans*; she died before 1298, and he deceased in March, 1300. They were both buried in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Cobham, where his gravestone remains, denuded of its brasses: but his wife's effigy still exists clad in wimple, cover-chief and long robe, under a fine canopy, said to be the earliest known example of a canopy to a monumental brass. Boutell (1848) says, "the Longobardic letters and narrow fillets of latten have been removed from the verge of the slab, to which this fine brass is attached," and that the inscription ran thus:

Dame : Jone : de : Kobham : gist : isi : ders : de : sa : alme :
eit : merci : kike : pur : le : alme : priera : quaravate : jours :
de : pardorn : avera.

which may be rendered:

"*Dame Jone de Kobham lies here—God have mercy on her soul.*
Each one who shall pray for her soul, shall have forty days
pardon."

This brass has been erroneously assigned to represent the wife of her grandson, Joan de Beauchamp, who died subsequent to 1343, a period much too late for the costume.

HENRY DE COBHAM, his eldest son, was appointed Constable of the Castle and City of Rochester, 1304, and Constable of the Castle of Dover, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, 34 Edw. I, 1305-6. He was the first Baron of Cobham, being summoned to Parliament as such, from 8th January, 1313, to 22nd January, 1336; and is described by Mr. Waller, as "a stirring and active man in the public administration and military enterprises of the nation." He married MAUD, the daughter of *Eudo de Moreville*, and widow of Matthew de Columbers.

* Pole mentions a John Cobham, "who sate in Devon, ye 33 yeere K. Henry III," 1249—probably father of this John, who was Justice Itinerant and of the Common Pleas at this time—and another John de Cobham, "who sate at Exon.," in 1286.

In pursuing our narrative we have now to make a diversion into Somerset, and follow him there.

At Stoke-sub-Hamdon was one of the mansions or castellated residences of the antient and distinguished family of the Beauchamps—Barons Beauchamp, also styled, “of Hacche,” (Hatch-Beauchamp), in the county of Somerset. It was of considerable size as befitted their rank and station, license to fortify it being granted, 7 Edw. III (1334), and attached to it was a chantry or free chapel, apparently of large size, dedicated to St. Nicholas; but of all these extensive buildings, a few insignificant portions only, now remain.

Its occupant at this era was John de Beauchamp, the first of the family summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 27 Edw. I (1299)—he was frequently engaged in military service under that monarch, by whom he was Knighted in 1306, in company with the king's eldest son, Prince Edward, in the expedition to Scotland, in that year: he also signed the celebrated letter to the Pope, 29 Edw. I (1299). He was also constituted Governor of Bridgwater Castle. In 1304 he founded in the chapel at Stoke-Beauchamp, a Collegiate Chantry, consisting of a Provost and four other Chaplains, and suitably endowed it, together with a house in the village for their common residence, which still exists. The Beauchamps were munificently inclined toward the Church, some earlier members of the family are assigned to be the founders of the Augustine Priory of St. Gregory, at Frithelstock, in north Devon, and benefactors to the Cistercian Abbey of Ford, where their arms *Vairé*, appear on the sinister side of the Conventual seal. He died 10 Edw. III (1337), and by his wife, Joan, left two surviving children, John his heir, and a daughter Joan.

In the year 1316, the aforesaid Henry de Cobham was apparently on a visit to this John de Beauchamp, at his mansion at Stoke-sub-Hamdon. About 1314, John de Cobham, his son, had married the above Joan, only daughter of his host, John de Beauchamp, and her father gave her a marriage

portion of four hundred pounds. Henry de Cobham died at Stoke during his visit, 9 Edw. II (1316), aged 76, and was buried in the Collegiate Chapel adjoining the mansion, his son John being present, the details of whose journey and expenses, which were defrayed by the Cobhams, were extant in 1574.

The interesting old itinerant Leland, who visited Somerset about 1541-2, was evidently greatly impressed with the important castle of the Beauchamps at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, and its attendant chapel, and so put on record a singularly detailed account of what he witnessed there, at that time apparently in the earlier stages of decay. For the easier realization of its then remaining glory, his description has been rendered in modern spelling :

"I saw at Stoke in a bottom hard by the village very notable ruins of a great Manor Place or Castle, and in this Manor Place remaineth a very ancient Chapel, wherein be divers tombs of noble men and women.

In the south west side of the Chapel be five images on tombs, one hard joined to another, three of men harnessed and shielded, and two of women. There hath been inscriptions on each of them, but now so sore defaced, they cannot be read. I saw a shield or two all *l'airé*, of blue and white. There be in this part of the Chapel also, two tombs without images.

There is in the north side of the body of the Chapel, a tomb in the wall without image or writing, and a tomb with a goodly image of a man of arms in the north side of the quire with shield as I remember all *l'airé*; and even afore the quire door but without it, lieth a very great flat marble stone, with an image in brass flatly graven, and this writing in French about it.

"*Ici gist le noble & vaillant Chivaler Maheu de Gurney iadis seneschal de Landes & capitain du Chastel Daques pro nostre seignor le roy en la duché de Gnyene, que en sa vie fu a la batail de Beaumarin, & ala apres a la siege Dalgézire sur le Sarazines, & auxi a les batailles de Lescluse, de Cressy, de Yngenesse, de Peyteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, & a plusours autres batailles & asseges en les quez il gaigna noblement graund los & honour per le space de xxiiij & xvj ans, & morust le xxvj jour de Septembre lan nostre seignor Jesu Christ MCCCXVJ que de salme dieux eit mercy. Amen.*"

There was beside this grave another, in the west-end of the body of the Chapel, having a great flat stone without inscription.

I marked in the windows three sorts of arms, one all *l'airé*, blue and white, another with three stripes gules down-right in a field of gold. The third was crosslets of gold many intemixt in one in a field, as I remember, gold.

There is a Provost belonging to this Collegiate Chapel now in decay, where sometime was good service, and now but a mass said three times in the week."

Of the fine mansion only the barest traces of the foundations are now visible, and of the evidently large chapel, filled with an array of the most interesting tombs—eleven in number—to the Beauchamps, the antient lords of the place, knights and ladies reclining around, "in their habits as they lived," doubt-

less among them their visitor and relative Henry de Cobham, who was there buried, the brazen effigies of the aged warrior, Sir Matthew Gournay, in his harness, stretched upon the floor* at the entrance door of the choir, and the windows above them sparkling with the armories of their families and descent, must have formed an unique sight.

Of this once almost fairy scene of mediæval interest, now, not a vestige remains, and when the writer visited the place a few years since, a potato garden occupied its site, in the centre of which an interment or two had been discovered, the remains indicating their having been male and female, and from time to time a few pieces of encaustic tiles and fragments of sculpture are occasionally exhumed. Its desecration and effacement is complete.

JOHN DE COBHAM, second Baron, was Knight of the Shire for Kent at intervals between 1312 and 1334-5, in which latter year he was constituted Admiral of the Fleet from the mouth of the Thames westward, a Justice of Oyer and Terminer, and Constable of Rochester Castle. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from 24th November, 1350, to 15th March, 1354-5, and for his military services was created a Knight-Banneret by Edward III, with an annuity of a hundred marks. His first wife JOAN BEAUCHAMP, was alive in 1343, and he married secondly AGNES, daughter of *Richard Stone*, of Dartford. He died 25th February, 1354-5, and was buried in the chancel at Cobham, where his brass still exists, the armour and appointments being very similar to those of his son, the Founder of the College. The inscription is remarkable and no other exactly like it is known :

“ Vous qe passez ici entour Priez pur l'alme le cortays viandour

* This redoubtable old knight was the last possessor of Stoke, by his marriage with Alice, ob. 1383, widow of John, fourth and last Baron Beauchamp, ob. 1361, and at his death it reverted to the Crown and was included in the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall. He died in 1406, aged ninety-six, and had for his companion-in-arms, another venerable west-country knight, Sir John Sully, K.G., of Iddesleigh, in Devon, whose tomb and effigies are in Crediton church, and who died in 1387, aged one hundred and seven. They fought together at Cressy and Najara, serving in the French wars of that era.

*Qe Johan de Cobham auoit a noun Dieux luy face uerray pardoun Qe trepassa lendenayn de Seint Mathei Le puis-
annt otrie ademorer oue ly En lan de grace Mil C'CL
qatre Ces enemis fist abatre."*

which tells us

*"Ye who pass by here, pray for the soul of the gentle host, who
was named Johan de Cobham. God to him gire very pardon ;
who passed away the day after St. Matthew's day. The
Almighty grant (him) to dwell with Him. In the year of
grace, 1354. Those enemies he hath made to be abased,"*

The date would be the 25th February, 1354-5.

A second digression awaits us here, concerning John de Cobham, the younger brother of Henry de Cobham (the first baron of that name who died at Stoke-sub-Hamdon) and who came into Devon and settled there.

Cobham,

OF BLACKBOROUGH, DEVON.

BLACKBOROUGH, a parish in east Devon, lying under the Blackdown hills, a few miles east of Collumpton, was held by the Bolhays, of Blackburgh-Bolhay. Hamelin de Bolhay died 54 Henry III (1270), and Dame Philippa de Bolhay presented to the living of Blackborough, 8th January, 1274-5. Here a branch of the Cobhams was located in Devon.

JOHN DE COBHAM, described by Pole as a "younger son of Cobham in Kent," was the younger son of John de Cobham and Joan de Septvans, and brother to Henry de Cobham, the first Baron, who died at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, in 1339. He married AMICIA or AMY, daughter of *James de Bolhay*, of Blackburgh-Bolhay, and inherited the manor. There were four children, *James*, his heir; *Isabel*, who married John Bamfield, of Poltimore; *Elizabeth*, to Sir Hugh Peverell, from whom the Hungerfords; and *Philippa*, to Nicholas Ingpen, from whom successively Fitchett, Hill of Spaxton, Cheney of

Pinhoe, and Walgrave, of Suffolk. James de Cobham was succeeded by *John*, named as eighth in the entail settled by John de Cobham, third Baron, who married Margaret Courtenay, son of John, second Baron, who married Joan Beauchamp, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon. He was succeeded by *Sir John Cobham*, 7 Rich. II (1394), who married *Katherine*, eldest daughter of *Sir William Bonville*, of Shute, ob. 1407-8, by his first wife Margaret de Aumarle. They would thus be contemporary with Sir Thomas and Dame Johanna Brook, whose son married the heiress of the main descent of Cobham in Kent. It was of this lady the domestic incident is related that occurred at the baptism of her nephew, the unfortunate Lord William Bonville, of Chewton, K.G., when he made proof as to his coming of age, before the king's escheator, in the first year of King Henry V, 1413-14. John Cokesdene and others deposed that on the day of his baptism, the last day of August, 1393—

"They were together elected at Honiton on a certain 'love-day,' to make peace between two of their neighbours, and on that very day, there came there a certain Lady Katherine, widow of Sir John Cobham, Knt., and then wife of John Wyke, of Nynhyde, an aunt of the said William, proposing to drive to Shute, thinking she should be god-mother to the said infant, and met there a certain Edward Dygher, servant to the said Sir William Boneville, who was reputed to be half-witted in consequence of his being loquacious and jocular, and who asked her whither she was going. Who answering quickly, said, 'Fool, to Shute, to see my nephew made a Christian,' to which the said Edward replied, with a grin, in his mother tongue, 'Kate, Kate, ther to by myn pate comystow to late,' meaning thereby that the baptism of the child was already over; whereupon she mounted upon her horse in a passion, and rode home in deep anger, vowing that she would not see her sister, to wit the said child's mother, for the next six months, albeit she should be *in extremis*, and die."

By Sir John Cobham she had one daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Walter Charleton*, but there was no issue, "after whose death," says Pole, "by virtue of a remainder in an entail, the Lord Bonville enjoyed this (Blackburgh) and other lauds, notwithstanding the claim of Hungerford, Hill, and Bamfield, the right heirs. The issue male (of Cobham) failed in the time of Rich. II, 1377-99."

Secondly, Dame Katherine married John Wyke, of Nynhead-Flory, Somerset—he presented to the rectory of Blackborough, in June, 1405, and died 12 Henry IV, 1411. Thirdly,

she married Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, Worcestershire, and died 1st August, 1416.

They differenced the Cobham arms with *eaglets* for *lions*, and bore, *Gules, on a chevron or, three eaglets displayed sable*.

Cobham,

OF KENT, ETC.—CONTINUED.

JOHN DE COBHAM, third Baron, was the eldest son of John de Cobham, second Baron, by Joan Beauchamp, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, his first wife. He married about 1332-3, MARGARET, eldest daughter of *Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon*, ob. 1377, by his wife Margaret, ob. 1392, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, by his wife the Princess Elizabeth, seventh daughter of King Edward I; and who were then residing at Colcombe, in Colyton, Devon.

At their marriage the Earl appears to have settled sundry lands on them, and on the 8th April, 1355, John de Cobham gave a certain sum of money to his father-in-law, the Earl at Colcombe, for the maintenance of his wife there, and the Earl's receipt for the same is still in existence, which runs thus :

"Comme chose soiet a totes gentz que nous hughe de Courtenay counte de Deuneshire auons receu de Johaun de Cobhaum chivalier filtz monsieur Johaun de Cobhaum de Kent chivalier quinze lyres sys southe & oyct deniers par le soioirn et aultres necessaries Margarete de Cobhaum nostre fylle sa compaignie del' terme de Pasche darroigne passe come plegnement aperct par endentures entre nous feates. Des queaux quinze lyres sys south & oyct deniers nous nous tenoms plegnement estre paietz et lauauncet diet Johaun quytes par icestes noz presentes lectres daquyttaunce du nostre seal enseales. Done a Colecomb le viij^{me} jour de April L'an due regne nostre soignour le Roi Edward troys puis le conqueste vinct & neofysme."

which may be thus rendered :

"Be it known to all people that we, Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, have received of John de Cobham, Knight, son of Sire John de Cobham, of Kent, Knight, fifteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, for the lodging and other necessities of Margaret de Cobham, our daughter, his companion, from the term of Easter last past, as fully appears from the indentures made between us. Of which fifteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence, we hold ourselves to be fully paid, and the aforesaid John released by these our present letters of acquaintance with our seal attached. Given at Colcombe the 8th day of April, the 29th year of the reign of our Lord King Edward the third after the Conquest."

This John de Cobham was the last, as he was also the most remarkable and influential representative of this the main descent. Mr. J. G. Waller in his comprehensive and admirable account of the family of Cobham, in the *Kent Archaeological Transactions*,* gives this interesting sketch of his life, and infers that at the time he gave the curious receipt :

He was then probably about to serve with the army in France, where Edw. III, exasperated at the double dealing of Philip, had begun an active campaign. At his father's death, in 1355, he became Lord of Cobham, was first summoned to Parliament 20th September, the same year. In 1359, he was in the great expedition to France, under Edw. III. In 1362, he founded and endowed Cobham College, for five priests, one to be the Warden, to say masses for the repose of the souls of the founder's ancestors, for the good estate of himself and family while living and all Christian souls. In 1366-7, he was again in France, engaged in the war. In 1367, he was sent ambassador to Rome, to obtain from Pope Urban V, the appointment of William of Wykeham to the See of Winchester. In 1370 he was made a Banneret by the King in person. In 1337 he served on several commissions in the public service. In 1380-1, he had license to crenellate and fortify his mansion of Cowling, the reconstruction of which he had commenced, and was in progress. In 1383, he was sent to treat with the Count of Flanders, long at war with his subjects; and subsequently with the Duke of Lancaster and others, to conclude a peace or truce with France. In 1386, he was appointed with others by Parliament to examine into the state of the King's (Richard's) court, revenues, grants, etc. ; and made one of the King's great and continual Council for one year. This Council, which restrained the King's power was afterward to feel his full resentment.

The outcry against the King's rule made itself heard early in 1388, in the memorable impeachment by the Commons of Michael de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, the Chancellor, and others. Among the names of the Lords Appellant, we find that of John de Cobham. On the day fixed for the meeting of these Commissioners, an armed ambuscade was placed at the Mews under the command of Sir Nicholas Brembre, the Lord Mayor, to way-lay them on their route to Westminster. Being duly warned they avoided the snare, and then demanded a safe conduct under the King's own hand. On the day appointed the Barons came well attended, and the records of Parliament contain no more exciting scene. The Lords Appellant brought a long list of charges against the accused, none of whom appeared, and in the presence of the King, flung down their gages on the floor of the house, ready to make them good by battle. In the meantime Sir Robert Tresillian, the Judge, one of the accused, was taken in disguise within the precincts of the Abbey, and produced before the Lords. With great spirit he offered to defend himself by wager of battle, but this was disallowed. Judgment was recorded against him, and he was subsequently drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn, and there executed. Subsequently the same fate befel Sir Nicholas Brembre.

In 1389, he sat as a member of the Court of Chivalry, in the celebrated case between Scrope and Grosvenor,† and on another in 1392, in the dispute between Morley and Lovel, and engaged in sundry other public official acts, and useful services near his home. He then lost his wife, Margaret Courtenay, and probably anticipating his dying without a direct heir, executed an elaborate deed of entail, which included several members of the family.

* From which we largely quote both here and elsewhere in this *Paper*, and desire to render all acknowledgments and thanks.

† The venerable old Sir John Sully, K.G., before alluded to, gave evidence in this case, on 2nd July, 1386, the Commissioner, John Kentwode, proceeded to Iddesleigh, in Devon, and in the church there took the old knight's, and his esquire, Richard Baker's evidence on oath. He must have been then 106 years old.



MARGARET COURTENAY, WIFE OF JOHN DE COBHAM.

COBHAM CHURCH.

It was only just in time. A Parliament had been assembled in which the King had, by special writs to the Sheriffs, tampered directly with the elections, and thus gained a party directly in his interest. Immediate steps were taken against those who had acted upon the Commission of 1387-8, and Lord Cobham fleeing to the Monastery of the Carthusians in London, renounced the world. That did not protect him, for he was drawn from this seclusion, and with Sir John Cheney, committed to the Tower. He was then brought before the Parliament, which had already condemned the Earls of Warwick and Arundel, the former having been banished and the latter executed, even in contempt of accorded pardon.

The proceedings, as recorded in the Rolls of Parliament, are interesting, as they certainly justify what the historians of the time had said, respecting Cobham's simplicity and good faith. When called in question by the King, concerning the Commission of 1388, he replied 'that touching the making of the Commission he was not culpable, and touching the use and exercise of the same Commission, he would not have used it, nor meddled with it, but with the command of the King.' To which the King replied, 'that he was under such governance at that time, that he could not otherwise say by reason of those that were around him.'

Lord Cobham was adjudged guilty and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. All his estates were confiscated. But, for mere shame, an historian has said, the King commuted this sentence on the venerable noble into banishment for life to Jersey, with the proviso, that if he escaped, the sentence should have full effect. In this sentence there was a saving of entail, which is worthy of note, as showing the jealousy of Parliament over estates that might otherwise pass into the hands of the Crown. Not long afterwards, this sentence was made an article of accusation against the King himself.

Two Lords Cobham were in exile at the same time, for Sir Reginald, second Baron Cobham of Sterborough, was included in the condemnation. The numerous and powerful families connected with them, the Arundels, Staffords, Beauchamps, and others, each had their special wrongs against the King. Henry, of Bolingbroke, was urged by the Archbishop of Canterbury, himself an exile, to return. Starting from Vannes, in Brittany, and coasting along the shores of England, he eventually landed at Ravenspur, and among the few knights in his train was Sir Reginald Cobham. The event is known as one of great moment in our history. The exiled nobles returned, and Parliament called King Richard to account for the sentences passed on Lord Cobham, and others the Lords Appellant. A solemn surrender of the Crown took place in Parliament, which decreed that the deposed monarch should be placed in safe keeping, and on the record appears the name of Lord Cobham. A few years later, he signed the entail of the Crown upon the four sons of Henry IV, and this was the last of his public acts.

His whole life was an unbroken succession of services rendered the State, at one of the most critical periods of English history, when the power of Parliament was rapidly developing, and the Commons shewed themselves to be growing in strength. There was no matter of public importance either at home or abroad, in which his advice as a councillor or as a diplomatist, was not sought or given. It is evident, even from the scanty information contained in our records, that John de Cobham, the 'Founder,' must be placed among the most eminent statesmen of his time.

He died 10th January, 1407-8, and must have reached a very advanced age, for at least seventy-four years had elapsed since his marriage contract, allowing for extreme youth at that time, he could scarcely have been less than ninety-two."

Lady Margaret Cobham died on the 2nd of August, 1385, and was buried in the chancel of Cobham church, where there is a fine brass to her memory, with this inscription :

“*Sy gist dame Margarete de Cobham judys fille a noble Sr le Counte de Deuenschir feme le sire de Cobham foundour de ceste place qe morust le secounde jor dil moys Dagust lan de grace Mⁱ CCCLXXXV lalme de qy deux cyt mercy. Amen.*”

The arms are Cobham, and Cobham impaling Courtenay.

Although so far removed from Devon, she was destined to have her distinguished brother, William Courtenay, located comparatively near her a few years before her death, he being successively translated to the See of London in 1375, and elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, in 1381. Nor were her virtues and fine character forgotten in Devon after her decease, for ten years later, Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter (he had been consecrated by her brother), on the 10th of August, 1395 :

“Ordered public prayers throughout the diocese for the deceased ladies, Margaret Cobham and Elizabeth Luttrell, sisters of the Primate, William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, and describes them—

“*Vclut arbor in domo Domini, fructificans in vitæ sanctitate et puritate ac morum et actuum virtuosorum honestate Domino studuerunt pro viribus complacere.*”

Which may be rendered :

“*Like a tree in the house of the Lord, bearing fruit in holiness and purity of life, and in dignity of conduct, and virtuous deeds, they studied to please the Lord with (all) their might.*”

And the Bishop :

“Further to encourage the faithful who should assist at the solemn observances of the exequies of these distinguished ladies, and pray for their departed souls, he grants an indulgence of forty days.”—*Oliver.*

Elizabeth, Lady Luttrell, was the wife of Sir Andrew Luttrell, of Chilton, and relict of Sir John de Vere—she died 1395.

The fine brass to John de Cobham's memory lies beside that of his wife in Cobham church, he supports a church in his hands, referable to his being the founder of the College. The armour is interesting from its diverse character being composed of banded chain-mail and plate, the covering of the thighs and gauntlets being of *cuir bouilli*. But it is doubtful if he was buried here, the brass being probably laid down

during his life-time, and the inscription exhibits nothing definite to confirm his interment beneath it :

*" De terre fu fait et formee, et en Terre et a Terre suy retourne,
Johan de Cobham foundeur de ceste place qi fu iadis nomme
Mercy de malme eit la seinte Trinite."*

That is—

*" Of earth was I made and formed, and into earth and to the
earth am I returned, who was formerly named Johan de
Cobham, Founder of this place. May the Holy Trinity
have mercy on my soul."*

There is the record of a monument once existing in the Church of the Grey Friars, in London, to a John de Cobham, Baron of Kent, "in a tomb raised up at the end of that altar by the door under the cross (transept) lies John de Cobham, Baron of the County of Kent," and it is difficult to see to whom this can refer if not to this John de Cobham. Stow, in his account of this magnificent structure, gives a graphic description of the array of tombs then within it, and a long list of the influential persons buried beneath them. Among them he mentions "John Cobham, Baron of Kent," as being interred "between the choir and the altar," and notes that "in the choir," lay the Tyburn-executed Cornishman, "Sir Robert Tresilian, Knight-Justice," and his unfortunate companion, "Sir Nicholas Brembre, Mayor of London, buried 1386"—previously referred to—of whom he adds, "he was Mayor in 1384 and 1385, was Knighted with Sir William Walworth in 1384 : and in 1387, as late Mayor of London, was this year beheaded."

In addition to his being the founder of the College, he also erected the original seat of the Cobhams, Cowling Castle, near Rochester, early in the reign of Richard II. By his wife, Margaret Courtenay, he left one daughter only, *Johanna*, married to John de la Pole, of Chrishall, in Essex. He was named as one of the Surveyors of his wife's mother, the Countess of Devon's will.

De la Pole = Cobham,

OF CHRISHALL, ESSEX.

JOHN de la Pole, who married Joan Cobham, only daughter of John de Cobham and Margaret Courtenay, was the son of William de la Pole, who was the son of Richard de la Pole, to whom Edward III, in 1338, gave "for his extraordinary merits," a thousand pounds sterling out of the Exchequer. He was the second son of the noted Sir William de la Pole, the great merchant of Kingston-upon-Hull, whose descendants occupy a distinguished place in English history, a gallant and highly gifted race, who, after attaining by merit and alliance, the highest position and honours, were—similar to the Cobhams—summarily extinguished by Henry VIII, by the decapitation of Edmund de la Pole, the second duke of Suffolk, on Tower Hill, 30th April, 1513—the offence being his descent from the House of York, his mother having been, unfortunately for him, the Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, sister to Edward IV and Richard III.

William de la Pole, the father of John, married Margaret Peverel. She was the sister and heiress of John Peverel, of Castle-Ashby, in Northamptonshire, after whose death he held Castle-Ashby and Milton, in right of his wife. She was living in 1358, and he in 1362.

John Peverel, who was aged nineteen, at Easter, 1349, died without issue, in November of the same year. He had married Isabella Basset, and was the first of this lady's six husbands. The birth and career of this lady was a remarkable one. According to Burke, she was the daughter of Ralph, the third Lord Basset, of Drayton, ob. 1343—but "it is doubtful if this lady was legitimate or not." At the death of her presumed brother, Ralph, fourth and last Lord Basset, in 1390, s.p.—

"He devised his estates according to some authorities, to Sir Hugh Shirley, his nephew, son of his sister, Isabel, upon condition he should assume the surname and arms of Bassett, in failure of which, those estates were to pass to



JOHN DE LA POLE AND JOAN DE COBHAM, HIS WIFE.

CHRISHALL CHURCH, ESSEX.



JOHANNA DE LA POLE, LADY OF COBHAM.

COBHAM CHURCH.

Edmund Lord Stafford. It is certain, however, great disputes arose after his decease, but it does not appear the Shirleys were engaged in it, nor did they take the name of Bassett."

Her second husband was Robert de Bradeston, who was living 1350-1. The third, Robert Rigge, living 1357-8. The fourth, Sir Thomas Shirley, who died before 1362. By him she appears to be ancestress to Shirley, Earl Ferrers. The fifth, Sir John de Wodhull, who died 1367-8.

Her sixth and last match is an interesting one as connected with our little history. She married, as his second wife, Sir Gerard Braybroke (fourth of that name, ob. 1403), the father of Sir Reginald Braybroke, the second husband of Joan de la Pole, who was the grand-daughter of her first husband's sister, Margaret Peverel.*

John de la Pole and his wife, Joan Cobham, were buried in the church of Chrishall, a parish in north-west Essex; and of their relationship there we learn:

"The manor of Chrishall was held under Lord Stafford by William and Margaret de la Pole in 1351-58, and in 1399 by the heirs of John de la Pole, from whom it passed to his descendants the Brookes. The exact year of Sir John's death has not been ascertained; his lady died before her father, Lord Cobham, and that barony descended to their only daughter, Joan, and they were both dead in 1389, as Lord Cobham had East Tilbury appropriated to his College at Cobham in that year, to maintain two chaplains to sing for their souls. The time of their deaths, however, would probably not affect the date of the brass, as there is good reason to suppose that it was put down in their lifetime, and perhaps soon after their marriage. Their daughter Joan was born in 1377, and the costume of the figures, and the style of the brass is such as to make it almost a certainty that it was executed about the year 1375, at which time it is probable they also rebuilt the church, as their arms remain on the south door, and many parts of the building are of late Decorated or Transition character."—*Archæological Journal*, vol. iv, p. 338, by Mr. C. J. MANNING.

At this time, 1847, the brass lay in the nave, partly hidden by the seats; the canopy mutilated, and the supporting shafts gone. Of the marginal inscription, only the words "*sa femme priez*" (*his wife, pray ye*) remained, and but one shield, that between the heads of the figures, Pole impaling Cobham, is noted.

The brass now lies in the pavement of the west end of the south aisle. It has been almost completely restored, inclusive of two shields bearing respectively Pole and Cobham over the

* *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. ii, New Series, 1874, p. 61, by Mr. E. W. BRABROOK.

canopy. Nothing has been added to the three words remaining of the original inscription.

The costume of the figures is very similar to that of the lady's father and mother at Cobham—the knight shews the gradual change to plate armour—and the close-buttoned bodice and long dependant lappets of the lady's sleeves are noteworthy. The joined hands is not an unusual attitude found on brasses of that era.

If they did not wholly rebuild the church, as has been surmised, it is probable they added the south aisle, which was apparently a chantry chapel. At its east end in the south wall, under the first window, and in the usual situation of founders' tombs near the altar, is a recessed tomb, with low canopied arch, having sculptured leaf-ornament running round its edge. Within it is the recumbent figure of a lady, in costume almost exactly similar to the lady in the brass. There is no inscription, nor is it known who it commemorates. If a surmise may be hazarded, it may represent Margaret de la Pole (Peverel), the mother of John of the brass; as herself and husband held the manor of Chrishall before their son John. On each side of the doorway of the porch leading into this aisle is a shield, with sculptured bearings—that on the dexter side, although considerably denuded, was evidently charged with the parent coat of De la Pole—(*Argent*) *a fess between three leopards' heads (or)*. The other, in better preservation, De la Pole of Chrishall (*Azure*) *two bars nebulée (or)*.

According to Morant, the manor of Chrisall-Bury was held by Ralph, Lord Stafford, ob. 1372, and his heirs; Thomas, Lord Stafford held it in 1392, as three parts of a fee, and the heirs of John de la Pole under him, and afterward Sir John Harpenden (fifth husband of Joan de la Pole) held it.

Joan de Cobham was married to John de la Pole in 1362, and both were dead before 1389; thus predeceasing her father who died in 1407-8, and leaving one daughter Joan, who at her grandfather's death became Lady of Cobham.

Joan de la Pole,

LADY OF COBHAM, IN KENT.

JOAN de la Pole became Lady of Cobham at her grandfather's death, on 10th January, 1407-8; at the date of which event she had been widow to two husbands, and was married to a third.

Doubtless as a great heiress in prospective, as also of the barony of Cobham, her hand was eagerly sought for, and she was of youthful age when married to her first husband, Sir Robert Hemendale, and after his death in 1391, she was successively wedded to Sir Reginald Braybroke, Sir Nicholas Hawberk, Sir John Oldecastle, and Sir John Harpenden, notices of whom will follow.

As shewn on her brass she appears to have had ten children by her several husbands, six sons and four daughters, but a portion of them, six only, have been assigned to their fathers. A son, *William*, to Sir Robert Hemendale; two sons, *Reginald* and *Robert*, and a daughter, *Joan*, to Sir Reginald Braybroke; a son, *John*, to Sir Nicholas Hawberk; and a daughter, *Joan*, to Sir John Oldecastle.

Little further is known of her. She died in 1433, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Cobham, with her ancestors and two of her husbands, and where there is her brass effigy. She is habited in gown with robe over and long dependant coverchief to the shoulders. A little dog with collar and bells sits at her feet. At her right are six sons, and at her left four daughters. Over her head a scroll, "*Jhu m'cy, Lady help,*" and two other scrolls, one on each side, "*Jhu-mercy.*" Below this inscription—

"*Hic jacet Johanna d'na de Cobh'm quonda' ux' d'ni Reginaldi Braybrook militis que obiit in die Sancti Hillary Ep'i Anno d'ni Millesimo CCCC^o XXXIIJO Cuius a'ie p'piciet deus. Amen.*"

Arms—six shields—1, Cobham: 2, Cobham impaling Cour-

tenay ; 3, *A fess between six cross-crosslets* (PEVEREL, of Castle-Ashby), and De la Pole, quarterly, impaling Cobham ; 4, Quarterly, Cobham and De la Pole ; 5, Braybroke, impaling Cobham ; 6, Brook, impaling Cobham.

Her death would have occurred on the 13th January, 1433-4. Her only surviving child, *Joan*, by Sir Reginald Braybroke, it was who became Lady of Cobham, and married Sir Thomas Brook, the younger, of Olditch and Weycroft.

Hemendale = De la Pole.

THE first of the five husbands of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir Robert Hemendale, or Hemenhale, of a knightly family in Norfolk, both of them being very young at the time of the marriage. She had one son by him named *William*, who died in infancy. His death occurred in 1391, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Morant says "Sir Ralph Hemenhale held the manor of Radwinter Hall, in Essex, and advowson of the church, afterward by Sir Robert, and subsequently by the family of Cobham."

The arms of Hemenhale, of Norfolk, are given as *Argent, on a fess between two chevrons gules, three escallops or*.

Braybroke = De la Pole.

THE second husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir Reginald Braybroke, the second son of Sir Gerard Braybroke, knt., third of that name, ob. 1403, by his first wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John de Lungeville, and widow of Sir Peter Saltmershe. Secondly his father married Isabella Bassett, being the last of her six husbands, already referred to. She died in 1393.

Sir Reginald died 20th September, 1405, at Middleburg, on the Scheldt, in Flanders. He appears to have had three



SIR REGINALD BRAYBROKE.

COBHAM CHURCH.

children by his wife, the Lady Joan: *Reginald* and *Robert*, sons, who predeceased him, and a daughter, *Johanna*, who, of all her mother's five unions and ten children, was finally the only surviving child, and who married Sir Thomas Brook.

Sir Reginald is commemorated by one of the splendid brasses in the chancel of Cobham church. He wears the chain and plate armour of the period, and his two deceased sons stand on pedestals, one on each side.

The inscription reads—

"Hic iacet d'n's Reginaldus Braybrok Miles filius Gerardi Braybrok Militis ac maritus d'ne Johanne d'ne de Cobh'm heredis d'n'i de Cobh'm fundatoris istius Collegii, qui quidem Reginaldus obiit apud Myddelburgh in Flandrea vicesimo die mensis Septembris Anno domini Mill'mo Quadringentesimo Quinto Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen, AMEN."

The inscriptions on his sons' pedestals record—

Hic iacet Reginald' fili' eor'.

Hic iacet Robert' fili' eor'.

The arms are, 1, *Seven muscles roided, three, three, and one* (BRAYBROKE) and Braybroke impaling Cobham.



MIDDELBURG, ON THE SCHELDT, HOLLAND.

The Braybrokes were ecclesiastically connected with Devon. Nicholas Braybroke, presumably uncle to Sir Reginald, was Vicar of Bideford, and he exchanged with his brother Robert for the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, in 1381. He was Canon and Prebendary of Exeter, Bosham, and Crantock ; also Canon of St. Paul's, London. He died about 1399-1400. He was also librarian to Bishop Bitton, 1291-1307, mentioned as such at the beginning of Bishop Brouncombe's *Register*.

Robert Braybroke was instituted Vicar of Bideford, 26th July, 1381. The patron was John Grenville (son and heir of Sir Theobald Grenville, deceased), who was married to Margaret, daughter of Ismania Hanham (elder sister of Dame Johanna Brook), by her second husband, Sir John Burghersh.

These brothers, says Dr. Oliver, "were of a noble family in the county of Northampton, founders of our Lady's Chantry, in the episcopal palace of London, adjoining the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral. He (Robert) became Bishop of London, 5th January, 1382, died 27th August, 1404." They were named as executors and administrators to the will of Bishop Grandison, of Exeter.

Hawberk = De la Pole.

THE third husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir Nicholas Hawberk. His marriage life was of short duration—about two years—as Sir Reginald Braybroke died 20th September, 1405, and Sir Nicholas on 9th October, 1407. One son, John, appears to have been born and predeceased him. Sir Nicholas died at Cowling Castle, the other and older residence of the Cobhams, a few miles distant, near Rochester.

On 19th December, 1396, in succession to Sir John Golofre, deceased, he was appointed Constable of Flint Castle, Sheriff and Raglor, or Steward of Flintshire, and Mayor of Flint borough: offices he held until his death, having been re-appointed by Henry IV, on his accession to the throne; and

was holding them when that monarch made Richard II a prisoner in Flint Castle. Sir Nicholas maintained four men-at-arms and twelve archers within the fortress, at the then considerable annual expense of £146. Subsequently he was one of the six knights forming the train of Queen Isabella, widow of Richard II, on her return to France in 1401. He was also in the escort of Henry IV when he visited Cologne in 1402, to attend Blanche his eldest daughter's marriage with Louis, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria.

In the jousting at Smithfield in 1393, Stow records that—

“Sir William Darell, knt., the King's banner-bearer of Scotland, challenged Sir Pierce (Peter) Courtenay, the King's banner-bearer of England, and when they had run certain courses, gave over without conclusion of victory. Then Cookebourne, esquire, of Scotland, challenged Sir Nicholas Hawberke, knt., and rode five courses, but Cookebourne was borne over, horse and man.”

He was twice married: his first wife's name was Matilda, and she was living 1 Henry IV (1399-1400), but nothing is known of her parentage. By deed dated three days before his death, he left all his goods and chattels (except one hundred shillings in silver, which he reserved to Sir Hugh Luttrell and others) in trust for his wife, which was duly confirmed the same year. Nothing is known of his parentage: there is no family of the name, and he was probably “a soldier of fortune.”

His memorial in Cobham Church is considered one of the finest military brasses in existence. The inscription records—

“*Hic jacet dñs Nicholaus Hawberk miles quondam maritus dñe Joh'ne dñe de Cobh'm heredis dñi Joh'is de Cobh'm fundatoris istius Collegii qui quidem Nicholaus obiit Castru' de Cowling nono die Octobris, Anno domini Mil'mo quadringentesimo septimo. Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen.*”

Under his son—

“*Hic jacet John's fili' eor'.*”

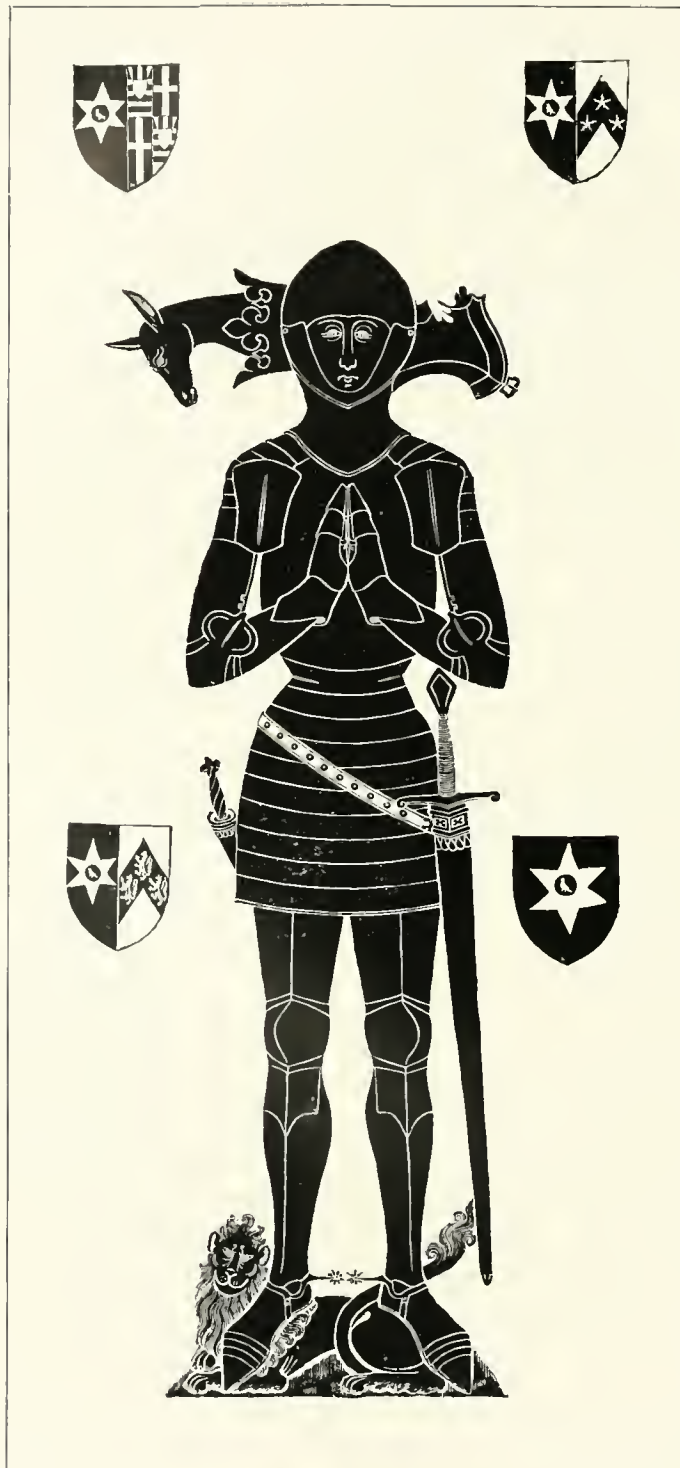
The arms are of an unusual and remarkable blazon—*Checky, argent and gules, a chief champourné gules and or.* His arms in both shields in the brass had been wilfully defaced as if by heralds in the officious exercise of their craft. Hawberk by them was evidently not considered entitled to bear arms.

Oldcastle = De la Pole.

THE fourth husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir John Oldcastle. He was the son of Sir Richard Oldcastle, a family in Herefordshire, where there is a village so named, but it is presumed that Almeby Castle in that county which belonged to the Oldcastles gave the surname. The name of his mother is not known, but he was born about 1360, and Sheriff of Herefordshire, 7 Henry IV (1405-6). He was thrice married: his first wife was named Katherine, but of what family is not known, of his second nothing at all, except that she bore him four children—a son, Henry, who is alluded to in *Put.*, 7 Henry VI (1429), wherein he is styled "*Henry Oldcastle, son and heir of John Lord Cobham,*" and three daughters, Katherine, Joan, and Maud.

His marriage with the Lady of Cobham must have taken place before 26th October, 1409, when he was summoned as a Baron to Parliament as Lord Oldcastell, by writ directed to "*Johanni Oldcastell Ch'lr,*" to 22nd March, 1413-4.

The life of Sir John Oldcastle, so well known as "the Lollard Martyr," and "the good Lord Cobham," his conscientious conviction, dauntless courage, bitter persecution and cruel death, is one of the best known and strongly contested episodes of English history, and it would be altogether beyond the province or limit of this paper, to give anything like an outline of it, even of ascertained facts. Suffice it to say, after great vicissitudes, he was brought for trial before his clerical accusers, before whom he made what has been termed a clear, manly, courageous, enlightened defence, but as a matter of course was condemned by the Church as a heretic, leaving him to the civil power for judgment. Committed to the Tower, he from thence contrived to escape into Wales, where he hid himself, and for four years remained in comparative safety. Unfortunately a rising of the Lollards took place in London, under Sir Roger Acton, in St. Giles' Fields, which was sup-



SIR JOHN HARPENDEN.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



.... CLITHEROW, DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE.

ASH CHURCH, KENT.

pressed by the King's forces. Naturally—although there was no proof of such—Sir John Oldcastle's name and influence was associated with it: a proclamation and reward of a thousand marks was offered for his capture, dead or alive, and shortly after at Bromiarth, in Montgomeryshire, four tenants of Edward Charletoun, Earl of Powis, discovered and arrested him, after some resistance in which he was grievously wounded, and, continues Mr. Waller—

“He was brought to London, and produced before the Lords of Parliament, the Duke of Bedford presiding, when the former judgment for heresy was recorded against him. On his endeavouring to defend himself, the Chief Justice told him he could not be allowed to waste the time of the Lords, and he was adjudged ‘traitor to God and heretic,’ also ‘traitor to the King and Kingdom,’ and sentenced to be drawn through the city of London, as far as the ‘*novelles furches*,’ in the parish of St. Giles, beyond the Bar of the Old Temple of London, and then be hung and burnt hanging. On Christmas day, 1417, this terrible sentence was carried out. There was an immense concourse of spectators, at the newly appointed place of execution, recently moved from the Elms in Smithfield, to the front gate of St. Giles’ Hospital, at that time surrounded by fields, and distant from London. Near the unfortunate Oldcastle stood old Sir Thomas Erpingham, whom he is said to have asked to seek peace for his sect, if he arose from the dead in three days. We must distrust the monkish chronicler, who has words of insult for the unfortunate man in this supreme hour, and there is nothing in the authentic accounts of Sir John Oldcastle to suggest that he was a victim of fanatical delusion.”

Apparently the infliction of this dreadful sentence was intended to have a double significance; he was first hanged as a traitor for his offence against the civil power, and afterward burnt as a heretic in accordance with his condemnation by the ecclesiastical.

The married life of the Lady of Cobham with Sir John Oldcastle was not to be envied, and she could have seen but little of him during its term of about five years, for in 1413 he became a fugitive in hiding, and it is probable she never saw him afterward in the interval before his death in 1417. She apparently had one daughter by him named *Joan*, who died young.

A daughter of Sir John Oldcastle, presumably by his second wife, married Richard Clitherow, Esq., of Ash, near Sandwich, Sheriff of the county of Kent, 4 and 5 Henry IV (1403-4), Admiral of the Seas from the Thames westward. They were buried in Ash Church, where is their memorial, a large flat

stone under the tower, which originally covered a tomb in the chancel. On it is the indent of a fine brass of a man and his wife under a double canopy with pinnales, four shields at the top, and of six children at the bottom, the border inscription is also gone. Of this once very handsome brass, only the upper half of the lady and part of the canopy over her, remains.

She appears on the right-hand side of her husband, as a widow clad in gown with mantle or cloak over, barbe under the chin, and cover-chief falling to the shoulders. Weever gives this portion of the inscription as remaining in his time :
*"Hic jacet Clitherow Ar: & uxor ejus, filia
 Johannis Oldecastell, qui obiit . . ."*

The shields from recorded evidence appear to have been charged, 1, *Within a bordure engrailed, three covered cups (CLITHEROW) impaling, a Castle triple-towered (OLDECASTLE)*; 2, Clitherow alone; 3, Oldecastle, *quartering, party per pale, a double-headed eagle displayed*. And this appears to be the only surviving memorial relating to Sir John Oldecastle or his family.

With regard to the arms of Sir John Oldecastle, in an indenture made between him and his wife Johanna of the one part, and Sir Thomas Brook on the other (query of the marriage of Johanna Braybroke and Thomas Brook, elsewhere referred to) the seal exhibits *Quarterly, one and four a Castle, two and three Cobham, and was circumscribed with
 "Sigillum Johannis Oldcastle, D'ni de Cobham."*

His arms are also found in the roof of the cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral, and their blazon is given both as *Argent, a Castle triple-towered and embattled sable*, and *Argent, a tower triple-towered sable, chained, transversed, the port, or*.

Harpenden = De la Pole.

THE fifth and last husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham, was Sir John Harpenden. The circumstance of the

dreadful fate of her preceding husband does not appear to have deterred her from again entering the matrimonial state.

He was "of a good knightly family in Hertfordshire," and a Sir John Harpenden—probably his father—is mentioned by Froissart as being of good service in the wars with France, and Seneschal of Bordeaux.

According to Bontell (*Brasses and Slabs*, p. 66) "he married three wives, one of whom was a daughter of Sir John Oldcastle"—evidently a mistake for "the widow." The date of his marriage with the Lady Joan is not recorded, but as she was born about 1377, and Sir John Oldcastle was executed in 1417, she would have been still comparatively young, and lived sixteen years afterward, dying in 1433, and Sir John Harpenden survived her twenty-four years, and died in 1458. There was no issue of this marriage.

Morant, in his *History of Essex*, speaks of Sir John Harpenden holding the manor of Chrishall-Bury in that county, the inheritance that descended to his wife as the only daughter of John de la Pole, and by fine passed it to Thomas Brook (the younger, husband of his step-daughter Joan Braybroke) and that his descendant, George Brook, Lord Cobham, and Ann (Bray), his wife, alienated it by license, 21st October, 1544, to Thomas Crawley, the manor consisting of near a thousand acres of land, twenty messuages, and twenty cottages.

Sir John Harpenden was never summoned to Parliament, and does not appear to have been recognised as Lord of Cobham.

Similar to her first husband Sir Robert Hemendale, Sir John Harpenden was buried in Westminster Abbey. His monument is in the north choir aisle, and consists of a grey marble stone on a low tomb whereon is inset his brass effigy, habited in complete plate armour: his feet rest on a lion, his head on a helmet with crest—*out of a ducal coronet, a hind's head, couped at the shoulders*. There are four shields—1, *on a mullet, or estoile of six points, a roundel, thereon a martlet*

(HARPENDEN), impaling, *quarterly*, one and four, Mortimer, two and three, *a plain cross* (ST. GEORGE); 2, Harpenden, impaling, *on a chevron, three mullets or estoiles wavy*; 3, Harpenden impaling Cobham; 4, Harpenden alone. The ledger inscription has disappeared.

The tinctures of the Harpenden arms are given as *Argent, on a mullet of six points gules, a bezant, charged with a martlet sable*; other branches of the family in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, bore *the mullet sable*.

The armour and appointments of the knight are almost identical with those found on the brass of Thomas Chedder, ob. 1442-3, in Cheddar Church.

Chedder,

OF BRISTOL AND CHEDDAR, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

THE antient Somersetshire family of Cheddre, or de Cheddre, it may be fairly surmised, acquired their name from the parish so-called in the centre of that county, although the earliest recorded mention of them comes from the city of Bristol, where it may be inferred they migrated, and after fortune had favoured them to become opulent and influential citizens, again returned to the original home of their race.

The first of these was *John de Cheddre*, who was Steward of Bristol, 1288-9, and 1291-2, and subsequently M.P. for that city in 1298, being the second parliamentary representative of Bristol, whose name has been preserved. To him succeeded a *John de Cheddre*, who, in 1334, conveyed some property in Redcliffe Street, and was probably M.P. for Bristol in 1369.

To these followed two brothers, *Robert* and *William Chedder*.

William Chedder, the younger brother, died without issue. His will is dated 21st November, 1382, and was proved 27th February, 1382-3, wherein he desires to be buried in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, in Cheddar Church, leaves



THOMAS CHEDDER.

CHEDDAR CHURCH, SOMERSET.



ISABEL SCOBABULL, WIFE OF THOMAS CHEDDER.

CHEDDAR CHURCH.

sundry legacies to that fabric and religious houses, and donations to the needy poor of Cheddar and Axbridge. The residue of his goods he leaves to *Agnes*, his wife, and appoints his brother Robert one of his executors.

Robert Chedder was Bailiff of Bristol in 1351-2, Mayor in 1360-1, and is the first of the family recorded in existing documents as holding possessions in Cheddar. In 1362, therein described as of Bristol, and executor of William Hussee, he gave a bond to Ralph (de Salopia), Bishop of Bath and Wells, for "two hundred pounds left to the church by the said William." Soon after this a chantry was established in Cheddar Church, of the annual value of ten marks, on behalf of our present King Edward, and the benefit of his soul after death. This was the "Chauetrie of Oure Lady," and situate on the north side of the chancel, the descendants of Chedder retaining the patronage of the advowson.

Robert Chedder married *Johanna*, younger daughter of *Simon Hannap*, or *Hanham*, of Gloucestershire, and by her had four sons who all appear to have been born in Bristol—*Richard*, on 9th September, 1379, one of the knights of the Shire for the county, 1407, 1413, 1417, 1421, and 1426: *Robert*, 28th October, 1380, and living in 1425: *William*, 14th December, 1381: and *Thomas*, their only surviving son and heir: the other brothers appear to have died without issue.

He survived his brother William one year only, his will is dated 21st March, 1382-3, and proved 30th June, 1384. He desires his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary, *de novo fundata*, gives sundry religious legacies, and to his son Richard "*vj Ciphos vocat Bolles de argento*," and other plate, to William Draper, clerk, a third best cup, which was then at Cheddar, and the residue of his goods to Joan his wife, who, with William Draper, and William Bierden, were to be his executors.

Robert Chedder and Joan his wife, appear to have been the possessors of considerable property, including the manors of

Ildesleigh and Ashreigny, in Devon, together with the advowson of Ashreigny, in 1383-8, then held by the venerable Sir John de Sully, K.G., whose heir, the said Robert probably was. Sir Thomas Broke presented to Ildesleigh, in 1425-6, and Isabel, relict of Thomas Chedder, Esq., in 1474.

Johanna Chedder, widow of Robert Chedder, married secondly as we have seen, Sir Thomas Brook, of Olditch, and died 10th April, 1437.

Thomas Chedder, heir to his father Robert Chedder, married *Isabel Scobahull*. She was of an antient and important family, who owned and had their residence on a manor so-named in South-Pool, a parish abutting on the mouth of the Kings-bridge estuary, immediately opposite Salcombe, in South Devon. It is now a farm known as Scoble, and tradition states the present farm-house occupies the site of the former manor-house. The Scobahulls held it for about two centuries, from temp. Henry III to Henry V.

Thomas de Scobahull was Sheriff of Devon, 19, 20, and 21 Edward I (1291-2-3). Thomas Scobahull married Margery, sister and coheir of Robert Coffin, of Coffinswell. Thomas had issue Sir Robert, of Coffinswell (19 Edw. II, 1324), who had issue Sir Thomas (7 Edw. III, 1334), who married Edith, daughter of Sir Roger Prideaux, of Orcherton, Knt. (55 Henry III, 1273), by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir William Bigbury (4 Edw. II, 1311). Thomas had issue Robert, which, by Elinor, left four daughters, coheiresses—Joan, wife of William Holbeame; Isabel, wife of Thomas Chedder; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Kirkham; and a daughter—the second—married to Nicholas Speccot, who inherited the manor of Scobahull.

Of the residences of the Chedders, in Cheddar, Rutter (edition 1829) thus notices their remains :

“ At the entrance of the village from Axbridge is a farm house which formed part of the manor house of John de Cheddar. The surrounding wall has been castellated, but the only part of the building remaining tolerably entire is the Hall, now used as a stable and granary, the ornamented chimney-turret, together with fragments of arches and mullions of windows, are lying about in a contiguous garden.

In a field a little on the north-east of the road leading to Wells, about a quarter of a mile from Cheddar, stood the mansion of Thomas Cheddar, where the foundations may be easily traced."

Thomas Cheddar died 1442-3 (*Inq. p. mortem*, 21 Henry VI), holding eighty-four messuages in Bristol, the manor of Cheddar, and several others in Somerset. Also estates in Gloucestershire, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. He left two daughters, his coheireses, *Joan* and *Isabel*—his widow, Isabel, survived him more than thirty years.*

On the table of a high tomb, under an elegant floriated canopy, on the north side of the chancel of Cheddar Church, is the presumed brass effigy of Thomas Cheddar, ob. 1442-3. He is in the complete plate armour of the period, whose appointments exactly correspond with those of Sir John Harpenden, ob. 1458 (the fifth husband of Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham), in Westminster Abbey. His feet rest on a lion, the four shields and border inscription are gone.

The brass effigy of Isabel Scobahull, his wife, is in the pavement immediately in front of her presumed husband's tomb. She is attired as a widow, with barbe (*under the chin*, shewing she was not of noble parentage or position), large cover-chief that depends to the shoulders, gown with cloak over, fastened across the breast with cordon and tassels. No inscription remains, and three of the four shields are gone, but the remaining one is, fortunately, preserved in its proper position at the sinister corner of the stone, and identifies the lady. It is charged with Cheddar, impaling, *Argent, three fleurs-de-lys gules, in chief a label of three azure* (SCOBAHULL). The arms of Scobahull are also found among the old painted glass collected in the south transept window, both with and without the *label*. She was alive in 1474.

The history of the descent from the two daughters of Thomas Cheddar is interesting, as connected with the county of Somerset.

* For many of these particulars the compiler is indebted to the paper on the Family of Cheddar, by Mr. W. George, in the *Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society's Proceedings*, vol. xxxiv, p. 114.

Talbot = Chedder.

VISCOUNTS L'ISLE.

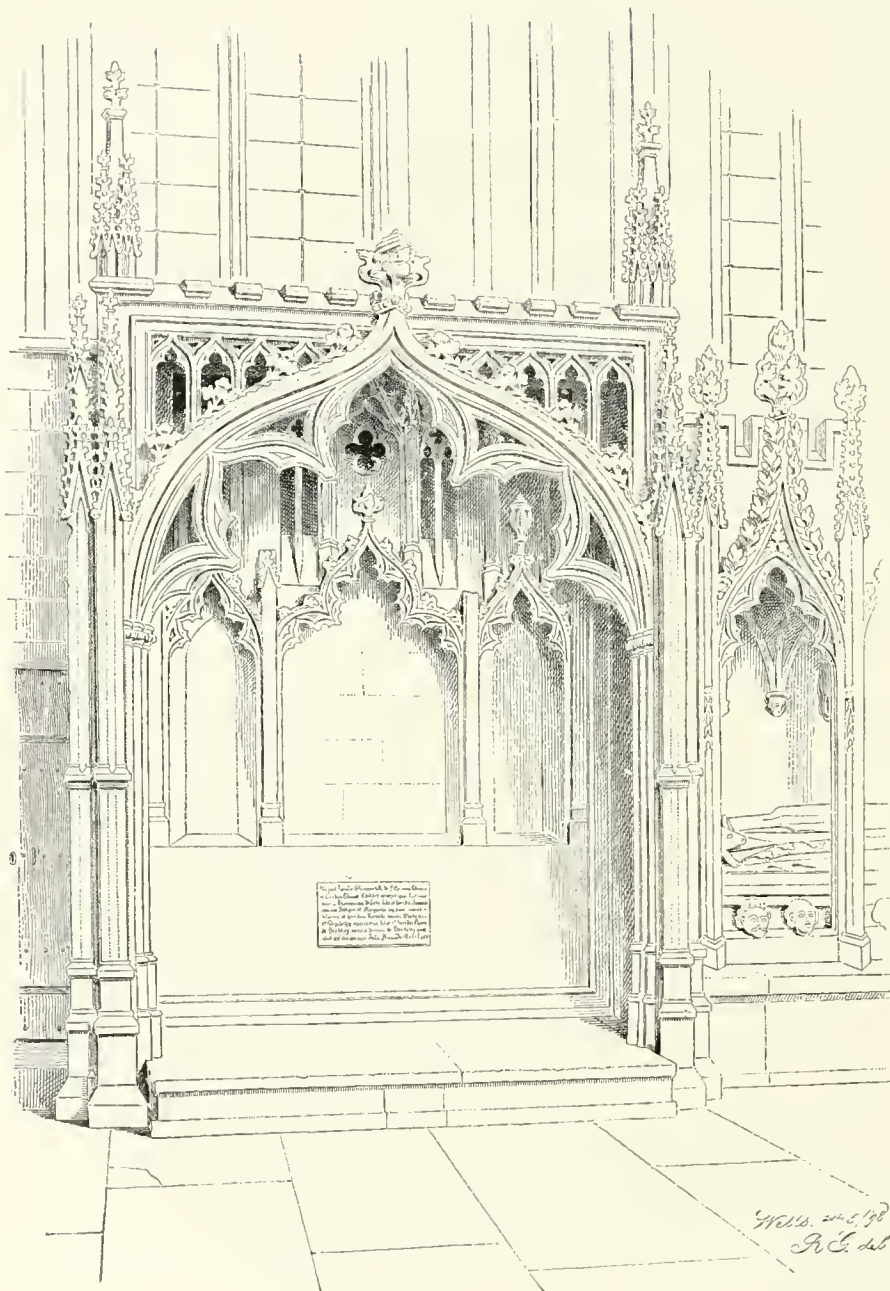
JOAN Chedder, the eldest—called after her grandmother, Lady Brook—was a widow at the date of her father's death, having married as her first husband, Richard Stafford. She secondly made a distinguished match with John Talbot, the eldest son of John Talbot, the "great" Earl of Shrewsbury, by his second wife, Margaret Beauchamp. It will be necessary to trace the descent of this Countess, to account for the disastrous circumstances that resulted in the premature death of her grandson.

Thomas, fifth Lord Berkley, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Gerard Warren, second Lord L'Isle—ob. 1381—by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Lord Tyes, "the marriage being solemnized at Wengrave, in Bucks, the said Lord L'Isle's house." She died at Wotton-under-Edge, 20th March, 1392, "and lieth buried in the church there, under a fair tomb." He made his will in 1415, and died 13th July, 1416, and was buried beside his wife.

They left one daughter, Elizabeth, then about thirty years of age, married to Richard Beauchamp, fifth Earl of Warwick, who died at Rouen, 5th April, 1439 (whose fine effigy is in St. Mary's Church, Warwick) leaving with other issue, his eldest daughter Margaret, who became the second wife of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and mother of John Talbot, Viscount L'Isle, who married Johanna Chedder. The Countess died 14th June, 1468, and was buried in the Jesus Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, "where was this inscription to her memory upon a pillar within it."

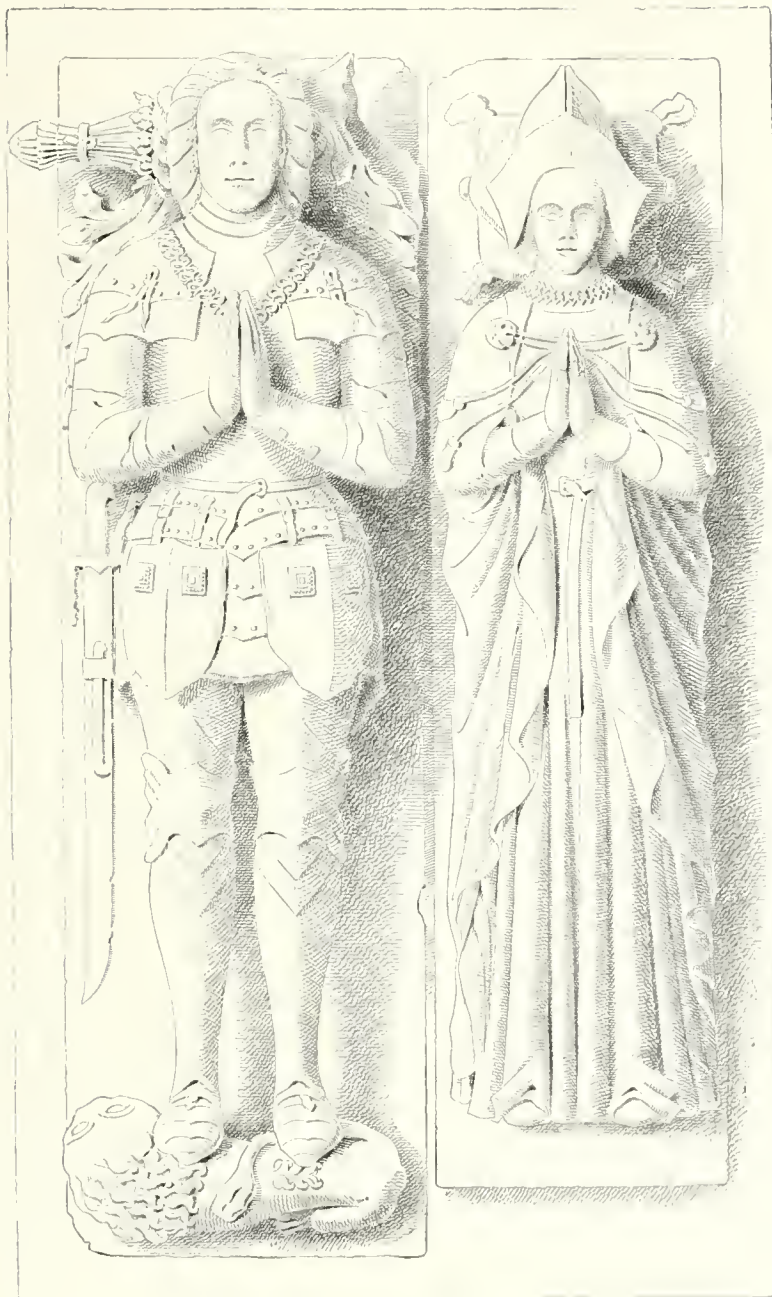
"Here before the image of Jesus, lyeth the right worshipful and noble Lady Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, late wife of the true and victorious Knight, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. Which worshipful man died at Guien for the right of this land."

She was the first daughter and one of the heirs of the right famous and renowned Knight, Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick (which died at Roan) and of Dame Elizabeth his wife, the which Elizabeth was daughter and heir to Thomas, late Lord Berkley, on his side; and on her mother's side Lady L'Isle and Tyes.



MONUMENT OF JOAN CHEDDER, VISCOUNTESS L'ISLE.

WELLS CATHEDRAL.



Roscoe Gibbs del.

SIR JOHN NEWTON AND ISABEL CHEDDER, HIS WIFE.

YATTON CHURCH, SOMERSET.

Which Countess passed from this world the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1468. On whose soul, Jesus have mercy. Amen."

John Talbot, her eldest son, second husband of Johanna Chedder, was created Baron L'Isle, of Kingston L'Isle, a manor and hamlet in the parish of Sparsholt, Berks, an antient inheritance of the L'Isles, then possessed by him, 26th July, 1443, *sibi hæredibus et assignatis*, and afterward, 30th October, 1452, Viscount L'Isle, *sibi et hæredibus masculis de corpore suo*.

He was engaged with his father in the war with France, and we learn that—

"The year next ensuing, his father being then constituted Lieutenant of the Duchy of Aquitaine, and he one of the Captains there under him, he was by indenture retained to serve the King there for one quarter of a year, with two Bannerets, four Knights, seventy-three Men-at-Arms, on horseback, and eight hundred Archers on foot, receiving for himself six shillings *per diem*, for his two Bannerets four shillings apiece, for his seven Knights two shillings, for the Men-at-Arms twelve pence, and for the Archers sixpence apiece."

And there with his father, the Earl, he was destined to die, under circumstances similar to the unfortunate Bonvilles, although not engaged in internecine strife (that fate was reserved for his son), but sustaining the fame of English valour in a neighbour's territory, for he was slain with his father at Chastillon, July, 1453. "The Earl of Shrewsbury," Dugdale narrates—

"Hearing that the French had besieged Chastillon he advanced thither and gave them battle, but the event of that day's work (though for a while it stood doubtful) at length proved fatal to the English, for this renowned General being smitten from his horse by a cannon bullet there ended his life, whereupon his whole army became presently routed."

And as to his son John Talbot's death, Rapin thus notices it—

"The English overpowered by numbers began to give ground. The Earl of Shrewsbury was wounded in the thigh by a musket ball, and had his horse killed under him. In this condition not being able by reason of his wound to remount, he bid Sir John Talbot, his son, to retire, and save himself for another occasion, where he might be still serviceable to his country. But Talbot rather than basely fly, chose to die by the Earl, his father, who also presently after resigned his breath."

Dugdale thus gives the Earl's epitaph as occurring at Whitchurch, in Salop, to which church his body was conveyed and buried, and where his effigy is still found, but with no inscription remaining—

“Orate pro anima prenobilis domini, domini Johannis Talbot, quondam Comitis Salopie, domini Furnivall, domini Verdon, domini Strange de Blackmere, et Mareschalli Franciæ. qui obiit in bello apud Burdews, vij Julii, MCCCCLIII.”

It is not recorded whether the body of his son was also brought to England for burial.

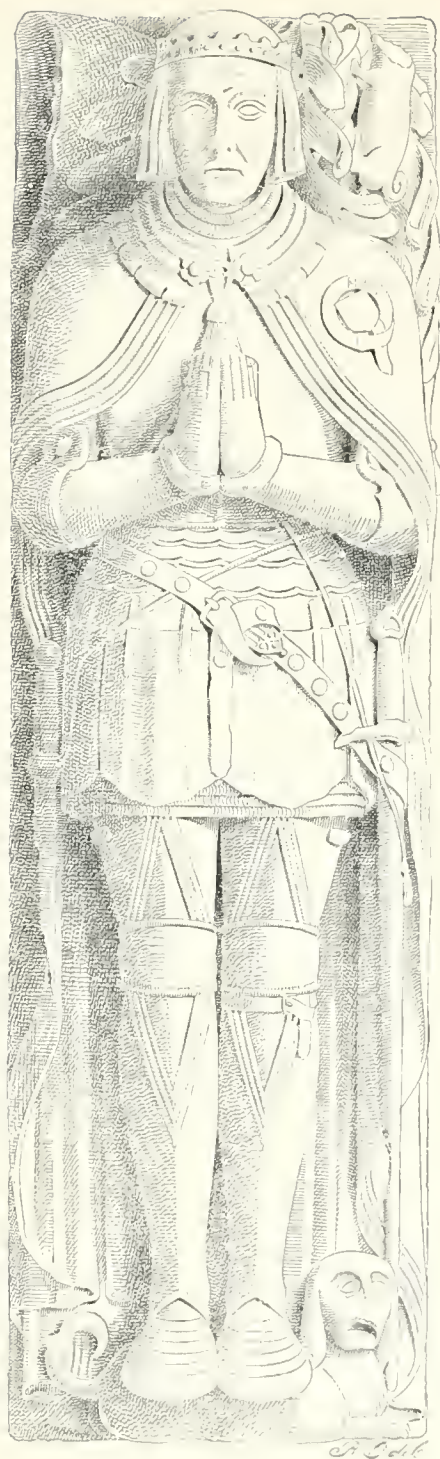
Johanna Chedder, the Viscount's widow, survived him just eleven years, dying 15th July, 1464, and was buried in Wells Cathedral.

The monument assigned to her is in the south transept. It is very handsome, and consists of a low tomb, under a high ogee canopy, originally richly painted and gilded, but is now greatly tarnished and injured, and was almost concealed from view, until early in the present century, by being plastered up, which obstruction was then removed. The inscription is on a square brass plate at the back of the canopy, and has the appearance of being of later date than the monument, although Leland saw and copied it within a century of the date of her death. It contains the following :

“Hic jacet Joanna Vicecomitissa de Lisle una filiarum et hæredum Thomæ Chedder armiger quæ fuit uxor Joannis Vicecomitis de Lisle filii et hæredis Joannis Comitis Salopiæ et Margaretæ uxoris ejus unius filiarum et hæredum Ricardi Comitis Warwici et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus filiæ et hæredis Thomæ de Berkeley militis domini de Berkeley, quæ obiit XVI^{mo} die mensis Julii Annⁱ Dⁱ MCCCCLXIII.”

Apparently there was a high tomb beneath the canopy of this monument, which has been removed. This is evidenced by the niches at the back, now devoid of sculpture, which terminate at about the height where the table of the tomb would meet them. The lettering on the brass plate is of comparatively modern form, and the inscription preserved from Leland's description, who copied it from the original tomb, then in existence, and which was afterward probably destroyed when the monument was mutilated and plastered up.

There were three children, *Thomas*, son and heir, and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*.



JOHN TALBOT, EARL OF SHREWSBURY. K.G.

WHITCHURCH, SHROPSHIRE. A.D. 1453.

Thomas Talbot, son of John Talbot and Johanna Chedder, second Viscount, at his father's death was committed to the tuition of his grandmother, Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, twenty marks *per annum* being allowed for his maintenance during his minority. At her death she left him the manors of Wotton and Simondsall, with the borough of Wotton, and much other property. He was then nineteen years of age and married. His wife was Margaret, daughter of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, the unfortunate commander of the Yorkists, executed at Northampton by the Lancastrians after the battle of Danesmore, in 1469, where he was defeated owing to the defection of Humphrey Stafford (of Suthwyke), Earl of Devon, who deserted him immediately before the engagement with his contingent of archers, and for which act of treachery, Stafford was beheaded at Bridgwater soon after, and his body buried in Glastonbury Abbey Church, under the central tower.

This unfortunate young man, like his father and grandfather before him, was fated to meet his death in sanguinary conflict—not fighting the adversaries of his native country abroad, but in a deadly family broil at home.

The origin of the feud appears to have arisen over the question (which has been diligently investigated by historians of the peerage, and apparently never satisfactorily settled) as to whether the Barony of Berkley, created by writ of summons 23 Edw. I (1295), descended as such, or otherwise whether the tenure of the Castle of Berkley conferred the Barony, on which, William Lord Berkley, then in possession of it, founded his claim and assumed the title.

The young Viscount L'Isle was the lineal descendant of his great great-grandmother, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord Berkley, and the controversy was, whether it devolved on the said Elizabeth, instead of the heir male, an intricate question: but James Berkley, nephew of the above Thomas, “inherited by special entail and fine the Castle of

Berkley, etc., and was summoned to Parliament from 1421 to 1461," while the last of his three wives was Joan Talbot, daughter of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, by his second wife, and so aunt to the young Viscount, still further complicating matters. William Lord Berkley was the eldest son and heir of James by his second marriage.

Dugdale gives this description of the conflict—

"But it was not long after (the death of his grandmother) ere this young Viscount L'Isle arrived at his full age, and thirsting after the Castle of Berkley, practised with one Thomas Holt, the Keeper of Whithy Park, and one Maurice King, Porter of the (Berkley) Castle, to betray it into his hands; one Robert Veel (the Viscount's Engineer) being likewise an active person in that design, giving bond to Maurice King in the sum of an hundred pounds that so soon as the work should be accomplished he should be made Keeper of Wotton Park, with the fee of five marks per annum during his life."

Then appeared the inevitable traitor—

"But this plot being discovered by Maurice King, so much perplexed the Viscount L'Isle, that he forthwith sent this Lord Berkley a challenge requiring him of "*Knighthood and manhood to appoint a day, and meet him half-way, to try their quarrel and title, to eschew the shedding of Christian blood, or to bring the same day the utmost of his power.*" This letter of challenge under the hand of that Viscount was sent 19th March, 10 Edw. IV (1471), he being then not fully twenty-two years of age, having sued out his livery upon the fourteenth of June before, and his wife then with child of her first-born. Unto which Lord Berkley returned this answer in writing: '*that he would not bring the tenth man he could make, and bid him to meet on the morrow at Nibley Green, by eight or nine of the clock, which standeth on the borders of the Livetode that thou keepst untruly from me.*'

Whereupon they accordingly met and the Viscount's vizor being up, he was slain by an arrow shot through his head."

A striking picture of the barbarity and lawlessness of the age, this wager of battle, literally fighting it out to the death, rather than having recourse to the peaceful, if more prosaic, process of law, and followed by the usual seizure and confiscation of the personal property and landed possessions of the vanquished.

"After which (the very same day) the Lord Berkley advanced to Wotton, and rifling the house, took thence many writings and evidences of the said Viscount's own lauds, with a suit of arras hangings, wherein his arms, and the arms of Lady Joan, his mother (daughter and coheir of Thomas Chedder), were wrought, and brought them to Berkley Castle.

To this skirmish came divers from Bristol, Thornbury, the Forest of Deane, and other places, to the number of about a thousand, which exceeded what the Viscount brought.

But the business did not so end, for the widow of the Viscount L'Isle brought her appeal against this William Lord Berkley, and against Maurice and Thomas his two brethren, for thus killing her husband, with an arrow through his head, and a dagger in his left side."

The exact cause of the Viscount's death is said to have been by an arrow shot through his mouth. The appeal of his widow appears to have been unsuccessful, for the recovery of the property, it being decided that Lord Berkley should enjoy the manor of Wotton-under-Edge, etc., paying to the said Viscountess Margaret, a hundred pounds a year out of the same.

This William Lord Berkley was a great favourite of Edward IV, who created him successively, Viscount Berkley, Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshall of England, and Marquis of Berkley. He died in 1491-2, leaving no surviving issue, and disinherited his brother Mauriee for marrying lowly, leaving the Castle of Berkley to King Henry VII, and it remained with the Crown until the decease of Edward VI, the last male descendant of Henry VII, when it returned to the Berkleys.

The controversy over the disputed property was again revived by Sir Edward Grey, who married Elizabeth, the unfortunate Viscount's sister, but the Berkleys finally retained possession of it, on payment of a comparatively small annuity.

The widowed Viscountess is said by Burke to have afterward married Sir Henry Bodrugan, of Bodrugan (Castle), in St. Gorran, Cornwall. If so, it must have been the Sir Henry Bodrugan (otherwise Trenowth) "an opulent knight," and large landed proprietor in Cornwall, a zealous Yorkist, of whom Lysons relates that—

"He was attainted on 1485, on the accession of Henry VII, fled to Ireland, and his larger estates, including the Manor and Barton, were siezed by the Crown. Tradition relates, that he was in arms in Cornwall, against the Earl of Richmond, that he was defeated on a moor not far from his own castle by Sir Richard Edgecumbe and Trevanion, and that he made his escape by a desperate leap from the cliff into the sea, where a boat was ready to receive him."

The victors of course received the usual spoil, the defeated man's possessions, which cost the generous monarch for whom they fought, nothing.

"Most of Bodrugan's estates, including this manor, were granted to Sir Richard Edgecumbe. Borlase describes the remains of the castle as very ex-

tensive, that there was nothing in Cornwall equal to it for magnificence. There was chapel converted into a barn, the large hall, and an antient kitchen with timber roof, the architecture about the time of Edward I. All these buildings were pulled down about 1786. A great barn still remains."

Elizabeth, second daughter of John Talbot, Viscount L'Isle and Joan Chedder, married Sir Edward Grey, brother to Sir John Grey, second Lord Grey of Groby. By this alliance she became sister-in-law to Elizabeth Widville, afterward Queen to King Edward IV, and aunt to Cicely Bonville, the great heiress of Shute, a few miles distant from Olditch.

On the death of her brother Thomas, Viscount L'Isle, without issue, she became with her sister Margaret his co-heiresses, and in them also the barony of L'Isle remained in abeyance.

Margaret married Sir George Vere, knt., and died without issue, in 1471. After her death the title was revived in Sir Edward Grey, the husband of Elizabeth, and he was created by Edward IV, in 1475, Baron L'Isle, and 28th June, 1483, Viscount L'Isle.

There were four children: John, Ann married to John Willoughby, Muriel, and Elizabeth.

Muriel married first Edward Stafford, second Earl of Wiltshire, grandson of Humphrey, first Duke of Buckingham. He died without issue, 24th March, 1499, when the earldom became extinct. His fine tomb and effigy are in Lowick Church, Northamptonshire. Secondly, she married his first cousin, Henry Stafford, younger son of Henry, second Duke of Buckingham, and in him Henry VIII, in 1509, revived the title of Earl of Wiltshire. There was no issue by this marriage, her husband survived her, and married secondly as her second husband, Cicely Bonville of Shute, widow of the Marquis of Dorset. He died in 1523.

John Grey, her son, second Viscount L'Isle of that creation, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

He died in 1512, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth. She

was contracted in marriage with Charles Brandon, afterward Duke of Suffolk, and he was in consequence on 5th March, 5 Henry VIII (1514), created Viscount L'Isle, but when she became of age, she refused to have him, and the patent was cancelled. She soon afterwards married Henry Courtenay, the unfortunate Marquis of Exeter (of Colcombe), as his first wife, but died without issue before 1526, leaving her aunt, Elizabeth Grey, her father's surviving sister as her heir. The Marquis married secondly Gertrude, daughter of William Blount, fourth Lord Montjoy, ob. 1535, to whose grandson Charles Blount, eighth Lord Montjoy, K.G., created Earl of Devon, James I subsequently gave Olditch and Weycroft, after the attainder of Henry, the last ill-fated Lord Cobham.

The wardship of Elizabeth, the surviving daughter of the before-named Sir Edward Grey, had been obtained by Edmund Dudley, the rapacious minister of Henry VIII, and he subsequently married her, but was attainted and beheaded by Henry VIII on Tower Hill, 28th August, 1511. There were four children, John, Andrew, and Jerome, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to William, sixth Lord Stourton.

John, their eldest son, only eight years old at his father's death, was restored "in name, blood, and degree," and inherited all his father's property ; but his life was a troublesome one, notwithstanding his honours and ambition, and ended at last like his father's, on the scaffold. In him the Viscounty of L'Isle was again revived, the antient dignity of his mother's family, on 12th March, 1542, the year following the death without male issue of his step-father, Arthur Plantagenet, who had been so created. He became the well-known Duke of Northumberland, who together with his son, Lord Guilford, and his wife, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, all perished successively at the headsman's block.

A further and distinguished alliance awaited Elizabeth Grey, the widow of Edmund Dudley, and grand-daughter of Johanna Chedder. She married secondly Arthur Plantagenet, natural

son of King Edward IV. by the Lady Elizabeth Lucy. He was installed Knight of the Garter, and created on 26th April, 1533, on surrender of that dignity by Charles Brandon, Viscount L'Isle.

In Risdon's *Note Book*, it is stated that "he was knighted at Turney," and is included among the Devonshire peers as "Arthur Plantaginet, Viscont Lisley, of Uंबरley," in Devon, with the arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, England quartering France. second and third ; *or, a cross gules, over all a bendlet sinister sable.*

His death, although happening in an indirect manner, must include him among the victims that perished in the blood-stained reign of Henry VIII.

"In 1533, he was Lieutenant of Calais, and sometime after incurring suspicion of being privy to a plot to deliver the garrison to the French, he was recalled and committed to the Tower ; but his innocence appearing manifest upon investigation, the King not only gave immediate orders for his release, but sent him a diamond ring, and a most gracious message, which made such an impression on the sensitive nobleman that he died the night following, 3rd March, 1541, of excessive joy."

Three daughters and co-heirs only, were the issue of this marriage, Bridget, Frances, and Elizabeth. Bridget married Sir William Carden ; Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Jobson ; Frances, the second daughter, by both her marriages found her home in Devon.

Her first husband was John Basset, of Uंबरleigh, in North Devon. He was the eldest son and heir of Sir John Basset, Knt., of Uंबरleigh, Sheriff of Devon, 1524-5, died 31st January, 1539, by his first wife Honor, daughter of Sir Thomas Grenville, Knt., ob. 17th March, 1513, whose tomb and effigy are in Bideford Church. The brass of himself, his wives, and their twelve children is in Atherington Church ; he is bare-headed, but otherwise in full armour ; his wives, Honor Grenville, and Ann, daughter of John Denny, of Orleigh, in pedimental head-dresses, gowns with full sleeves guarded with fur, and girdles with dependant chains and

pomander balls. The arms are Basset quartering Willington and Beaumont, impaling Grenville and Dennys.*

John Basset, the first husband of Frances Plantagenet, was Sheriff of Cornwall, 1518 and 1523, and died 20th April, 1541. There were two children, a son described on an adjoining tomb as "*the Worshipful and Worthy Sir Arthur*," perished of gaol fever after the Black Assizes at Exeter, in 1586, and a daughter married to William Whiddon.

Secondly, she married Thomas Monke, of Potheridge in Merton, North Devon (as his first wife), ob. 1583, by whom she had three sons and three daughters. By her eldest son she was great-grandmother of George Monke, the "Restoration" Duke of Albemarle.

Thus through this long and intricate genealogy are interesting local associations constantly interwoven, and the strain of Chelder perpetuated.

Newton = Chedder = Brook,

OF YATTON AND EAST HARPTREE.

THE descent from Isabel, second daughter of Thomas Chedder and Isabel Scobahull, and grand-daughter of Lady Johanna Brook, of Olditch, by her first husband Robert Chedder, although not so distinguished as her elder sister, is nevertheless most interesting in connection with our little history.

Presumably—for there is some obscurity in the early published pedigrees of Newton—it was Frances Newton, a descendant of Thomas Newton, brother to Sir John Newton, the husband of Isabel Chedder, who was destined to become the second wife of William Brook, K.G., fifth Baron of

* It may be noted here that the series of brasses illustrating this account have all been engraved from rubbings specially taken and completed by the author and are fac-similes; as also the views of Olditch and Weycroft from photographs taken by him; and for three of the other illustrations that bear his initials, to the kindness of Mr. Roseoe Gibbs, from his original drawings.

Cobham, and mother with seven other children of Henry Brook, K.G., the sixth and last unfortunate Baron of that descent, so cruelly used by James I, as also of his brother, George Brook, who perished on the scaffold at Winchester, 5th December, 1603, for alleged participation in what was termed "Raleigh's conspiracy."

Isabel Chedder married Sir John Newton, who was the eldest son of Sir Richard Newton, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by Emma, daughter of Sir John Perrot, of Islington.

The Judge and his wife are buried in the Court-de-Wyck Chapel, or north transept of Yatton Church, under a high tomb, whereon are their effigies in alabaster, originally painted and gilded, and displaying fine examples of the legal and social costume of the age. The Judge wears a long red robe with tippet and hood, collar of S.S., a narrow jewelled belt from which depends a short sword, and scrip or purse, on his head a coif, pulled down over the ears and tied under the chin, a fringe of hair shewing over the forehead. There is great expression in the features indicating a powerful mind, and is probably a portrait. His head rests on a helmet with crest of Newton (or Cradoc), *a wheat sheaf issuant from a ducal coronet*, both gilded. Several rings are on his fingers, and one on the thumb of the right hand. At his feet two dogs. The lady in rich robes and a profusion of massive jewellery, with rosary, at her feet a dog with collar and bells.

There is no inscription, underneath are angels bearing shields, the bearings denuded, but they appear to have been Newton, *Or, on a chevron azure, three garbs of the first*, and Newton quartering Perrot, *Gules, three pears pendant or*, and those of his ancestor, Nicholas Sherborne, *Ermine, four fusils in fess sable*. He was admitted Sergeant-at-law, 1424; Judge on Circuit, 1426; Recorder of Bristol, 1430; Justice of the Common Pleas, 8th November, 1438, and died soon after. He appears to have left two sons, John and Thomas.

Sir John Newton, the eldest, in right of his wife, appears to have been of Court-de-Wyck, in Yatton, a manor originally belonging to the de Wycks, or Wykes, from them to the de Gyenes, and from them to the Chedders, and to have built or rebuilt the mansion there, on which were his arms, with those of his wife, and also of Norris. From the similarity of the details of the portions preserved of Court-de-Wyck, now at Clevedon Court, which are given as the frontispiece of Rutter's *Somerset*, and those found on Yatton Church, together with apparently the arms of Sherborne impaling Chedder on the fine south porch, it is probable they were considerably interested in the rebuilding of that edifice, in addition to the construction of the "New Chapel" of St. John, east of the north transept in which they were interred.

According to the *Visitations*, 1531-73, they appear to have had one son *Richard*, ob. 1501, who married Elizabeth St. John, and they had issue two daughters, *Isabel*, who married Sir Giles Capel (buried at Abbots-Rootham in Essex, 1613), and *Joun* to Sir Thomas Griffin, of Braybrook, to whom Court-de-Wyck ultimately descended.

"His will was proved 20th April, 1487; for his burial in Yatton Church, £6 8s 8d., this good man also directed twenty shillings to be paid to his tailor in Bristol, and the document ends thus—'*In witness of this my effectual and last will, I have hereto put my seal in this church of our Lady of Yatton.*'"

His widow, Isabel, died in 1498, she made her will, 14th March, 1498-9, and ordered her executors, '*to find a well disposed priest to sing for my soul within the Church of Yatton, and the new Chapel of St. John, during the space of five years.*' She also bequeathed six shillings and eight pence in money, '*for the poor prisoners of Newgate in the town of Bristowe.*'" (Som. Arch. and Nat. History Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xxviii).

They were both buried under a splendid tomb in this new Chapel or Chantry of St. John the Evangelist, which is situate in the angle between the north transept and the chancel. It is on the north side, or Founders place, of the Chantry altar, and consists of a fine canopy flanked by buttresses richly pinnacled, and with niches. Across the top a string-course studded with square four-leaved ornament, and above a trefoil pierced cresting. Below are ten large niches with rich canopies, in one the lower portion of the figure

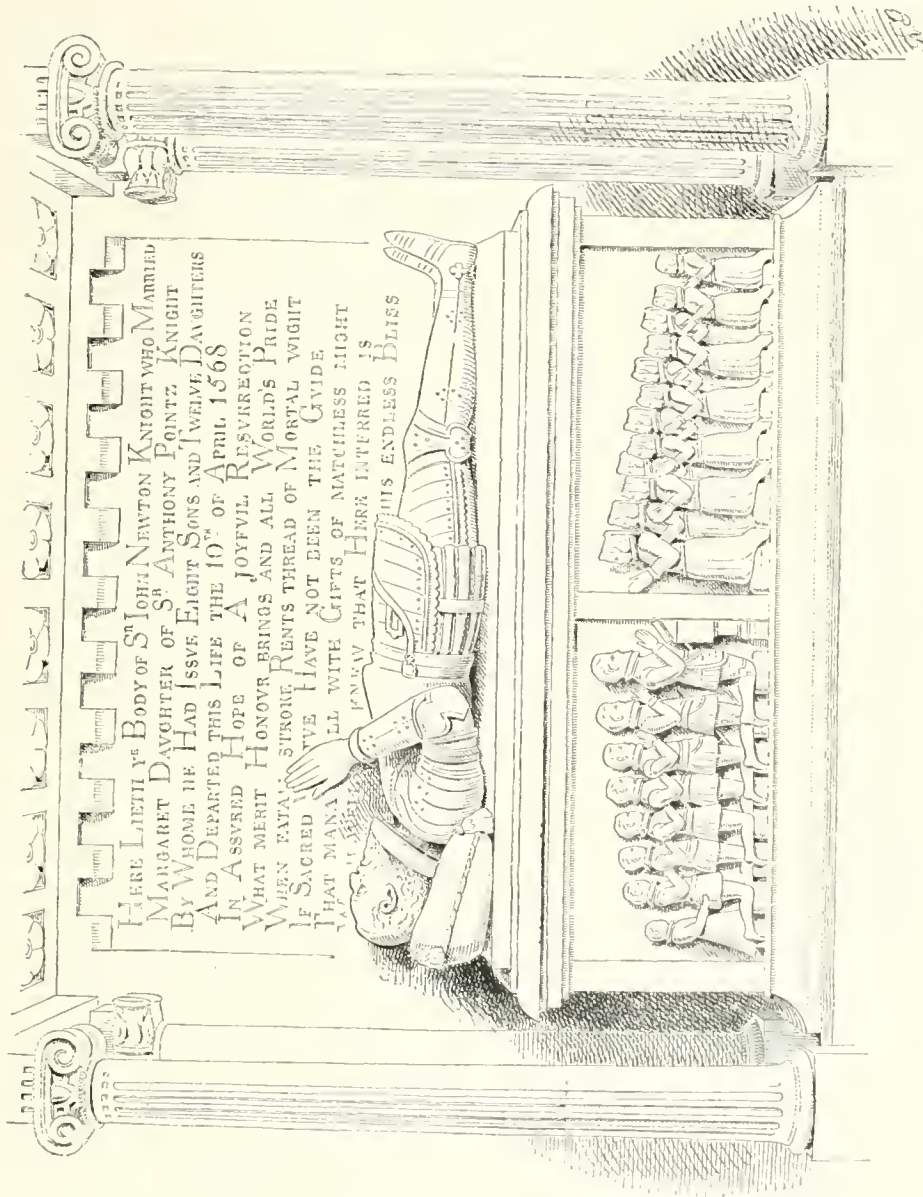
remains. These are succeeded by another string-course with four-leaved ornament, below which a pierced and cusped canopy of open work enriched with leaf-work and bosses.

At the back of the canopy over the effigies is a remarkable sculpture of the Annunciation. The Virgin crowned, sits on a cushion before a lily, rising from a vessel with a handle, and above the lily flowers, from clouds, issues a beam of light ending in a dove streaming toward the Virgin, and behind her is a book-stand with a book on it. She has her hands raised and extended, as if surprised at her devotions by the angel on the other side of the lily, who, advancing towards her, holds a long scroll (emblematic of the angelic salutation) which surrounds the stem of the lily, and floats back over the head of the angel, who wears a cap with a band round the brow studded with roses, and in front rises a Maltese cross.

The knight is bare-headed, but otherwise in complete plate armour, he wears the collar of S.S., and his head rests on a helmet with the crest of Newton. The lady wears a pyramidal head-dress with flowing front lappets, and has a band or collar of rich jewellery round the neck.

Thomas Newton, second son of the Judge was of East Harptree. The manor of East Harptree belonged to a family of that name, the last of whom William Harptree had a daughter and heiress Ellen, who married Robert Gourney, the son of Sir Anselm Gourney, whose descendants "lived at the noble Richmonte Castle at Harptree, now in ruins." His great-grandson, Sir Thomas Gourney, was the father of the redoubtable Sir Matthew (of Stoke-sub-Hamdon) and three other sons, who all died without issue, and a daughter Joan, married to Philip Caldicott, whose daughter Alice, married Philip, the son of Richard Hampton and Elizabeth Bitton. Their grand-daughter Lucy, ob. 1504, married Thomas Newton, who thus succeeded to the manor.

Thomas Newton and Lucy Hampton had a son Thomas, who married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John Barr, of



MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN NEWTON, EAST HARTREE CHURCH.

Barr's Court, Bitton, Gloucester, temp. Edw. IV. Their son Thomas married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmond Gorges, of Wraxall, and their son Sir John married Margaret, daughter of Sir Anthony Pointz, of Iron-Aeton, Gloucester, by whom he had twenty children, eight sons, and twelve daughters, one of whom was Elizabeth, who became the second wife of William Brook, fifth Lord Cobham.

Sir John Newton, who died in 1568, is buried in East Harptree Church, where there is a fine monument, on which is his effigy in the costume of the period, and below him kneel his twenty children; at the back of the canopy is this inscription:—

Here Lieth ye Body of Sr John Newton, who Married Margaret, Daughter of Sr Anthony Pointz, Knight, By Whome he Had Issue Eight Sons, and Twelve Daughters, and Departed this Life the 10th April, 1568.

*In Assured Hope of a Joyfull Resurrection.
What merit Honour brings and all World's Pride,
When fatall stroke Rents thread of Mortal wight;
If Sacred Vertue Have not been the Guide
That manag'd all with Gifts of matchless might?
Which well hee knew that Here interred is,
Whose Vertues rare Proclaime his endless Bliss.*

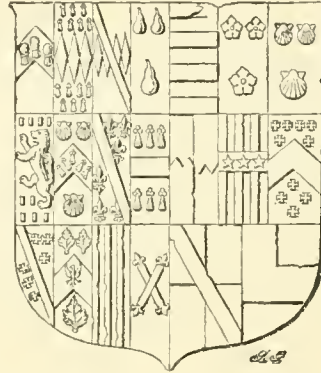
And on the end of the tomb:—

Katharina Newton, Nuper Vxor Henrici Newton Exstruit Hoc Tumulum An' Do', 1605.

This was Katherine Paston, daughter of Sir Thomas Paston of Norfolk, and wife of Sir Henry Newton, ob. 1599, eldest son and heir of Sir John.

Over the monument is a shield with twenty quarterings, interesting as illustrating the descent of Newton (including Chedder, although presumably not descending from them) and alliance with Pointz: 1, Newton; 2, Sherborne; 3, Pennington; 4, Perrot; 5, Norris; 6, Chedder; 7, Hampton;

8, Bitton; 9, Furneaux; 10, *Between three leaves, on a chevron an eaglet displayed*; 11, Gourney; 12, Harptree, impaling 1, Pointz; 2, Bardolf; 3, *Three escallops*; 4, Acton; 5, Clam-bow; 6, Berkeley; 7, Fitz-Nicholl; 8, *Per fess, and a canton sinister*. Above is the crest of Newton, *a King of the Moors, clad in mail, and crowned or, kneeling and delivering up his sword*, allusive to an exploit of their maternal ancestor, Sir Anselm Gourney, at the "winning of Accom," temp. Rich. I.



ON THE MONUMENT AT EAST HARPTREE.

Succeeding Sir Henry was Sir Theodore, ob. 1608, who married Penelope, daughter of Sir John Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke, who was succeeded by his son, Sir John, the last of the Newtons of Barr's Court, who married Grace Stone, was created a Baronet, 16th August, 1660, died *sine prole*, and was buried in Bristol Cathedral.

Brook = Newton,

BARON OF COBHAM.

FRANCES Newton was married to William Lord Brook, 29th February, 1559-60, and died 17th October, 1592; her husband, 6th March, 1596-7. "She was constituted one of Queen Elizabeth's ladies of the Bedchamber, with great and quaint ceremony at Westminster in the presence of the Queen herself. Her Majesty also stood sponsor for her first-born, a son called Maximilian, who however died at Naples in 1583." (*Waller*).

He erected in 1561, in Cobham Church, the splendid tomb with alabaster effigies, to his father George Brook, K.G., fourth Baron, ob. 1558, and mother Anne, daughter of Edmund, Lord Bray; their fourteen tabarded children kneel below, and among them is William Brook.* An escutcheon at the west end has twenty-seven quarterings, the impalement of twelve thereof being for his second wife Frances Newton, among them the sixth quarter is Chedder; the crest, *a Saracen's head*, the ancient crest of Cobham. At the east end is his father's escutcheon, quartering Bray—crest, *a lion passant, crowned*, with the motto JE · ME · FIE · EN · DIEU.

George Brook, third son of George Lord Cobham, ob. 1558, and brother to Frances Newton's husband, came into Devonshire for a wife. "He appears," says Mr. Waller,

"In his parent's magnificent tomb, kneeling on one knee, and his tabard shews Cobham impaling Duke (of Otterton, Devon), *parted per pale argent and azure, three wreaths counterchanged*. He was born 27th January, 1532-3, was sent abroad with a tutor, and studied Greek, Latin, and Italian with him at Venice, 1545-6. Returning to England, he was apprenticed to his father (his father was Deputy of Calais), 31st December, 1552, as Merchant of the Staple of Calais in the usual form, (Sir) George Barnes (Haberdasher), Lord Mayor of London, (William Gerard and John Maynard) the Sheriffs being witnesses. And this is all that can be said of him, except that in 1561, he took refuge at Antwerp, from his German creditors. He married Christina, daughter and heir of Richard Duke of Poerhayes, Otterton, Sheriff of Devon 1565, died 8th September, 1572, by his first wife, Elizabeth Franke, of York. She appears to have been previously married, for as joint administratrix to her father she is described as Christian Sprente *alias* Duke."

This match is recorded in the *Visitations* for Devon.

* The tomb was terribly mutilated, and the brasses injured, restorations of both were made at the cost of F. C. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, carried out under distinguished authorities and documentary evidence, and completed 1865-6."—*Waller*.

Brook,

OF ILCHESTER, OLDITCH AND WEYCROFT :

BARONS OF COBHAM.

A SHORT notice in continuation of their descent, may be included.

I. SIR THOMAS BROOK, KNT., the younger, who married JOAN DE LA POLE-BRAYBROKE, Lady of Cobham, and previously noticed, was succeeded by his son *Edward*.

II. SIR EDWARD BROOK, KNT., summoned to Parliament as a BARON, from 1445 to 1462, was a firm adherent to the House of York; at the battle of St. Alban's, 1445, and Northampton, 1460. He married ELIZABETH, daughter of James Tuchet, Lord Audley, died 1464, leaving a son *John*.

III. SIR JOHN BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1472 to 1511. Was at the coronation of Richard III; employed by Henry VII in an expedition to Flanders; and helped to defeat the Cornish insurrection on Blackheath, in 1497, where his cousin Lord Audley was taken prisoner and afterward executed. He married first ELEANOR, daughter of *Austell*, of Suffolk, and secondly ELIZABETH, daughter of *Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny*; she died 30th September, 1506; he died 9th March, 1511-2. Both buried at Cobham, where there is a fine brass to his memory. Weever gives this inscription:—

"Hic jacet Johannes Broke miles ac Baro Baronie de Cobham ac domina Margareta uxor sua quondam filia nobilis viri Edouardi Nevil nuper Domini de Burgavenny, qui quidem Johannes obiit die mens' Septemb' Ann' Dom' 1506, quorum animabus Amen."

He was succeeded by his son *Thomas*.

IV. SIR THOMAS BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1515 to 1523. Was at the siege of Tournay; the "battle of Spurs," in 1513; made a Knight Banneret by the King, 1514; and at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," 1520. He married, first, DOROTHY, daughter of Sir Henry Heydon, by whom he

had thirteen children : secondly, DOROTHY SOUTHWELL, a widow, and thirdly, ELIZABETH HART, who both died without issue. He died 19th July, 1529, buried at Cobham where is his brass, the last of the remarkable series of these memorials there. Weever gives the following inscription :—

“Orate pro anima Tho' Broke militis Domini de Cobham consanguinei et heredis Richardi Beauchampe militis, qui quidem Thomas cepit in uxorem Dorotheam, filiam Henrici Heyton militis; et habuerunt exitum inter eos, septem filios, et sex filias, et predicta Dorothea obiit . . . et predictus Thomas cepit in uxorem Dorotheam Sowthewel viduam, que obiit sine exitu; et postea cepit in uxorem Elizabetham Harte et habuerunt nullum exitum inter eos; qui quidem Thomas obiit 19 Julii, 1529.”

He was succeeded by his son *George*.

V. SIR GEORGE BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1529 to 1557. Attended with his father at the marriage of the Princess Mary with Louis XII. in France, 1514; knighted in the French war by Earl of Surrey, 1522; one of the Peers at the trial of Anne Boleyn, 1536; in the expedition against the Scots under the Earl of Hertford, 1546; Deputy of Calais, and K.G., 1549. Obtained large grants of ecclesiastical lands, including the manor of Chattingdon, and the college of Cobham. One of the four laylords at the trial of the Protector Somerset, and constituted in 1551, Lieutenant-General of the forces sent to the north. Although he acquiesced in Queen Mary's Proclamation, he was considered implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's treason (which his younger son Thomas had joined), and was with his son William committed to the Tower, but whose pardon with others “was extorted from the Queen by the Council.” He entertained Cardinal Pole on his progress at Cowling Castle, in 1555, and the year following was on the Commission to “enquire about heretics.” He married ANNE, daughter of *Edmund Lord Braye*, by whom he had ten sons and four daughters. She died 1st November, 1558, and he deceased 29th September, 1558: were both buried at Cobham, where his son and successor *William*, in 1561, erected the magnificent tomb to his memory, whereon are the effigies of

himself and wife, and below them their fourteen children kneel around.

VI. SIR WILLIAM BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1558 to 1593. Lord-Warden and Chancellor of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover, and Lord-Lientenant of Kent, 1558 to 1596. In November, 1558, was sent to Brussels to announce to King Philip of Spain, the death of his Consort, Queen Mary; and again in 1578 and 1588, was on an embassy to the Spanish Governor of the Netherlands. Entertained Queen Elizabeth at Cobham Hall during her progresses in 1559 and 1573. Privy Councillor and K.G., 1585; Custos of Eltham Palace, 1592; and Lord Chamberlain a short time before his decease, which took place 6th Mareh, 1596-7. He added greatly to Cobham Hall, refounded Cobham College for the good of the poor, and was a great patron of literature. In 1572, was one of those committed to the Tower for participating in the designs of the Duke of Norfolk, regarding his marriage with Mary, Queen of Scots, and made a discovery of the whole affair, in the hope of attaining his own pardon.

He married first, DOROTHY, daughter of *George Lord Abergaruny*, who died 22nd September, 1559, and by whom he had an only daughter, Frances; and secondly to FRANCES, daughter of *Sir John Newton*, of East Harptree, who died 17th October, 1592, and by whom he had (1) *Maximilian*, (2) *Henry*, his successor, (3) *George*, executed at Winchester for alleged participation in Raleigh's conspiracy, (4) *William*, (5) *Elizabeth*, (6) *Frances*, (7) *Margaret*. He died in 1596, and was succeeded by his second son, *Henry*.

VII. SIR HENRY BROOK, KNT., summoned as a BARON, 1597, and K.G., 1599; died in 1619. A notice of this unfortunate man, the last of the Brooks, and also of the Barons of Cobham, in Kent, of the original creation which was by writ in 1313, will be subsequently given.

Brook,

OF HECKINGTON, BARON OF COBHAM.

SIR JOHN BROOK, KNT., styled "of Heckington, in the county of Lincoln," was the son of *Sir Henry Brook*, ob. 1591, of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent (who was the fifth son of George Brook, fourth Baron of Cobham, ob. 1558), by his wife Anne, ob. 1612, daughter of *Sir Henry Sutton*, of Notts. He was raised to the peerage as a BARON by Charles I, 3rd January, 1645, "to enjoy that title in as ample a manner as any of his ancestors, and to have the same place and precedence," save that the remaindership was limited to heirs male. He married first, ANNE . . . buried 23rd February, 1625, at Kensington; secondly, FRANCES, daughter of *Sir William Bamfield*, by whom he had a son, *George*, who died in infancy: she was buried in 1676, at Surfleet, co. Lincoln. He appears to have been a weak-minded man, similar to his cousin Henry, and described as a worthless spendthrift, who dispersed the family estates. He died *sine prole*, and was buried 20th May, 1660, at Wakerley, in Northamptonshire.

Temple,

OF STOWE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

VISCOUNTS AND BARONS OF COBHAM.

DESCENDING through a succession of distaffs from *Margaret* (daughter of William Brook, fifth Baron of Cobham, ob. 1597), wife of *Sir Thomas Sondes*, ob. 1592, of Throwley, Kent; SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., of Stowe, Buckinghamshire, ob. 1749; was on the 19th October, 1714, created BARON COBHAM,

of Cobham, in Kent : and on 23rd May, 1718, was re-created a BARON with the same title, and also VISCOUNT COBHAM, with remainder to his sisters, *Hester Grenville* and *Christian Lyttelton*. The titles subsequently, through Hester Grenville, merged in the Earldom of Temple, and Dukedom of Buckingham.

Cowling Castle,

IN KENT.

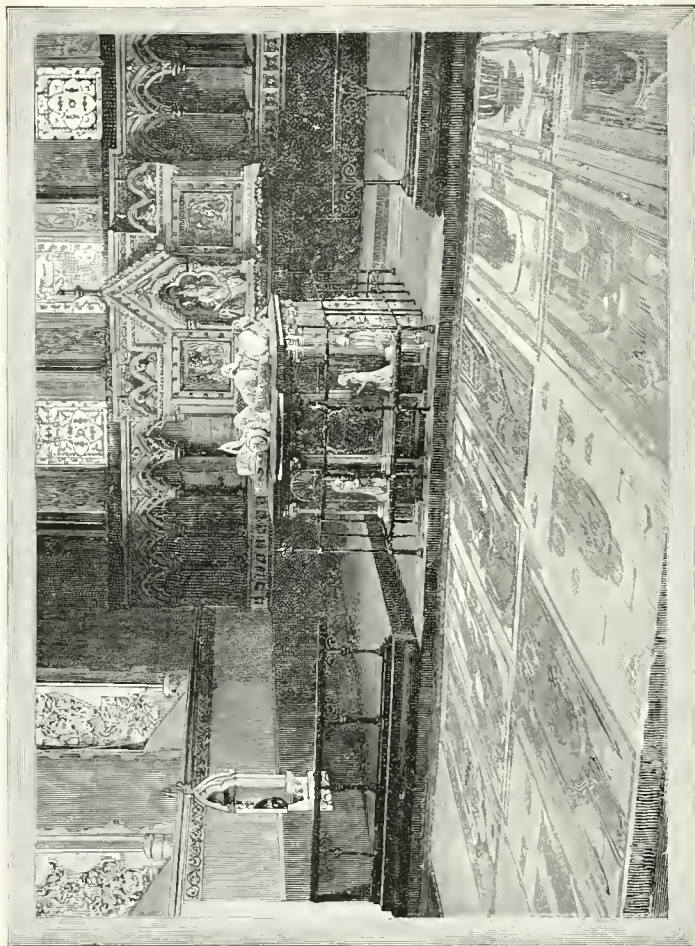
THIS was the original seat of the Cobhams in Kent, and situate in the parish of Cowling, near Rochester. The manor was acquired by them temp. Henry III, 1216-72, and the manor house was erected by John de Cobham, the founder, temp. Richard II, and he obtained that King's license to crenellate it, 2nd February, 1380-1.

"It was of large size, and the two wards or courts, cover nearly eight acres of ground, and considerable remains still exist. The outer gate towers are forty feet high, and the gateway altogether fifty feet wide, and other large portions of the buildings, and flanking towers, attest the original strength and size of the structure, which was enclosed by a moat fed from the Thames."

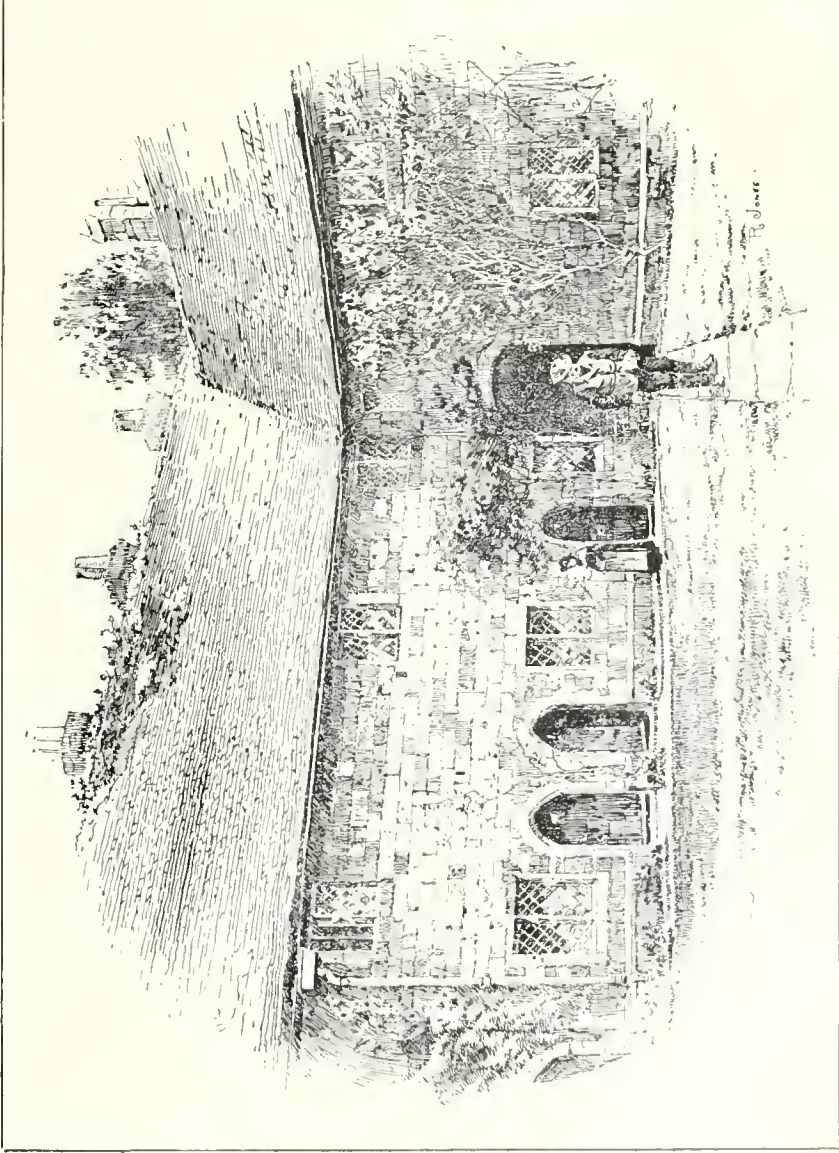
It seems to have been the principal residence of the Cobhams, Joan de la Pole, the grand-daughter of its builder, appears to have lived here, for her third husband, Sir Nicholas Hawberk, died here in 1407, and her fourth husband, the unfortunate Sir John Oldecastle, took refuge here, until arrested by order of King Henry IV, with an armed force, in 1413.

But the most remarkable event in its history was—

"Its assault and capture by Sir Thos. Wyatt, 30th January, 1554, who had married the sister of its then possessor, George Brook, Lord of Cobham and Cowling. Wyatt had a large force with him with artillery, and the attack lasted from eleven in the morning until five in the afternoon, when Brook capitulated, as he had only a few men of whom four or five were killed and others wounded. Although he had been made promise to join Wyatt the next



THE CHANCEL, COBHAM CHURCH.



THE QUADRANGLE, COBHAM COLLEGE.

day, as soon as Wyatt's back was turned. Brook despatched a messenger to Queen Mary giving her an account of the whole affair, superscribed with '*hast, hast, post hast, with all dylygence possible, for the lyfe, for the lyfe,*' for well he knew the jeopardy of his relationship to Wyatt, and what was likely to be made out of it. It did not avert the Queen's displeasure, for he and his sons were sent to the Tower, where the name of his younger son, Thomas, still appears carved on the wall of the Beauchamp Tower—'*Thomas Cobham, 1553*'—but they did not remain long, intercession was made for them and they were released in March, 1553-4. It is probable Cowling Castle was seldom afterward occupied as a residence, and suffered to fall to decay." (*Waller*).

It is now a ruin of considerable size.

Cobham Hall,

AT COBHAM, IN KENT.

It is not known when this fine structure was begun, nor the style or size of the original building. Of what at present appears, it is probable the two last Brooks, Barons of Cobham, erected the north and south wings between 1584 and 1603, but Henry, Lord Cobham apparently never completed the original house, previous to his attainder. The date on the north porch, shewn in the engraving, is 1594.

On 13th August, 1613, James I granted to his relative, Ludovic Stuart, second Duke of Lenox and Richmond, ob. 1624, Cobham Hall, and some of the forfeited estates. James Stuart, fourth Duke of Lenox, employed Inigo Jones to complete the main portion of the structure between the wings, and was probably the first of his race that resided within it.

Subsequently it descended to the Earls of Darnley, who made important additions and alterations to the edifice, finishing it as it now appears. Built of red brick with white stone dressings, the array of large windows, flanking turrets, and its great size, forms a splendid and picturesque structure, surrounded by an extensive park.

Henry Brook,

THE LAST LORD OF COBHAM.

ALTHOUGH the story of his misfortunes, or rather tragedy of fate, that waited on Henry Brook, tenth and last of the Barons of Cobham, and hereditary possessor of Cobham Hall, is now correctly known through the able investigations and research of Mr. Waller, from whom the following account is derived, a short reference to them here, as the closing scene of the Brooks, and connected with their west-country associations may not be out of place.

"He was the second son of Sir William Brook, ninth Lord Cobham (by Frances Newton, of Harptree), and Maximilian the eldest having died young, he succeeded to the barony on the death of his father, in 1596-7, being then thirty-two years old. No one could have entered life with more brilliant prospects. In his blood were represented many noble and historic names. The vast estates of the family had been constantly on the increase, and an addition had been made to them by Queen Elizabeth in 1564 of St. Augustine's Abbey, at Canterbury. At her Court, indeed, the lords of Cobham were in high favour, and she had honoured his father, Sir William, on two occasions with a visit to Cobham Hall, where she was entertained with much magnificence. Without any great ability, and still less personal character, he nevertheless fell in naturally, as it were, to those honours which his ancestors had engaged. In 1597 he was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office of much importance in those days. He was installed on St. Bartholomew's day (1598) at Canterbury, "at which ceremonious solemnities were assembled almost 4000 horse, and he kept the feast very magnificently, and spent 26 oxen with all provision suitable." The following year he was installed Knight of the Garter, as his father and grandfather before him, and here his honours and good luck, seem to have culminated."

Then came his marriage, and with it arose the first little cloud in the golden horizon of distinction that surrounded him.

"So great a favourite of fortune, and yet in his prime of youthful manhood, it will not be a matter of wonder, that the ladies of the Court considered him as a matrimonial prize. The prize fell to Frances, daughter of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and widow of Henry, Earl of Kildare. She was a warm-hearted woman, but of strong passions, and a violent temper, yet there is no doubt she had conceived for Lord Cobham a powerful affection. It did not take place until 1601, and does not appear to have been one of good omen, for it is thus alluded to in a letter of the time—"The Lord Cobham hath married the Lady of Kildare, but I hear of no great agreement." It was not a happy marriage, but the union was destined to be soon abruptly dissolved."

The cloud gradually, but at last surely and rapidly spread, and the remainder of his history simply becomes one of misfortune and misery.

"In this age of Court intrigue and political plotting, Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh (who had been his father's friend) took the same side. They were both the enemies of the unfortunate Earl of Essex. At the attack upon Essex House in 1601, Lord Cobham took part, and afterwards sat as one of his peers at the trial, little thinking then how soon his own turn was to come. It is extremely probable that this enmity to Essex was the shadow cast before, a warning to the event fatal to himself. Between Essex and James of Scotland a warm friendship subsisted, and when the latter ascended the throne of England, the enemies of that nobleman soon felt his displeasure."

The last and great misfortune was now at hand.

"James was no sooner upon the throne than there arose those plots against him which to comprehend or unravel is one of the most difficult tasks in English history. In the phraseology of the time, they were known as the Treasons of the Bye and the Main, the Priests' Treason (or the Surprising Treason) and the Spanish Treason. It was the Treason of the Main, or Spanish Treason, in which Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Raleigh are said to have plotted, and if we are to believe his accusers, the latter was the soul of the conspiracy.

The Priests' Treason, so called from two Catholic priests, Watson and Clarke, said to have been its promoters, was to surprise the person of the King. In this George Brook, Lord Cobham's brother, Sir Griffin Markham, and Lord Grey of Wilton, were joint actors, and Lord Cobham was said to be privy to it. As before mentioned, Cobham and Raleigh were the actors in the Main or Spanish Treason. These unfortunate men were tried and found guilty, and Raleigh's trial, from the eminence of his character, and also from the able defence which he made, has excited mostly the attention of historians. We cannot rise from its perusal without a sentiment of disgust, and a feeling that it remains a blot upon our history."

Then came the punishment awarded these unfortunate men.

"The two priests suffered the extremity of the law with all its attendant barbarities, and George Brook, his brother, was beheaded at Winchester."

But one of the most extraordinary punishments on record, for its studied cruelty, was that practised on Lord Cobham and his two companions.

"The Lords Cobham and Grey, and Sir Griffin Markham, were, one cold morning in November, 1603, brought upon the scaffold at Winchester Castle. Sir Walter Raleigh looking on from the window of his prison; and after being severally played with, as the pike when hooked by the angler, with the bitterness of death before their eyes, they received the commutation of their sentence. Those who have read James's letter to the Council, wherein he glorifies himself on his royal mercy, and have also read the narrative of an eye witness of the scene enacted on the scaffold, will understand and appreciate his character.

We have now to state their fate. Sir Griffin Markham was banished the realm, and died abroad. The young Lord Grey died after eleven years confinement in the Tower, his high spirit utterly crushed. Sir Walter Raleigh's fate is well known. Posterity will ever regard his execution as a crime.

Henry Brook and Sir Walter Raleigh were conducted back to the Tower, 16th December, 1603, and henceforth Lord Cobham, like most unfortunate men condemned to imprisonment for life, became as one dead to the outer world."

But what became of the immense Cobham possessions, of

which Olditch and Weycroft formed a comparatively small portion? These of course were all confiscated, although there was a difficulty in the way, and a legal one, for they were entailed—this however was soon surmounted and over-ridden by cruel subterfuge and other despicable means, and the estates seized and distributed by the magnanimous James to his favourites in various ways. A strong contrast this which befel the fate of the possessions of the *last* Baron of Cobham, to that which attended, under similar circumstances, the possessions of the *first* Baron, John de Cobham, when attainted in the reign of Richard II, sentenced to death, as a traitor, and his estates confiscated. Then, as previously described, in the sentence “there was a saving of entail, showing the jealousy of Parliament over estates that might otherwise pass into the hands of the Crown.” No such patriotic caution appears to have animated the government of James, the sycophants of whose Court were evidently only too ready to further the illegal proceeding, in the hope afterward to share the spoil.

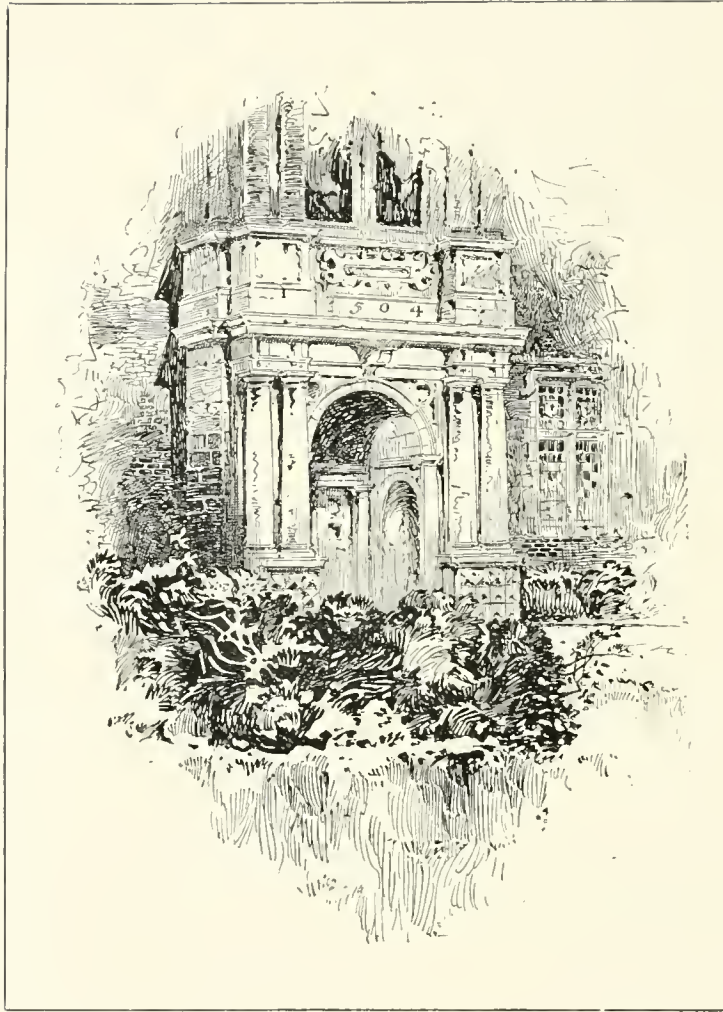
In addition to this confiscation, all his honours were forfeited, and to complete the contumely and ruin heaped on him he was “degraded” from being a Knight of the Garter, and his achievement as such taken down and cast out from his stall in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor, 16th February, 1603-4.

Henry Cobham—for he was a baron no longer—endured his imprisonment fifteen years; it was of varying degrees of severity, and toward the end of the time, on account of ill health, he was allowed—

“For the bettering of his healthe his Majestie’s leave to go to Bathe attended by his keeper. In his retorne being as he conceived thoroughly cured of his maladie, was at Hungerford surprized with a dead palsey; from thence with difficulty he was carried alyve unto Odiam, Sir Edward Moore’s house (who had married his sister, Frances), he is yett livinge but nott like to continew many dayes.”

This was in September, 1617, but—

“From this attack he sufficiently recovered to be enabled to return to the Tower. Soon after we lose all trace of him as a living man. He died 24th January, 1619.”



DOORWAY, COBHAM HALL.

Where was he buried ?

“At Cobham the *Registers* do not carry us back so far. Those in the Tower have not his name. He was therefore not buried there. Search has been made at Odiham without success, and at Aldgate also, as well as at Trinity Minories by the Tower, but no entry has been found.”

And what of the wife of this unhappy prisoner ?

“Of the Lady Kildare, his widow, nothing is said at this time of his death. She was living at Cobham Hall, and it seems as if she took no notice whatever of the unfortunate man who was her husband, and in whose house she lived.”

Burke gives the further following description of him.

“Lord Cobham appears to have been not many degrees removed from a fool, but enjoying the favour of the Queen, he was a fitting tool in the hands of his more wily associates. Upon his trial he was dastardly to the most abject meanness.

The mode of bringing the prisoners on the scaffold, and aggravating their sufferings with momentary expectation of their catastrophe, before the pretended pardon was produced, was a piece of management and contrivance for which King James was by the sycophants of the Court very highly extolled, but such a course was universally esteemed the pitiful policy of a weak, contemptible mind.

“On this occasion,” says Sir Dudley Carleton, “Cobham who was now to play his part did much cozen the world, for he came to the scaffold with good assurance, and contempt of death.” And in the short prayers he made, so outprayed the company which helped to pray with him, that a stander-by observed “that he had a good mouth in a cry, but nothing single.”

After they were remanded (Sir Dudley says) and brought back on the scaffold, “they looked strange on one another, like men beheaded and met again in another world.”

A pitiable exhibition, the rightly-constituted humane mind shrinks from contemplating : no matter what kind of fool-knave this unfortunate man may have been. It has been stated that he died in a state of filth for lack of apparel and linen, and in such abject poverty, wanting the common necessities of life. This has been proved not to have been the case, he was afforded a moderate sum, payable monthly, during his imprisonment, enough to keep him fairly comfortable, and he had medical attendance during his illness. It is probable his death occurred outside “the verge of the Tower,” as he had petitioned for more liberty to take the air for his health in the July previous to his decease, the King’s surgeon to certify to his weak state. It was also stated his poor paralyzed frame remained unburied some days for want of means. But this is scarcely probable either, for his assignee, Lady Burgh, widow

of his brother, George Brook, had an order from the Treasury for a considerable sum due to him, the day after his decease. Where was his rich wife at this final scene? Of her we hear nothing, she had clearly disowned and entirely disassociated herself from him; and where the noble outcast died, and found his last resting-place is not known.

It would be difficult amid the whole current of English history to find a more mournful narrative; and of surpassing interest as connected with the last possession by the Brooks of the crumbling fragment of ruin at Olditch, the original seat of his ancestors, and text of our story. Both have become a sad memory only glimmering in the gloom of the Past.

Blount,

LAST POSSESSOR OF OLDITCH AND WEYCROFT,
EARL OF DEVON.

THE cruel attainder of Henry Brook, the last unfortunate Baron of Cobham, and consequent confiscation of his estates, took place in 1603, and that "high and mychtie prince" James I, in 1604, gave the manors of Olditch and Weycroft to one of his favourites, Charles Blount, eighth Baron Mountjoy of Thurveston, in Derbyshire, who in the year previous, 21st July, 1603, he had created Earl of Devon and K.G.

Lord Mountjoy was the *second* of the "interpolated" Earls of Devon—the hereditary honour of the Courtenays—but an ill fate hung over their creations, for Blount held it barely three years, and leaving no legitimate issue, the title became extinct at his death, 3rd April, 1606. The *first* was Humphrey Stafford, of Suthwyke, so created by Edward IV, 7th May, 1469, after that monarch had given him "the bulk of the estates" forfeited by the attainder of the three unfortunate



A GLIMPSE OF WEYCROFT.

From a Drawing by W. Newberry.



FIRE-PLACE AT WEYCROFT.

From a Drawing by W. Newbery.

brothers, Thomas, Henry, and John Courtenay, successively Earls of Devon, who, within nine years, lost their lives on the scaffold and battle field, fighting for the house of Lancaster, and whose deaths ended the first descent of that noble family. But for Stafford's treachery at the battle of Banbury, only three months afterward, "by diligent enquiry by King Edward's order, he was found at Brent, near the river Axe in Somersetshire, and carried to Bridgwater, and there beheaded," the monks of Glastonbury giving him sepulture beneath the central tower of the Abbey Church.

Why Charles Blount chose the title of Earl of Devon, was probably also in part connected with the fate of the above unfortunate Earls, for his ancestor, Walter Blount, first Lord Mountjoy, Lord Treasurer of England, and K.G., ob. 1474, a staunch adherent of Edward IV, "shared largely in the confiscated possessions of the leading Lancastrians," and among others, "particularly those of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon, obtaining thereby extensive territorial possessions in Devon."

But another ancestor of his was further, and in more pleasant, relationship connected, similar to the Cobhams, with the Courtenays by intermarriage.

William Blount, fourth Baron Mountjoy, ob. 1535, grandfather of Charles Blount, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Say, and by her had one daughter Gertrude, who was the second wife of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, beheaded by Henry VIII, in 1539, she narrowly escaped the same fate, and afterward resided at Great Canford, near Poole, died in 1558, and is buried within the presbytery of Wimborne Minster, in a tomb of Purbeck marble, with traceried panels, and this fragment of inscription now remaining—

*"Conjux quondam Henrici Courteney, Marchionis Exon, &
Mater Edwardi Courteney nuper Co"*

Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, her unfortunate son, a prisoner almost all his life, died at Padua, in 1566, "not

without suspicion of poison," and at his death without issue, the then elder descent of the Courtenays became extinct, and the title of Earl of Devon passed into abeyance, until claimed and allowed to William, third Viscount Courtenay of the Powderham descent, 15th March, 1831.

Charles Blount was a person of high military reputation, and had a command in the fleet that dispersed the Spanish Armada, was constituted Governor of Portsmouth, and subsequently in 1597, Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1599 repulsed the Spaniards with great gallantry at Kinsale. Camden describes him as being "so eminent for valour and learning, that in those respects he had no superior, and few equals," and Moryson, his secretary, writes, "that he was beautiful in person as well as valiant, and learned as well as wise." But his high public character, and all these accomplishments, were tarnished by his unfortunate intrigue with Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, and wife of Robert, third Lord Rich, and first Earl of Warwick, ob. 1618, by whom he had several illegitimate children, and who on her divorce he subsequently married at Wanstead, in Essex, 26th December, 1605. William Laud, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, performing the ceremony.

The portrait is from an old etching, probably of contemporary date. The crest encircled by the Garter is that of Blount: *Within the Sun in splendour, an eye, proper.* Below is inscribed: *Are to be sold by Henry Balam in Lombard Street.*

Another is found in Lodge's *Portraits*, sitting in a chair, the face in profile, from a picture in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton, by Juan Pantojana.

Pole says, "he conveyed the same (Olditch) unto Mountjoy, his base supposed son, who nowe enjoyeth the same"—this was Mountjoy Blount (one of his children by Penelope Rich) who was afterward created, in 1627, Baron Mountjoy by James I. and in the year following Earl of Newport by Charles I. who died in 1665, and either himself or one of his



From an Old Engraving

descendants, sold it to Mr. John Bowditch, from whom it was acquired in 1714, by an ancestor of Mr. Bragge, of Saddingborough, in Thornecombe, its present possessor. Arms of Blount, *Barry nebulée of six, or and sable.*

Weycroft was sold by Charles Blount, Earl of Devon, according to Pole "unto John Bennet, Sherif of London, whose son Mr. Bennet nowe enjoyeth it." He disposed of the manor in parcels, and it is now divided among various owners.

In a social, if not in a political aspect, Charles Blount was as great a transgressor as the hapless man, a large portion of whose confiscated possessions he did not hesitate to accept. And it proved to be no bar in that unscrupulous age, to the bestowal of an Earldom both on the father and his unhappily begotten son, nor hinder at their deaths, the burial of the elder in Westminster Abbey, and the younger in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. But Nemesis appeared at their graves-side, where their "honours" perished with them.

* * * * *

So concludes our little history of the knightly Brooks, and their possessions in these western parts. The wayfarer, who, carrying within his memory its three centuries of incident, regards the departed importance of Weycroft, and views on the site of their first home, the solitary ivy-clad tower at Olditch—sole relic of its former dignity—standing amid the grass-grown foundations, over which

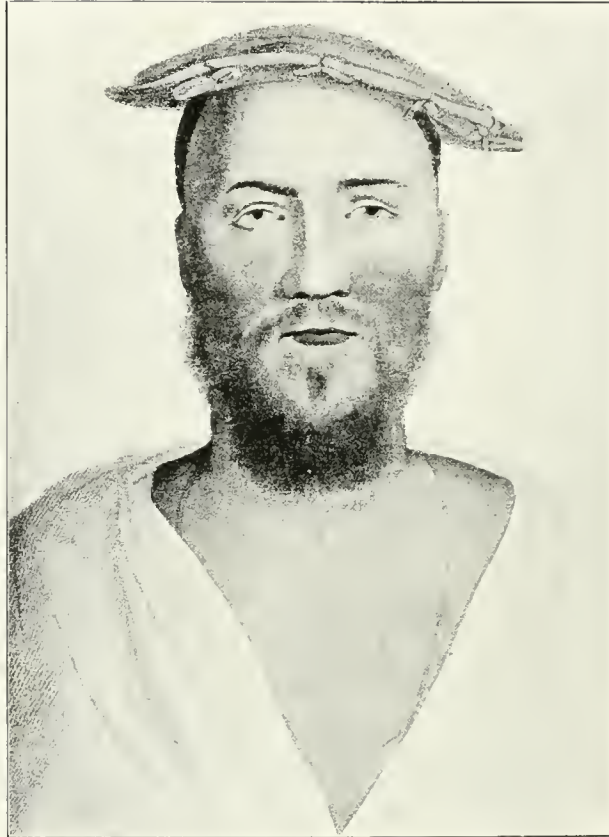
"Stern ruin's ploughshare drives elate,"

and joins with it the mournful climax that extinguished their honours and fame, in the sad fate that befel their last hereditary possessor, in the grander surroundings of Cobham: sees in them a striking instance of the instability and transitory character of the belongings to human life, which no station can shield, nor wealth avert, or rescue from the sentence of doom which Time pronounces on all earthly things.

From the banks of the Axe our steps first led us to Olditch, and having completed the circuit of our little investigation, terminate in this particular at Weycroft, close overlooking that delightful stream—home of the speckled trout, haunt of the stately heron, the flashing kingfisher, the bounding swallow—and by whose ripe we return to the place from whence they first set out. The air is radiant with summer sunshine, the red kine are dozing and dreaming in the grateful shadow of the tall elms, the bee and butterfly are bustling and flickering among the reeds, the golden iris, the purple flags, that fringe its margin, and all is contentment and peace. Musingly we ask, who, privileged to dwell amid these pure enjoyments, which Nature with perennial hand spreads so bountifully, that bring no care or alloy, would, listening to the syren voice of ambition, be tempted to forsake them for the glamour of Courts, the smiles and suspicions of Princes, with, as we have seen, the attendant dangers of the confiscator's hand, the prison door, the headsman's axe, the exile's fate, an unknown grave?



LET ME, INGLORIOUS, LOVE THE STREAMS AND WOODS.



GEORGE BROOK, LORD COBHAM,—OB : 1558.

From the Drawing by Holbein.

Brook
OF
Somerset and Devon :

BARONS OF COBHAM IN THE COUNTY OF KENT:
THEIR LOCAL HISTORY AND DESCENT

BY
W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

"THE GLORIES OF OUR BIRTH AND STATE
ARE SHADOWS, NOT SUBSTANTIAL THINGS."
Shirley

PART II.

Taunton :
BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, ATHENÆUM PRESS

MDCCC

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* From photographs, by the kindness and skill of the Rev. Arthur H. Berger, Vicar of Cobham

Brook,

OF SOMERSET AND DEVON ; BARONS OF COBHAM, IN KENT.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

Part II.

THE additional notes comprised in this *Paper*, allusive to the Brook family, are offered as supplementary to the account found in the preceding volume of Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, and are designed to render the notice of their history to some extent more complete.

Their Early History.

THE following interesting confirmatory particulars relating to Brook, Cobham, Beauchamp, &c., are extracted from *Coll. Topog. et Geneal.*, vol. vii, pp. 320-354, therein stated to be taken from "*Charters, &c., in the hand-writing of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, in a volume of the library of the College of*

Arms, marked Philipot, E. J., and were derived from the muni-ment room at Cobham Hall," about 1574. These refer to the early possession of Olditeh :—

"Brianus de Gomz (Goritz) D'n's de Kingesdon, dedit, &c., Henrico de la Broke et Nicholea uxor suæ, &c., s. d. (Seal) 'S. BRIAN DE GOMZ.' (Arms) *vaire, a bend lozengy.*

Henricus de Brok, de Holdyche, 3 Regis Edw.

Elizabeth quæ fuit uxor Henrici de Broke, 7 Edw'd. 111—1334.

Henricus Broke, relaxavit Thomæ Broke nepoti suo et Constantia uxoris ejus, &c. Dat. ap. Holdyche, 8 Edw. 111—1335.

Thomas Broke, et Constantia uxor eius, 9 Edw. 111—1336.

Thomas de Broke, tenuit maner, de Broke juxta Yilchester in Com. Som'st. 14 Edw. 111—1341."

The following to Henry de Cobham, the marriage of his son to Joan Beauchamp, his burial at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, and inventory of his goods. It will be observed the date of his son's attendance at the funeral is of a vague nature, stated as "*anno 9 Edw. regis*"; if of Edwd. II, 1316; if of Edwd. III, 1336; and this would be nearer the correct date, for he died in 1339, which agrees with the year the inventory was taken and exhibited.

"Jobannes de Cobham miles quæritur versus Du'm Thomam fratrem suum, in qua querela dicit quod cum Joh'es de Cobham leur sage auncestor, le quel Dieu assoile, perquisivit manerium de Chessebury, quod descendit D'no Henrico patri eorum utpote heredi per successionem: Et postea idem H. accepit D'no Joh'e de Beauchamp pro nuptiis dicti D'ne Johannis filii sui 400 lib. sub eo conditione quod nunquam dishereditaret d'cm J. filium suum. Id non obstante dict. D'ns Thomas ita rem tractavit cum eorum patre anted'co q'd ille feoffavit d'cm Thom. de advocacione eccl'sie pred'ce, &c. Tandem convenit inter eos in præsentia Reginaldi de Cobham, Prioris Roffens', et aliis.

Henricus de Cobham, miles, d'n's de Chissebury, 6 Edward 11—1313.

Joh'es de Cobham dedit D'ne Matilde de Columbariis et Henrico de Cobham filio suo maneria de Chissebyri, &c., s. d. (seal) arms of Cobham, *dimidiated*, impaling *a bend* (Columbers).

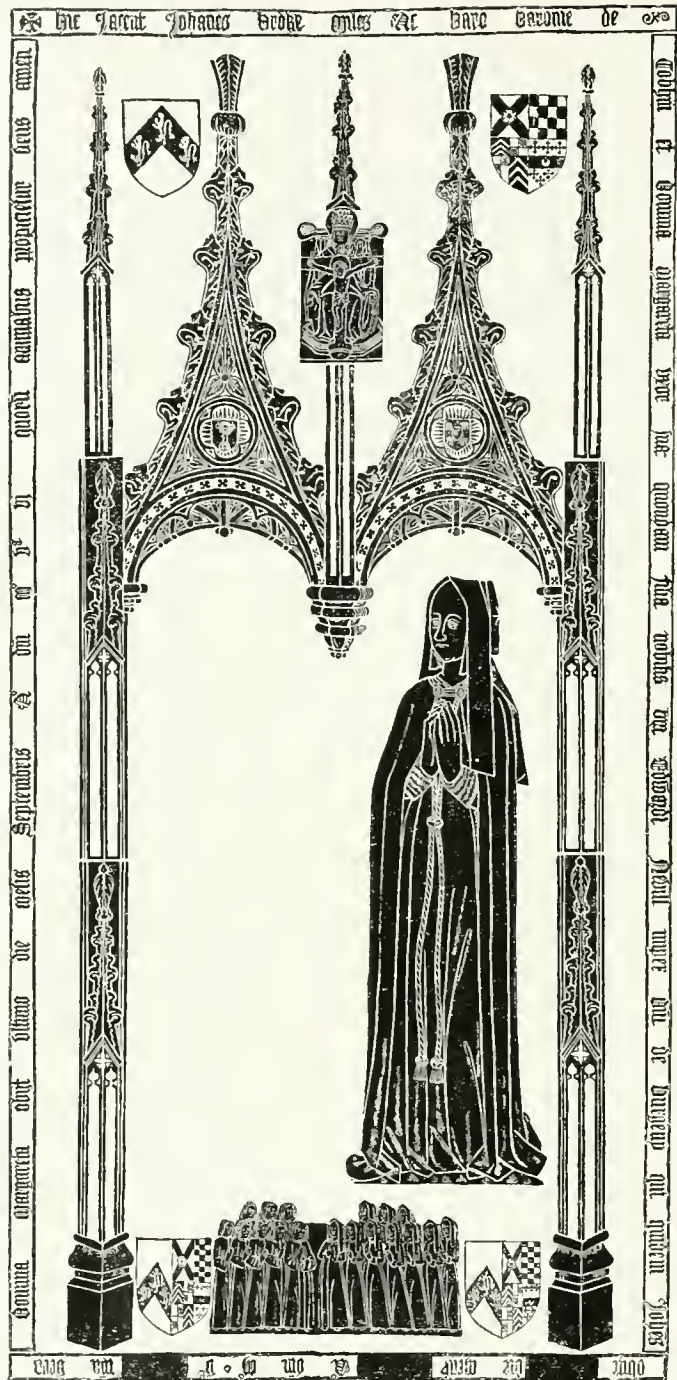
Henricus de Cobham, miles, D'ns de Cobham, dedit Joh'i de C. filio suo et Johanne uxori ejus, pro sexcentis marcis argenti ille præ manibus solutis, manerium suum de Henton in Com. Wiltes, cum omni' pertin', &c. Dat. Londini die Lunæ in f. b. Mariæ Mag. 8 Edward 11—1315.

Joh'es de Cobham, miles, filius D'ni H. de Cobham, salut in D'no. nov't univ. vestra me attornasse, &c., Will'm de Blanford ad capiend. (*preceding grant*). Dat. ap. Stoke-subtus-Hamedon die Martis p'x. p. f. b. Marg. 8 Edward 11—1315.

D'ns Joh'es de Cobham celebravit funus D'ni Henrici de Cobham apud Stoke in Com. (Somerset) anno 9 Edw. regis.

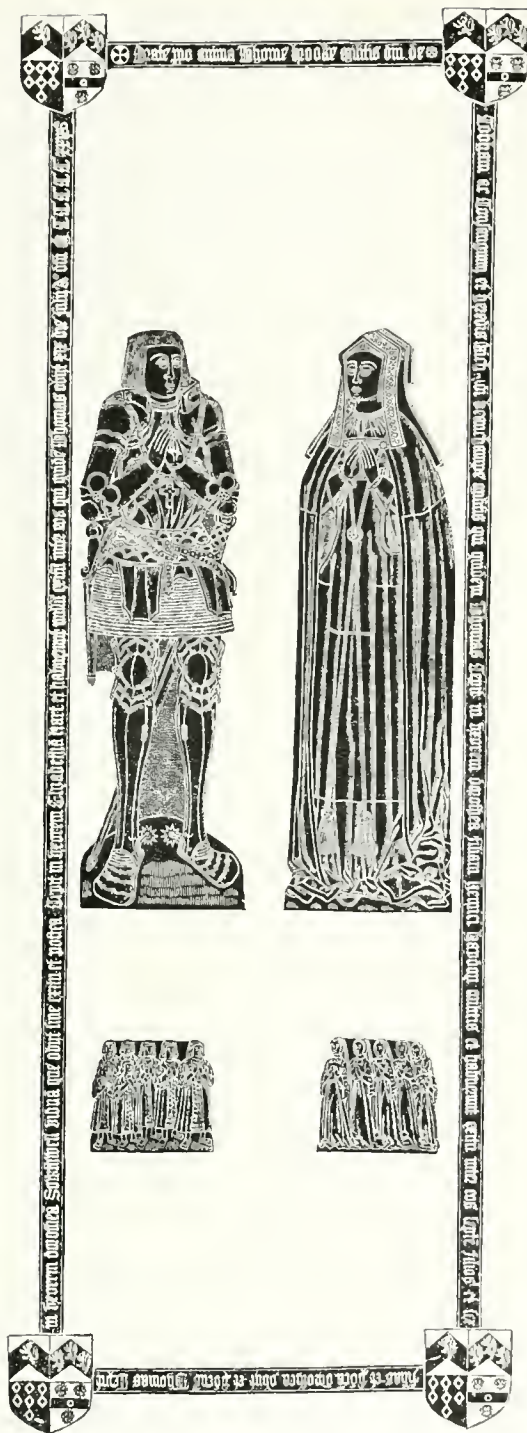
Henricus de Cobham sepelitur apud Merston Stoke in Com. Somerset, et Joh'es de Cobham filius ejus aderat apud funus suum, ejus quidam Joh'is expensa itinerando et redundo ad'co funere adhuc extant.

Inventiarum omniu' bonor' D'ni Henrici de Cobham, mil. defuncti die Assumpcionis beatæ Mariæ virginis anno D'ni millo cccmo xxxix. Henricus iste habuit duos filios Joh'em et Thomam, milites, qui contraversar'it pro testamento patris sui. (1339).



(JOHN BROOK, LORD COBHAM). AND MARGARET NEVILL HIS WIFE.

COBHAM CHURCH.



THOMAS BROOK, LORD COBHAM, AND DOROTHY HAYDON HIS WIFE.

COBHAM CHURCH.

Inventiarum omnium bonorum D'ni Hen. de C. mil. defuncti die Assumpt. b. Mariæ virg. 1339, exhibit Ep'o Roffensi per Thomam C. mil."

These relate to John de Cobham, his marriage contract with Margaret Courtenay, and receipt for the payment, "*pro le sojourn*" with her father subsequently.

"Joh'es Cobham dat terras Johi filio suo et Margarete filie Hugonis Comit'is Devon. 5 Edward III—1332. (Seal) *on a spread eagle two shields, 1 vair* (for Joan Beauchamp), 2 Cobham, *with label*.

Indentura facta 6 Edward III—1333, inter D'm'n Hugonem de Courtenay, Comitem Devon et Joh'em de Cobham testatur quod Joh'es filius D'ni Joh'is accipiet in uxorem Margaret filiam dicti Comites, &c.

Hugo de Courtenay Comes Devonie fatetur se recepisse de Johanne de Cobham mil. filio D'ni Johis de C. de Kent, militis, 5 libras sex solidos pro le sojourn de Margarete de Courtenay filia sua, 29 Edward III—1356.

Joh'es, D'nus de Cobham, habuit licent. fundare Collegium de Cobham—1362."

These exhibit the marriage contract of Thomas Brook, and Johanna Braybroke, Lady of Cobham, with the seals of Cobham and Brook; and a deed relating to the widowed Lady Johanna Brook, with her four sons (including Michael Brook), concerning Kingeston, one of the oldest of their possessions, and dated at Olditch. The seal to this document is specially interesting as displaying Lady Johanna's arms, *Ermine, on a chief gules, three bucks heads affronté or*, impaled with Brook, her second husband.

These arms are now assigned to *Hanning*; and their appearance here makes it questionable if she did not belong to a family so named, and not *Hannap*, or *Hanham*, unless all three are variants of the same name. The arms at present assigned to *Hanham* are altogether different.

"Indentura facta inter Sir John Oldeastell mil D'n'm de Cobham et Johannem uxoris ejus ex una parte, et Thomam Broke, militem ex altera. Testatur quod Thomas filius et heres d'ei Thome Brooke accipet in uxorem Johannam filium d'ei Johannæ uxoris d'ei Joh'is O. D'ni de C. infra datum presentium ad festum Pentecostes proxime venturum si Deus illis vitam concedit, &c. Dat. 20 Feb. 11 Henry IV—1410. (Seal) "SIGILLUM JOHANNIS OLDEASTELL D'NI DE COBHAM." (Arms) quarterly, one and four, *a castle*, two and three Cobham, (supporters) *two lions sejant affrontée*, (crest) *on a helmet and wreath, a Saracen's head wearing a cap*.

Joanna Brooke relicta Thome Brooke mil. defuncti fecit attornatus ad deliberandum Ric'o Chedder, Thome Brooke, Thome Chedder et Michaeli Brooke filiis meis seisinam in maner' de Kingeston. Dat. apud Holdyche 5 Henry V, 1418. (Seal) Brook, impaling, *Ermine, on a chief, three bucks' heads caboshed*.

Michael Brooke, fil. Thomæ et Johanne B., 11 Henry V, 1424.

Deed dated 12 Henry VI, 1434. (Seal 1) 'SIGILLUM THOMÆ BROOKE MILITIS,' (arms) *on a chevron a lion rampant* (Brook), (supporters) *two lions, (crest) on a helmet and wreath a spread wing.* (Seal 2) 'SIGILLUM JOHANNÆ BROKE,' (arms) Brook, impaling, *Ermine, on a chief, three stags' heads caboshed.*"

These notes to Johanna, Lady of Cobham, and Hemenhale and Hawberk, two of her husbands, and Hawberk's first wife.

"Rob'ts Asheley et alii demiserunt maner. de Creshale in Com. Essex. Joh'e quondam uxori Rob'ti Hemenhale mil. filiæ Joh'is de la Poole, militis, 19 Ric. II, 1396. (Seal) 'SIGILLUM D'NE JOHANNÆ HEMENHALE.' (Arms) *on a fess between two chevrons, three escallops* (Hemenhale) impaling, *two bars wavy* (De la Pole).

Nicholaus Hawberk, miles, et Domina Matilda uxor ejus, 1 Henry IV, 1399.

Nich. Hauberk, miles, dedit Hugoni Lutterell, &c., omnia bona et catella sua ubicumque fuerint inventa exceptus centum sol. argenti quod sibi reseravit. Dat. apud Couling, 6 Oct., 9 Henry IV, 1407.

Hugo Lutterell, miles, &c., confirmaverunt D'næ Johannæ, D'næ de Cobham, omnia bona et catella quæ habuerunt ex dono Nicholai Hauberk, militis, 9 Henry IV, 1407. (Seal) 'SIGILLUM NICHOLAUS HAUBERK, MILITIS.' (Arms) *checky, a chief per fess nebule.*"

And these refer to John de Cobham, of Blackborough, Devon.

"Joh'es Cobham de Blakeburgh, et Katerina uxor ejus 51 Edward III, 1378.

20 Richard II, 1396. *Cornub.* Johannes Cobham de Blakeburgh, miles, obiit seisis de reversione manerii de Hilton cum pertin. et de redditu. 10 solid. annuatim Castro de Launceston solvendo. Quod quidem manerium tenetur de Rege in cap. ut de Castro suo prædicto et de Ducato Cornubiæ per serv. militare et per redd. 10 solid. per annum. Quodque Elizabetha soror dicti Johannis est hæres. (Seal) 'SIGILLUM JOHANNIS DE COBEHAM.' (Arms) *on a chevron, three spread eagles, in dexter chief point an estoile.*"

These arms of Cobham of Blackborough were quartered by Hungerford, as descending from Elizabeth, daughter of the first John Cobham of that place, who married Sir Hugh Peverell. They are found on the large esenteheon of the splendid monument with their effigies, in the Chapel at Farleigh Castle, of Sir Edward Hungerford, ob. 1648, and his wife Margaret Halliday, ob. 1672; and are, apparently, the only trace of remembrance of the Cobhams of Blackborough existing.

Thomas Chedder

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

IN Canon Jackson's *Guide to Farleigh Hungerford 1879*, the following "courteous and gentle epistle, &c.," appears, quoted

from the fine *Cartulary of the Hungerford Family*, in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen, near Bruton. An indenture by which Thomas Chedder does homage to Walter, Lord Hungerford (ob. 1449) for his land at Littleton near Wellow; 21 Henry VI, 1441.

"This Indenture made the Fest of Seinte Cutberd the Bisschoppe, the yeare of the Reigning of King Harry the Sext after the Conqueste the 19th, Witnesseth that Thomas Chedder, Scirer (*Esquire*) hath done Homage to Walter Lord Hungerforde for the Landes and Teuements which the saide Thomas holdeth of the saide Lord in Littleton. In witness whereof to the parties of this Indenture as well the saide Lorde as the forsaide Thomas interchangeably have set their seales the day and the yere above written."

"To the worshipfull noble and my ryght gode and gracious Lord the Lorde Hungerford.

Worshipful Noble and my right gode Lord. I recomaunde me unto your ryght gode Lordeshippe, besechyng the same to have me excused of that I com not to your Presence atte this Tyme for the Doying of myne Homage: for trule, my Lord, God hath visited me with such Infirmitie that I may not ryde without right grete Perell of mine Hele (*health*) as I hope my Brother Fortescu which hath sene myne Infirmitie wlll pleyale enforme your gode Lordeshippe: Wherfore I sende unto you by the Berer hereof an Endenture ensealed with the Seale of myne Armys by which I have done unto you Homage.

Worshipfull noble and my ryght gode Lord, I beseech Almighty God alwey your gode and gracious spede.

Write on the Fest of Seinte Cutberde the Bisschoppe;—

THOMAS CHEDDER."

Thomas Chedder had no brother named Fortescue, and the Canon surmises it may have been the L.C.J. of the King's Bench, Sir John Fortescue, "who was connected with the neighbourhood of Wellow and Farley, by marriage (according to Lord Clermont) with the heiress of John James, of Norton St. Philip's." Thomas Chedder, then in ill health, appears to have died the following year, 1442-3.

Sir Edward Grey—Viscount L'Isle. He carried the Rod with the Dove at the coronation of Richard III—7th July, 1483. His first wife, Elizabeth Talbot, granddaughter of Thomas Chedder, died 8th September, 1487, and was buried at Astley, Warwickshire; he died 17th July, 1492, and bequeathed his body to be buried in the new chapel of Our Lady, begun by himself to be built in the College of Astley, where the body of his late wife lay interred. The interesting pair of effigies in Astley Church may represent them: the knight, in full armour, with collar of S.S.; the lady, with long

flowing hair, coronet, and wearing the rare Yorkist collar of Suns and Roses. Another effigy of a lady, with pedimental head-dress, in the same church, is presumed to represent her niece, Cicely Bonville, of Shute.

The Viscount married secondly, Jane, widow of Sir Robert Drope, citizen and draper, Lord Mayor of London, 1474-5, knighted the same year, and who died about 1485. She survived her second husband and died 1499-1500. Sir Robert Drope and his widow, the Viscountess, were munificently inclined in founding some substantial charities, and both were buried in the church of St. Michael, Cornhill, "on the north side of the choir under a fair tomb of grey marble," but, continues Stow, "notwithstanding their liberality to that church and parish, their tomb is pulled down, and no monument remaineth of them."

Sir John Grey—Viscount L'Isle, son of the preceding, was created Knight of the Bath, 18th February, 1503, "being one of the Knightes of the Sword dubbed at the creation of Prince Henry." He died 9th February, 1504; his widow, Muriel Howard, remarried Sir Thomas Knyvett, K.B., of Buckenham, Norfolk, ob. 1512; she died about the same date, and was buried in the Friars' Church, Greenwich.

Arthur Plantagenet—Viscount L'Isle. He married Elizabeth Grey-Dudley, 12th November, 1511; knighted 14th October, 1513; Sheriff of Hants, 1513-14; Knight of the Garter, 23rd April, 1524; Vice-Admiral of England, 1525; First Commissioner to Francis I, King of France with the Garter, invested at Paris, 10th November, 1527; Governor of Calais, 1533-40; Pantler at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, 1st June, 1533; Privy Councillor, 1540. His committal to the Tower, in April 1540, was owing to a suspicion that he had a design of betraying Calais to the French, and when Henry VIII, being convinced of his innocence, ordered his release, he is said to "have died of joy" thereat, on 3rd March, 1541-2, and was buried there. His wife appears to have died the preceding year.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. He was the eldest son of Elizabeth Grey-Dudley, by her first husband, and heir to the possessorship of Kingston L'Isle, and the title, as specified on the patent, dependant thereon. But before his mother's death, which occurred about 1540, during her lifetime, on the 27th March, 1538, he disposed of the reversion of the manor and estate of Kingston L'Isle, to William Hyde, whereby on her death, when he became heir to the grantees of the Barony of L'Isle, he failed to comply with the conditions of the grant, and the title so created became extinct. He was executed on Tower Hill, 22nd August, 1553.

The Brook Memorials

IN COBHAM CHURCH, ETC.

ALTHOUGH there were seven descents of Brook after their migration to Cobham, of whom six were summoned as Barons, only three memorials exist to them in the church there, wherein all, except the last—Henry Brook—were interred.

The oldest of these is the brass to Sir John Brook, fifth Baron of Cobham (grandson of Sir Thomas Brook, of Olditch, who married Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham), and his wife, Margaret Nevill, which lies in the pavement of the chancel. He married first *Eleanor*, daughter of — *Anstell* or *Anstie*, of Suffolk, who left no issue, and secondly *Margaret*, daughter of Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, youngest son of *Ralph*, first *Earl of Westmoreland*, by his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter and sole heir of Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, created Earl of Worcester in 1420, who married Isabel Despencer, sister and sole heir of Richard, eighth Baron Despencer and Baron Burghersh. This descent explains the impalement of the shields on the brass, namely Cobham, impaling Nevill, Warren, Clare, Despencer, and Beauchamp, *with a crescent for difference*. It is curious to note that the

arms of Brook, proper, are not included. By her he appears to have had eighteen children, as depicted at the foot of the brass, eight sons, and ten daughters. The inscription as it is now found reads thus:—

Hic Jacent Johanes Broke Miles Ac Baro Baronie de Cobh'm et Domina Margareta vxor sua quondam filia nobilis viri Edwardi Nevill nuper D'ni de Burg'eny qui quidem Joh'es obiit die mens' A'o D'ni Mo^o v^e ip'a vero Domina Margareta obiit ultimo die me'sis Septembris A'o d'ni Mo^o v^e vj quoru' animabus propicietur Deus: amen.

Only the figure of the lady now remains, but that of Sir John was in existence in 1597. The costume of Lady Margaret is very simple, gown with full sleeves guarded with fur, mantle with cordon, and pedimental head-dress. John Brook, Lord Cobham, died 9th March, 1511-12, but the date was never filled in upon the brass. Affixed to the central pinnacle is a square panel, whereon is a representation of the Trinity, the Father seated, with triple crown, and right hand raised in benediction, supports the Saviour on the Cross, which rests upon the orb of the Earth, and on the left arm of the cross is the Holy Spirit, sitting as a Dove, with partially extended wings; in the central compartments of the canopies are shields, on one the instruments of the Passion, and on the other the Five Wounds.

In Couling (*hodie* Cooling) Church, Kent, the parish in which Couling Castle, the original seat of the Cobhams, is situate, is the brass of Faith Brook, one of the ten daughters of the aforesaid John Brook, Lord Cobham (ob. 1512) which lies in the floor of the nave. The figure is of small size, and clad in pedimental head-dress, gown with fur cuffs, and ornamental girdle. Below is the inscription:—

Pray for ye soule of Feyth Brooke late ye dowgt'r of Syr John Brook lord of Cobh'm whiche Feyth decessed the xxj day of Septe'm'r ye ye'r of o'r lord m.c.v.ij o' whose soule J'h'u have m'cy.



man for þe soule of fereþe wrook he late þe do wist of for Johā
 wrook lord of wrobbin wroche fereþe deawled the xxxi day
 of septer þe wif of a lord w þe wif o wroche soule wroche hane wroche

FAITH BROOK.—COWLING CHURCH.

KENT.



HIC IACET SEPULTA DOMINA IOHANNA
BROOKE VXOR ROBERTI BROOKE MILITIS
QVAE FVIT PRIMOGENITA FILIARVM HVMFRIDI
WELD MILITIS VIXIT ANNOS TRIGINTA
OCTO ET OBIT XXIJ DIE MAIJ AÑ Dñi 1618

JOHANNA WELD, FIRST WIFE OF SIR ROBERT BROOK.

YOXFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



THOMAS BROOK, LORD COBHAM, AND DOROTHY HAYDON HIS WIFE.

COBHAM CHURCH

The second memorial in Cobham Church is also a brass (the last of the series), in the pavement of the chancel, and commemorates Sir Thomas Brook (eldest son of Sir John), sixth Baron of Cobham, his first wife, Dorothy Haydon, and their thirteen children. He died 19th July, 1529.

The inscription is :—

Orate pro anima Thome Brooke militis d'ni de Cobham ac Consanguini et heredis Richardi Beauchampe militis qui quidem Thomas cepit in uxorem Dorothea filiam Henrici Haydon militis et habuerunt exitu inter eos septu filios et sex filias et p'd'ca Dorothea obiit et p'd'cus Thomas Cepit in uxorem Dorothea Sorthwell vidua que obiit sine exitu et postea Cepit in uxore Elizabetha Hart et habuerunt nullu exitu inter eos qui quide Thomas obiit xix die Julij Ao d'ni MCCCCxxixti.

He is in the elaborate armour of the period, with skirt of mail, and broad-toed sabbatons, a chain with dependant cross suspended from the neck, an ornament found on many effigies about this date. The lady wears the pedimental head-dress of that era. The children are in two groups below. Arms, four shields at the corners, each charged alike with Brook, Cobham, Braybroke, and De la Pole—*Azure, a fess between three leopards heads or, an annulet for difference*, being the bearings assigned to the younger branch of De la Pole; those on the brass of Lady Johanna Braybroke, as also on her mother's at Chrishall, being the older blazon of the main stem, *azure, two bars nebulée or*; in the porch at Chrishall both shields occur separately, dexter being the *fess and leopards heads*, sinister the *bars nebulée*. A Sir Henry Heydon, was made K.B. at the coronation of Henry VII, 30th October, 1485, his arms, *Quarterly, argent and gules, a cross engrailed counterchanged*. Lysons (*Environ of London*) in describing West-Wickham, Kent, says :—

“The manor house, which stands near the church, was built by Sir Henry Heydon, temp: Henry VII. In a window of the hall are the arms of Heydon and his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Godfrey Bulleyne. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was re-built by Sir Henry Heydon temp: Henry VII. In the east window is the representation of a skeleton in kneeling

posture, with label issuing from its mouth inscribed, '*Ne reminiscaris Domine delicta mea aut par . . .*' intended for that of Sir Henry Heydon, Founder of the church, as appears by the helmet and his shield of arms lying at its feet."

Of his thirteen children, *John*, the eldest son, died in his father's lifetime; *George*, who became his heir, *Thomas*, *William*, and *Edward*. Of his daughters, *Margaret* was married to Sir John Fogge, of Repton; *Faith*, to William Ockenden, Gentleman Porter of Calais; and *Elizabeth*, to Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington, and afterward to Sir Edward Warner.

The third and last memorial to the Brooks, in Cobham Church, is the splendid tomb and recumbent effigies of George Brook, seventh Baron Cobham, and his wife Anne, daughter of Edmond Lord Bray, with their fourteen children kneeling below. From Mr. Waller's excellent description we extract the following:—

"It stands in the midst of the chancel, and before its restoration exhibited terrible signs of past neglect and dilapidation. It is of rare beauty, both of design and execution, and consists of a large altar tomb constructed of alabaster, with the exception of the table, which is of black marble. Upon this rests the effigies of the deceased, and it is partly sustained by sixteen fluted columns of the Ionic order. Kneeling figures of the fourteen children are ranged round the sides on a supplemental table below. The four daughters are at each end, the sons on each side, placed according to their priority of birth alternately, first on the right or south side, then on the left or north side of the tomb. The effigies are finely executed, and are most likely of Flemish workmanship, being in character very similar to that of Count Lalaing, at Hogstraaten, in Belgium. This nobleman, who also figured in the political arena of his time, died in 1558, and it cannot be doubted but that the same sculptor executed the monuments of both.

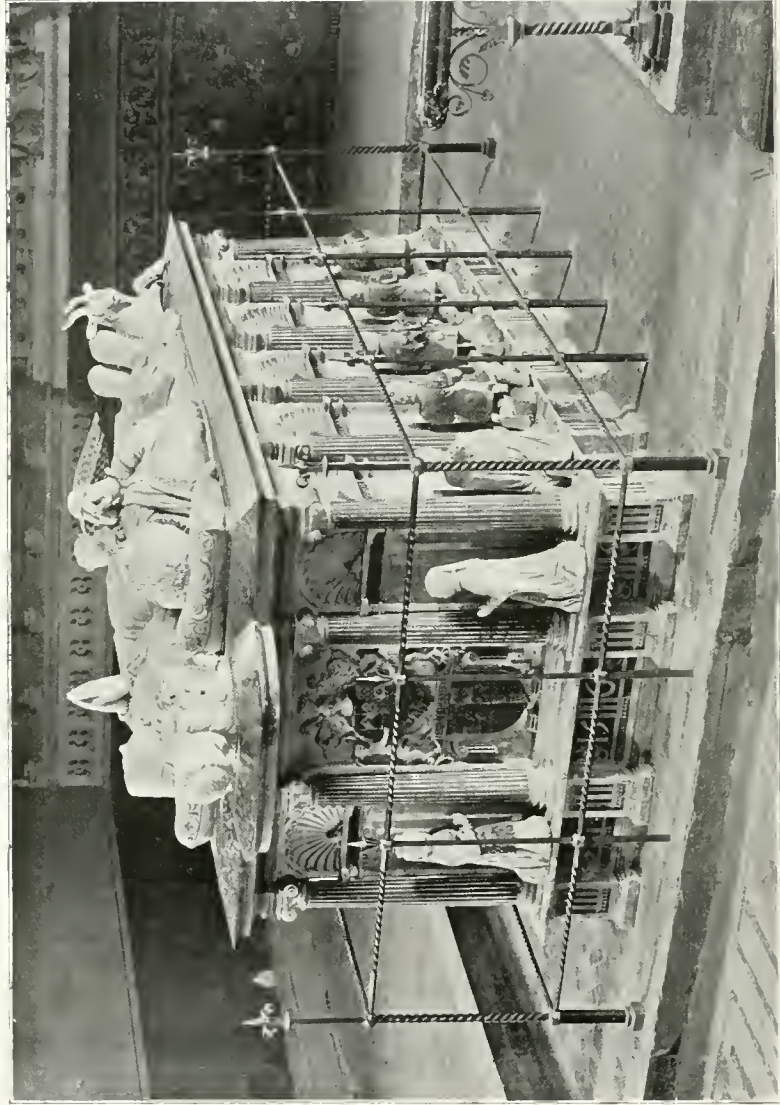
Lord Cobham is represented in armour surmounted by a tabard, emblazoned with his arms, through a slit of which, on the right side, appears the lance rest. Over this he wears the mantle with cordon, collar, and hood of the Order of the Garter, and the garter with the motto is on his right knee. His hands are clasped in prayer, and his head rests on an embroidered cushion. At his feet is the heraldic *antelope*, or '*gazelle*,' resembling, however, a *young ram couchant*. The figure of Lady Anne wears over the gown a tabard of her arms, Bray and quarterings, and over this a mantle of estate with the arms and quarterings of Brook, her head rests on an embroidered cushion, and she wears the French hood. Her hands are joined in prayer, and at her feet is the '*gattyer*,' as a *lion couchant winged*, the *wings* heraldically emblazoned '*vair*.' It is a cognizance of the house of Bray. On a semi-circular projection of the west end of the table lies a helmet, surmounted by the antient crest of the Cobham family, the *Moor*, or *Saracen's head*, and the same is seen upon a helmet on the north wall, possibly that of Lord George.

At the east end of the tomb are two escutcheons. The upper one is Brook quartering Cobham, De la Pole, Feveril, Braybroke, and St. Amand quartering Bray, thus—Troughton, Bray, Hallighwell, Norbury, Boteler, Sudeley.

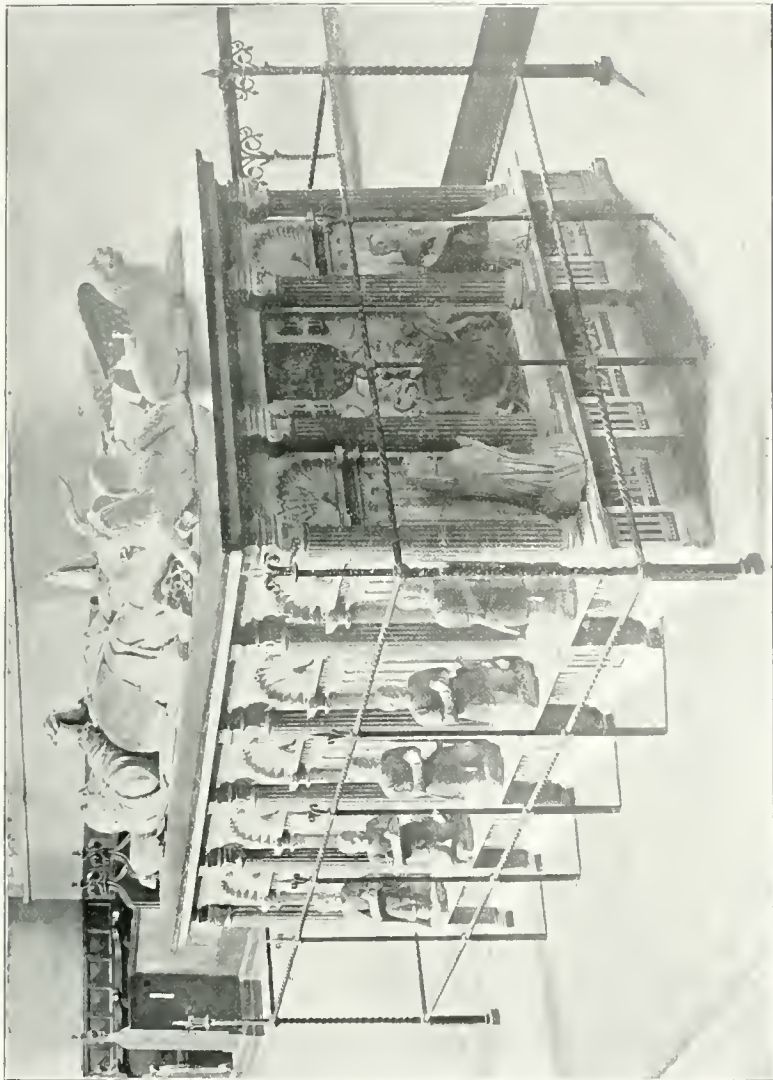


GEORGE BROOK, LORD COBHAM, AND ANNE BRAY HIS WIFE.

COBHAM CHURCH.



GEORGE BROOK, LORD COBHAM, AND ANNE BRAY HIS WIFE.
COBHAM CHURCH.



GEORGE BROOK, LORD COBHAM, AND ANNE BRAY HIS WIFE.

COBHAM CHURCH.

Montfort, Croyser, and Dabernon. Beneath this is a large escutcheon, having as supporters, dexter, an *antelope*, sinister a *griffin*; with helmet and crest of a *lion passant crowned*, a cognizance of Brook; below, the motto, '*Je me fie en Dieu*'. In this escutcheon, the quarterings of Brook impale those of Bray, as above.

At the west end there are also two escutcheons, the upper Brook as before, with the quarterings of Bray on an escutcheon of pretence. It is surrounded by the Garter. Beneath is a large escutcheon of twenty-seven coats of arms, consisting of the quarterings of Brook and Bray, impaling the arms and quarterings of Newton, the latter representing the second wife of Sir William Brook, son and heir of Lord Cobham, by whom this monument was erected. It has supporters, and the motto as before, the crest being that of *the Moor's head*." (These bearings of Newton have been before described).

The children, in varied costumes, with tabards emblazoned with their parents' arms, impaling their own alliances, kneel around, and have their names superscribed above them. They are carefully described by Mr. Waller, who continues:—

"The inscription, in Latin, very long, and expressed in capital letters, is well carried on the bevelled edge of the marble table on which the effigies lie, and is as follows:—

Honoratissimus et clarissimus vir Georgius Brokes fuit dominus Cobhamus ex oppidi Cobami possessione cognominatus et idem laudatissimus aliquot annis Calesi prefectus in illustrissimū Collegium cooptatus equitem Divi Georgii nec solum hanc prestantissimam habuit honorem et familiæ commendationem sed etiam natura fuit optima et animo omni genere laudis ornatissimo dux fuit in bello prestantissimus et sapientissimus in pace consiliarius principibus in quorum temporibus vixit egregie probatus Cantuariensis inter quos habitavit eximie charus denique toti reipublice propter honorem splendorem et virtutem notissimus et dilectissimus et hæc omnia fuerunt in illo illustriora quoniam et professionem evangelii suscepit et defensionem ac eandem ad extremum usque spiritum conservavit. Iste nobilissimus vir constantissimus Dei servus et ornatissimus patris membrum cum ad matrem senectutem pervenisset annu agens sexagesimum secundum et febris ardoribus conflagens tertio calendis octobris est mortuus anno 1558 civis discessu liberi quos post se multos et imprimis laudatos reliquit et amici ac necessarii tota denique respublica magnam et iustum dolorem acceperunt Gtlielmus autem Brokes eques appellatus ex antiquæ familiæ cognominatus d'us Cobhamus filius Georgii patris et hæres benevolentissimus hoc monumentum memorie Georgii patris sui charissimi dedicavit anno 1561, et Elizabethæ Reginae tertio.

Patre fuit domino felix dominoque marito alter erat Braius Cobhamus alter erat Anna fuit fregi fuit et prosperina mater pauperibus larga præbebat annu manum. Nil erat hac melius nil fortunatius una. Dum erat charo charior illa viro Ultimus hunc annus Mariæ cum junere morsit illa pari fato mense novembre vixit Sic quos vita dros concordēs semper habebat extinctos eadem nec quousq; busta tenent."

As mentioned in the inscription, the tomb was erected by his son and heir, William Brook, eighth Lord Cobham, to the memory of his parents, 3 Elizabeth, 1561. Lord Cobham made his will 31st March, 1552, and died 29th September, 1558, aged sixty-one.

The sons of George Brook.

LORD COBHAM.

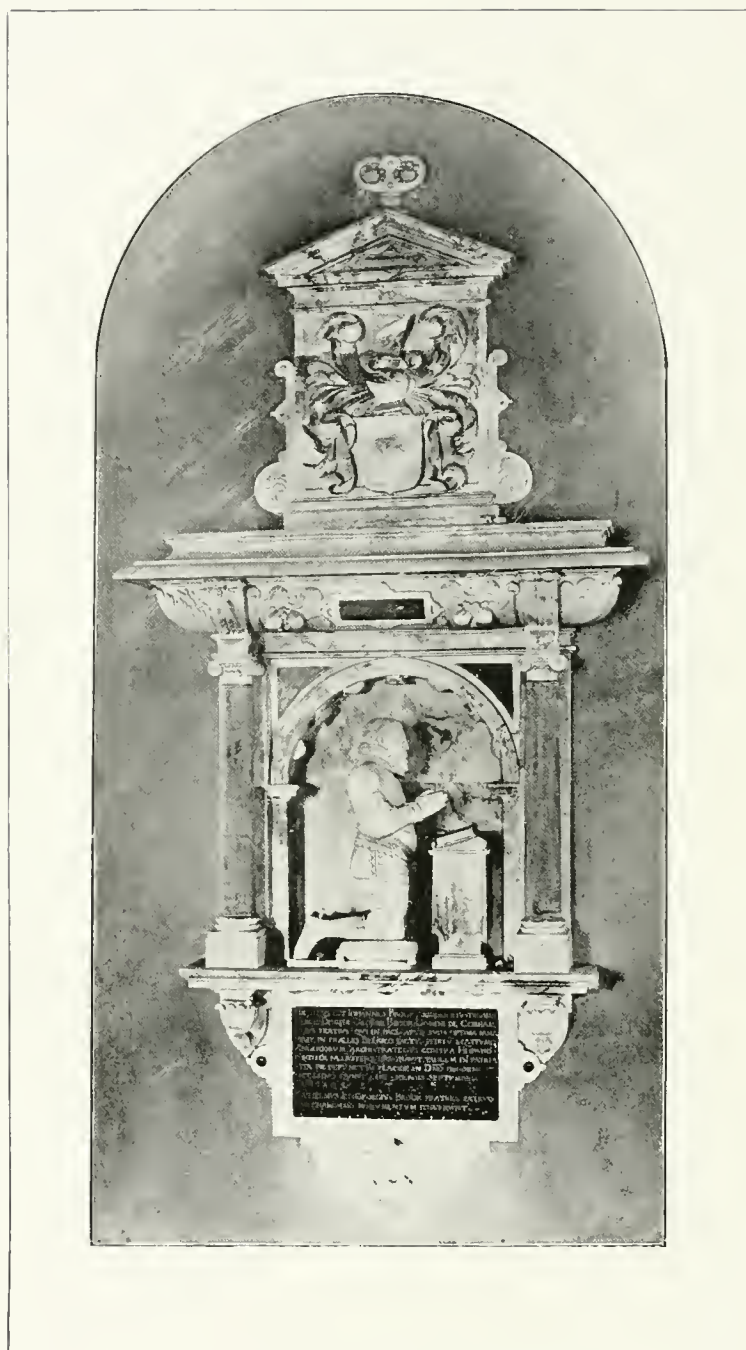
George Brook, his fifth son (previously noticed), married Christiana Duke, of Otterton, Devon, and, apparently, three of their sons, *Peter*, *Duke*, and *Charles*, were of Templecombe, Somerset, where they held influential positions as Lords of the Manor. *Peter*, his administration was granted to his brother Charles, 12th July, 1606. *Duke*, his nuncupative will, 27th May, 1606, also to his brother Charles, 12th July, 1606, *Margaret*, his widow and executrix, renouncing. These brothers appear to have died in date very near each other, and, in a worldly sense, unprepared. *Charles*, the survivor, will dated 4th April, proved 7th May, 1610, mentions his "kinsman," Richard Duke, of Otterton, Esq. (his cousin's son, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Arthur Bassett, of Umberleigh, ob. 1641), with his sister, Elizabeth (wife of Humphrey Walrond, of Ottery St. Mary), and four hundred pounds for his funeral. There are no memorials to them in the church, but interesting evidence of these descendants of Brook is found in the *Register* at Templecombe :—

"1587.—*Duke Brooke*, the sonne and heir of Duke Brooke, Esqr., was buried xiiij October.

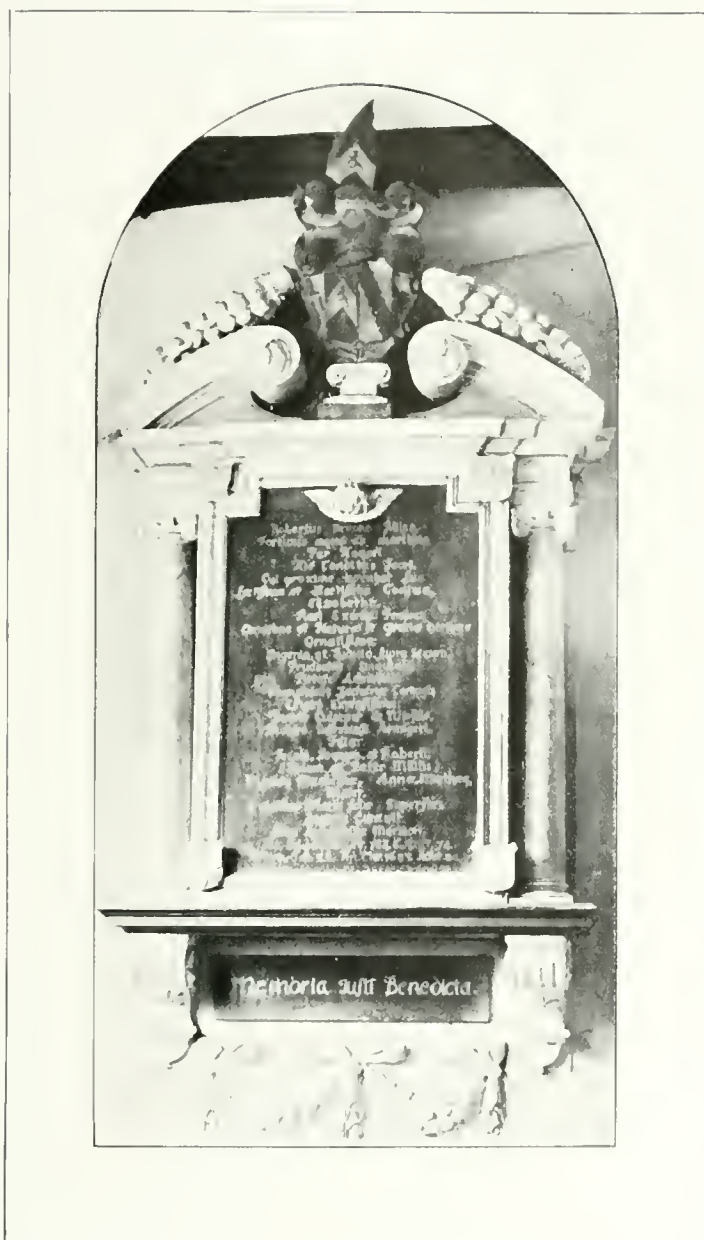
1606.—*Duke Brooke*, Esquire, Lord of this Manor, departed this life at London, the 27th day of Maye, and was buried at Cobham, in Kent, on xth June.

1610.—*Charles Brooke*, Esquire, Lord of this Manor, dyed and was buried 5^h Aprill.

These three brothers were cousins to the unfortunate Henry Brook, last Lord Cobham, and it appears that after his attainder, Duke Brook, who died in 1606, must have purchased in May, 1605, from King James, for £10,669, a considerable interest in the confiscated estate, and this accounts for his burial at Cobham. He left the residue of his property to his wife Margaret. From the large sum then paid, they appear to have possessed considerable wealth, as evidenced also by the amount ordered to be set aside by Charles, the surviving brother, for his funeral.



JOHN BROOK, NEWINGTON CHURCH, KENT.



SIR ROBERT BROOK AND ELIZABETH CULPEPER, HIS SECOND WIFE.

OXFORD CHURCH.

Thomas Brook, fourth son, his tabard on his father's tomb displays Brook, with a *fleur-de-lys argent for difference*, impaling, *quarterly*, 1 and 4, *sable, three stags' heads caboshed argent*; 2 and 3, *a chevron gules between three cross-crosslets, sable, a crescent or, for difference* (CAVENDISH). (Waller). Is this the Thomas Brook mentioned by Collins (as being the fourth son of Thomas, Lord Cobham) as "of Wiltshire," who married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, ob. 1562 (the ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire) by his first wife Anne, daughter of Edmund Bostock, of Walleroft, Cheshire?

He appears to have been a man of infamous character, the "scapegrace of the family," and became a buccaneer of the worst class, with revolting cruelty, an instance of which, almost unparalleled in atrocity, is graphically described by Froude.

John Brook was his third son, born 22nd April, 1534, died 25th September, 1594, and was buried in Newington Church, Kent. He served with distinction as a soldier in the Low Countries. His monument is on the south wall of the chancel, and a very fine one. Of alabaster, Ionic column, handsome design, and richly ornamented. He is represented kneeling before a prayer-desk with book on it, habited in armour, with great character in the features, all being of excellent workmanship. The inscription records:—

"*Hic situs est Johannes Brook, armiger, illustrissimæ herois Domini Georgii Brook, Domini de Cobham, filius tertius: qui in pace apud suos optima fama vixit, in prælio Belgico factus peditum equitumq' Anglicorum archistrategus contra Hispanos fortiter facitissime pernavit: tandem in patria vita pie defunctus placide in D'no obdormivit vicesimo quinto die mensis Septembris A'no D'ni 1594.*

Gvilielmus et Georgius Brook fratres, patræ suo charissimo monumentum posuerunt."

Which may be read:—

"*Here is interred John Brook, Esquire, third son of the most illustrious and distinguished Lord George Brook, Lord of Cobham, who in peace lived among his people with the highest reputation; and in the war in the Netherlands, was made leader both of the English infantry and cavalry against the Spaniards, he fought bravely and successfully: at length in his native land he ended his pious life, and peacefully fell asleep in the Lord, 25th September, 1594.*

The brothers, William and George Brook, have set up this monument to their dearest uncle."

Arms—Brook, *with annulet*, and eleven other quarterings, Cobham, Braybroke, De la Pole, Peverel, Braye, Troughton, Norbury, Boteler, &c. Helmet with crest, *on a cap of maintenance a spread wing.*

He married *Alice*, daughter of *Edward Cobbe, Esq.*, and widow of Sir John Norton, of Northwood, Kent. She is also buried in the chancel, and on the floor is her brass memorial. She is represented in embroidered petticoat, gown with dependant sleeves, ruff, and close cap, and has her hand on the head of the eldest of her two sons, who are standing by her side. Below is the inscription :—

*"The Lady Norton once she was, whose corpes is couched here,
John Cobham's late and loving wyfe, of the Country of Kent, Esqr.,
Who in her lyfe did well deserue to have a future fame,
For that she was vnto the poore, a good and gratius dame,
With charitie and modesty, and all the gyfte of grace,
Actquanted so she was to good to tarry in thys place.
She died ye 9 daye of September, 1580."*

John Brook appears on his father's tomb, his tabard emblazoned with Brook, impaling. *Argent, a chevron between three cocks gules.* (COBBE).

Henry Brook, seventh son, was, says Mr. Waller :—

"perhaps the most distinguished of them all, born 5th February, 1537, a good part of his life was employed in diplomacy at various Courts as Ambassador, but specially at those of France and Spain, where he proved himself an able public servant. He was knighted by the Queen at the festivities of Kenilworth in July, 1575, was Knight of the Shire for Kent 1586-9, married *Anne*, daughter of Sir Henry Sutton. *Knt.*, and widow of Sir Walter Haddon, principal Master of the Court of Requests, ob. 1571-2."

He died in 1591, was described of Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford, Kent, but no memorial or reference to him is found in the church there. His son was the Sir John Brook, to whom the peerage was restored in 1645. In the *Register*, of East Barnet (Lysons) is this entry :—

"George Brookes *alias* Cobham, the son of Sir John Brookes *alias* Cobham, *Knt.*, and Frances, his wife, born October 11th. and baptized 15th same month, 1636."

This was Sir John's only son by his second wife: he predeceased his father, at whose death the revived title became extinct.



The lady Norton once she was whole & sound is couched here
 John Cobbe's late and loving wife of the Countess's Kent & Linc
 who in her life did well deserve to have a future fame
 for that she was unto the poore a good and gracious dame
 with charitie and modesty and all the graces of grace
 Acquainted to her was to good to tarry in this place.
 She died the 9 daye of September 1580

ALICE COBBE, LADY NORTON, WIFE OF JOHN BROOK

NEWINGTON CHURCH, KENT.



HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF MARY BROOKE,
 ALIAS COBBVM WIDDO VNTO EDWARD BROOKE,
 ALIAS COBBVM ESQVIER, WHOE DEPARTED THIS
 LIFE THE XXijth DAYE OF Ivly AN^o DNĪ. 1600.

MARY, WIFE OF EDWARD BROOK

NEWINGTON CHURCH, KENT.

Edward Brook was, apparently, the tenth and youngest of his sons. His widow, *Mary Brook*, is also buried in *Newington Church*. Who she was does not appear; no impalement appears on his tabard on his father's tomb, and he was probably unmarried at the time of its erection. The brass to her memory represents her in plain costume, with ruff and close cap. The inscription records:—

"Here lyeth buried the body of Mary Brooke alias Cobham, widdo unto Edward Brooke alias Cobham, Esquier, whoe departed this life the xxijth daye of July, An'o D'ni, 1600."

Brook

OF YOXFORD AND ATHELINGTON, SUFFOLK.

Sir Robert Brook, of *Cockfield Hall*, *Yoxford*, was, according to *Cotman* (*Suffolk Brasses*),

"the son of *Robert Brooke*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, descending from a younger branch of the noble family of *Cobham*. He purchased the estate of the *Hoptons* at *Yoxford* and *Blytheburgh*, about 44 *Elizabeth*, 1602, built the present *Cockfield Hall*, 1613; Sheriff of *Suffolk*, 1614; M.P. for *Dunwich*, 1623-5-8."

He married first, *Johanna*, daughter of *Sir Humphrey Weld*, knighted 26th *July*, 1603, Lord Mayor of *London*, 1608, died 29th *November*, 1610, by his wife *Frances*, daughter and heir of *Nicholas Wheler*, of *Hollwell*, in *Hatfield*, Co. *Hertford*. His grandson *Humphrey*, purchased of *James*, Lord *Howard de Walden*, and Earl of *Suffolk*, the *Lullworth* and other estates in *Dorset*, 20th *January*, 1641. He married *Clara*, daughter of *Thomas*, Lord *Arundell of Wardour*, died about 1685, and was buried in *Henry VII Chapel*, in *Westminster Abbey*. (*Hutchins*).

She is buried in *Yoxford Church*, where there is her brass; she is portrayed in *Elizabethan* costume, with large and elaborately embroidered farthingale. The inscription records:

"Hic jacet sepulta Domina Johanna Brooke, vxor Roberti Brooke, Militis, quæ fuit primogenita filiarum Humfridi Weld, Militis, vixit annos triginta octo, et obiit xxij die Maij, Anno D'ni, 1618."

Arms destroyed, but were those of *Brook of Cobham*, impaling—*Azure*, a fess nebulée, between three crescents, *ermine*. (*WELD*).

Secondly, he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Culpeper*, of Wigsale, Sussex. By her he had three sons, *James*, *John*, and *Robert*, and four daughters, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Martha*. Their monument is in Yoxford Church, thus inscribed :—

“Robertus Brooke Miles Fortunis æque ac moribus Par Honori Hic conditus jacet. Cui proxime accubat sua Lectissima et Dilectissima Conjux Elizabetha Rari Exempla Femina: Omnibus et Naturæ et Gratiæ dotibus Ornatissima: Ingenio. et Judicio, supra Sexum, Prudentia Singulari, Pietate admirabili: Cognominis Zachariæ Conjugis Effigies Expressima: Thomæ Culpeper de Wigsale, In agro Sussexienæ Armigeri, Filia: Jacobi, Joannis, et Roberti (Itidem ut Pater Militis) Mariæ, Elizabethæ, Annæ, Marthæ q̄ mater, E Quibus Maria sola Superstes Lugens curavit Hæc Apponenda Marmor. Ille, Jul: 10 An' Chr', 1646—Ætat 74—Hæc, Jul: 22 An' Chr', 1683—Ætat 82.

Memoria Justi Benedicta.

Arms—1, Brook of Cobham, impaling, Argent, a bend engrailed sable (CULPEPER). Crest, on a helmet—a cap of maintenance, thereon a spread wing erect, charged with the arms of Brook—being an antient cognizance of Brook; 2, Brook, impaling, A fess dancetté between three roses or roundels; 3, In a chief two mullets (St. JOHN) impaling Brook; 4, Brook impaling, Three lions rampant; 5, Gules, a bend vairé argent and azure, between two fleurs de lis argent (Blois) impaling Brook.”

Sir Robert Brook, his son and heir, M.P. for Aldeburgh, 1660-1, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Mildmay, of Wanstead, Essex (ob. 1666), and was drowned in the Rhone in 1669, aged 33, s.p. Martha, his sister and ultimate heiress, married Sir William Blois, Knt., of Grundisburgh Hall, Suffolk, to whom she brought Cockfield Hall. Her son, Sir Charles, was created a baronet 15th April, 1686. She is buried at Grundisburgh, and on the north wall of the chancel is her monument thus described :—

“Mural of marble, and inscribed :—

‘Martha natu minima Roberti Brook, Eq., Aur. filia V: A: 28—Obijt 18 Sep. 1658.’

Arms—Blois impaling Brook. Beneath are the figures of a man and woman kneeling at a faldstool facing each other, behind him four sons, behind her three daughters, all kneeling. Below is

‘Gul. Blois: jun: arm: conjugii dulcissimæ ac p̄petuum desiderand: M.F.C.’

(Topographer and Geneal., vol. i, p. 552).’

Sir Robert Brook probably descended from one of the ten sons of Sir Thomas Brook, and his wife, Joan de la Pole Braybroke.

In Athelington churchyard, Suffolk, is the genealogic

memorial of *John Brook*, a descendant of Reginald Brook, of Asphall, in that county, *second* son of Thomas Brook, and Joan de la Pole Braybroke, Lady of Cobham :—

“*H.S.E. (Hic situs est)—Johannes filius Edwardi, filii Edwardi, Georgii, Georgii, Georgii, Edwardi, Reginaldi Brooke Arm: de Asphall in hoc Comitatu—Filii natu secundi D'ni Thomæ Brooke, Militis, Baronis Cobham de Cobham, in agros Cantiano—Filii Thomæ, Thomæ, Johannis Brooke, Mil: (filii) Henrici, Henrici, Willelmi de la Brooke arm: de la Brooke Comit: Somerset: Obuentis anno xv Henrici III, Domini Manerii de la Brooke juxta Ilchesterii.*

Supra memoratus Johannes Brooke uxorem duxit Mariam filiam Georgii Green de Brundish in hac viciniâ ex qua Georgium et Penelopen liberos superstites reliquit. Obiit, Ille, xx^o Novembris, A.D.—M.D.cccxxij; Illa, xxio Januarii—A.D.—M.D.cccxxij. In memoriam inclytum majorum, et pietatem erga charissimos parentes Georgius filius unicus et hæres posuit.”

Other memorials record the deaths of

George Brooke, 8th Dec. 1732: Mary, his wife, 13th March, 1733: George Green Brooke, their son, 3rd March, 1764: Rebecca Brooke, 28th October, 1732: Penelope Brooke, wife of Rev. Nath. Rye, of Hepworth, Suffolk, 15th April, 1741.

[The brasses in this Paper, as in the former one, have been engraved from rubbings specially taken and completed.]

Cobham Hall, of the Brooks.

A REFERENCE to the portions of the structure of Cobham Hall, existing as completed, or in process of erection at the date of the attainder of Henry Brook, and especially of the ornamental details, at present remaining, may be interesting. Of the main edifice, the north and south wings appear to have been the principal portions then existing. The large expansion and completion of this fine edifice as it now appears is due to its subsequent possessors the Dukes of Lenox, and their descendants and present owners the Earls of Darnley.

An excellent detailed history and description of it is given by Canon Scott-Robertson—in vol. xi *Archæologia Cantiana*, pp. lxx-xc—and from it we extract the following account of the ornamental portions that had their origin with the Brooks now found therein. Of these—

“The southern door of the south wing, dated 1584, which suggests that

Lord Cobham commenced the work in that year, and another date 1587, and the initials W.C. and F.C. (Frances Newton) upon the heads of the leaden shooting, points to the completion of the roof of the south wing."

But the most conspicuous remnant of the exterior of the Brook mansion as then existing appears to be the handsome doorway in the south face of the north wing.

"In 1591, Lord Cobham obtained permission, under the sign-manual of King Henry IV of France, to transport, from the city of Caen, 200 tons of stone for building. Much of this stone was devoted to the construction of this doorway, which, being designed to lead directly towards the chapel is inscribed:—'DEO. OPT. MAX.' And in addition to the date 1594, bears the text, 'CUSTODI PEDEM TUUM INGRESSE' (Eccles., chap. v). In the spandrels of the arch appear on one side the twelve-quartered coat of William Brooke (Lord Cobham), and on the other side, within a lozenge-shaped shield, the coat of twelve quarterings, borne by his second wife, Frances Newton (of Harptree). In the second stage, we see the same shield of Lord Cobham sculptured on a large scale, with lion supporters, and the Cobham crest. The whole flanked by huge vases of flowers sculptured in stone."

The principal reminiscences of Cobham within the mansion are three fine mantelpieces, one of these is in the entrance hall, brought hither from the south wing.

"It is of coloured marble and reaches to the ceiling, dated 1587. The emblazoned heraldic coat of William Brooke (Lord Cobham), with its twelve quarterings, its huge lion supporters, and its crest (a Saracen's head), are fine examples of Elizabethan work."

The other two are in the picture gallery.

"The first (or easternmost) of these is the more handsome of the two. Its lower stage, containing the fireplace, is flanked on each side by two coloured marble columns with Corinthian caps. The two inner columns project considerably in front of the others, their shafts formed of black marble, banded with others of light colours. The cornice above them supports the second stage, which is boldly carved. The arms of Henry (Lord Cobham), encircled by the Garter, occupy its central space, which is flanked on each side by two demi-figures, issuing from small altars, ornamented with flowers, carved in bold relief. Between each pair of altars and figures the space is carved with shields and weapons. The demi figures support a large projecting, quarter-round cornice of marble. The date upon this mantelpiece is 1599, which shows it was erected by Henry Brook, the last and hapless Lord Cobham. Remembering this fact, it is very remarkable to read the motto inscribed upon the marble, '*Sibi quisque naufragium facit.*'"

The second mantelpiece, also of marble, reaches to the ceiling, but looks poor and tame in comparison with the bold and massive character of its fellow. Both the upper and under stages are flanked by pairs of Corinthian columns, sculptured in delicate coloured marbles, but the columns are thin, and are all upon the same level, neither do the cornices above them project as in the other mantelpiece. In the upper stage appears a sculptured representation of the Fates with their human victim, who sits in the middle of the design. A nearly vertical scroll of marble on his right hand probably once bore a bronze inscription, descriptive of him and his fate. One of the Fates is seated above, another with the distaff is on his right hand, while the third appears on his left."

This curious allegory, coupled with the significant inscription on the other mantelpiece, seems to imply a presentiment of the dark fate that subsequently overwhelmed their erector; at any rate the coincidence is very striking.

The sculpture on these chimney-pieces and on the fine porch appears to have been the work of a carver named Jellis (or Giles) de Whitt, but the work proceeded very irregularly, and his steward, in 1601, thus writes to Lord Cobham—

“That he ‘must resolve what and how muche you are pleased to have doon by Giles de Whitt, either upon some newe chymney piece, or upon my Lo: yo’r father’s tomb, that the poore man, have some woreke, to get wherewithall to maintaine and susteyne himself.’ It seems pretty clear that, at least, the chimney-piece, dated 1599, must have been the work of Giles de Whitt, and that he was afterwards engaged to make two others. It also seems probable that he had been brought over from the Low Countries expressly for the Cobham work, and if so all the sculpture about the house was done by him. It is interesting to identify the sculptor to whose skill we owe the work that adorns this stately mansion.”

The “yo’r father’s tomb” was probably one designed by Henry, Lord Cobham, to be erected to William, Lord Cobham, his father, but never carried out.

Frances Howard, wife of Henry, Lord Cobham.

COUNTESS OF KILDARE.

HER first husband, Henry Fitzgerald, twelfth Earl of Kildare, died 31st July, 1597, aged 37, and by him she had two daughters, Bridget, wife of Nicholas, Viscount Barnewall, of Kingsland, and Elizabeth, wife of Lord Killeen, first Earl of Fingall.

“Lady Kildare seems to have been extremely unfortunate in her husbands. She appears to have suffered so much ill-treatment from the Earl of Kildare, that Queen Elizabeth caused the Lord Deputy in Ireland to interfere with remonstrances, and to order him to send the lady to England. She did not fare better when, as her second husband, she married Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, who, at the age of thirty-three, had succeeded to his father’s title and estates, in March, 1597, a few months before Lord Kildare’s death. Soon after their marriage, Lord Cobham was arrested on a charge of high treason.

Whatever may have been the treatment received by Lady Kildare from her husbands, all testimony seems to agree in charging her with cruel neglect of Lord Cobham in his misfortunes. Yet she obtained for herself the enjoyment of (nearly) all his vast possessions during her life. Immediately after Lord

Cobham's arrest, the King seized the whole of his estates. In October, 1603, he granted to one of the Grooms of his Privy Chamber, Miles Ransford, the custody of Cobham Hall, its deer park, gardens, orchards &c., and in the May following, the King granted a lease of the whole of the forfeited estates in Kent, Middlesex, and Leicestershire, in trust for Lady Kildare for a hundred years, if she should live so long, dated 13th May, 1604, including Lord Cobham's house in Black-friars, London. The King reserved no rent for himself, and she had simply to pay those reserved rents, upon certain lands, which her husband had been accustomed to pay before his attainder. Yet it would seem she left him utterly unassisted during his imprisonment, which extended over more than fifteen years, and to subsist upon the royal bounty, while she enjoyed his estates."*

But some twenty years afterward, and when Henry Brook had for three years been laid in his unknown grave, and his wife was still occupying Cobham Hall, King James

"desired her to sell her life interest in Cobham, to his cousin, the Duke of Lenox, and her own cousin, the Duchess of Lenox, in order that they may obtain immediate possession, but she was not easily persuaded to do so. In June, 1622, when the King was going to Rochester to inspect his navy, he said he would call at Cobham Hall and dine with Lady Kildare hoping that he might then be able to persuade her to sell the (reversion) of the place on reasonable terms to the Duke and Duchess. Probably the King succeeded, although not at once. Within a year or two, however, it is evident she made some bargain with the Duke, and retired to a house she had purchased at Deptford." (*Ibid.*)

Here, she made her will, dated 20th June, 1628, and in it this hard-hearted woman, who styles herself the "*right honorable Dame Frances Countess Dowager of Kildare*," begins with this religious exordium—

"I give and commende my soule into the hands of Allmightie god my maker and Creator, and to his deere sonne Jesus Christ my onelie Saviour and Redeemer, by the meritts of whose most bitter death and painefull passion I faithfullie trust and stedfastlie believe to be saved and to be partaker of his most blessed and glorious resurreccion and with him for ever to live in the Kingdome of Heaven. And I will that my bodie shal be decentlie buried in the Chappell of the Cathedrall Church at Westminster in the night season, as neigh the place whereas the bodies of Ffrances late Countesse of Hartford my late Aunt (her father's sister) lyeth buried as convenientlie may be."

From the *Register of Burials* of the Abbey, we learn—

"1628. The Lady Frances, Countess of Kildare, was buried in St. Benedict's Chapel, July 11."

Fitting and consistent sequel; the noble outcast in his obscure and unidentified grave; his wife—if she may be so called—sepulchred with the kings of the land. Ignored in death as well as life, the last indignity had now been offered to his memory.

**Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xi, pp. 218-19, by Canon W. A. Scott-Robertson.

Elizabeth Brook, Lady Cecil.

SHE was the eldest daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, ob. 1596-97, by his second wife, Frances Newton, of Harptree, ob. 1592; and married Sir Robert Cecil, Knt., Principal Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, afterward first Earl of Salisbury; was Lady of the Privy Chamber and of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen. She was sister to Henry Brook, the last Lord Cobham, and

“on his re-committal to the Tower in 1603, he amused himself with classical study making translations from Seneca, and dedicating them to Cecil, his brother-in-law, with feeble hopes of release. But Cecil hated him, and was not above bargaining for shares in the estates. So hope died within him, and he became as lost to the outer world.” (*Waller*.)

After his death, which took place in 1619, and incredible as it may appear—

“The King, too, enters his prison-house and seizes ‘1000 volumes of good books of all learning and languages,’ which had been the solace of his imprisonment.”

By which it seems that not even death could appease the implacable revengeful meanness of this King toward his victim.

Lady Cecil left two children, William and Frances, and died after the birth of a third, “*at her house in the Strand*,” on 24th January, 1596, to the great grief of her father, “which event seems to have hastened his own end, as he died the 6th March following, aged seventy-one.”

She was buried by the Queen's order in Westminster Abbey, in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, with great state; her pallbearers were interesting from their local derivation, being Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas Gorge, Sir George Carew, and Sir Edward Dyer. There is a marble monument to her memory, with a long inscription in Latin and English.

Sir William Brook, Knight

HE was the eldest of the three children of George Brook (brother of Henry Brook, the last Lord Cobham), who was beheaded at Winchester, 5th December, 1603, and, according to the will of his great grandfather George, Lord Cobham, at the death of his attainted uncle Henry, was heir both to the title and estates, but under the cruel rule of James it will be seen what happened ; and, narrates Mr. Waller—

“ By the will of George, Lord Cobham, 1552, the estates were so elaborately entailed that the Crown could only be entitled to a life interest after the attainer. This the King immediately sold to Duke Brooke for £10,669, 4th May, 1605. To understand this transaction, we must recall that the immediate heirs were the three young and friendless children of George Brooke, executed at Winchester. Now the Crown had usually waived the absolute claim by which the innocent were attainted in blood, and restored the heir, possibly through the jealousy of Parliament.

But King James knew nothing of the prerogative of mercy, so nobly taught by the great and then living poet, the mercy which ‘is twice blessed, which blesseth him that gives and him that takes.’ He went in for his bond, his pound of flesh. The infants, whose innocence might have pleaded for them, were not thought of. It was some years later, in 1610, after he had done his best to beggar them, that he restored them in blood. But it was bitter irony that in this Act a strict clause was inserted, that William Brooke, the heir, was *not* to claim *any* of the property of his father, nor of that of Henry, Lord Cobham, nor was he *ever* to *assume* the title of Lord of Cobham without the King’s especial grace, which was never accorded.

Thus, the great feudal barony passes away like an insubstantial dream. William Brooke seems almost like a phantom on the scene, or as an *ignis fatuus*, now visible, now eluding the mental vision. A peer by the law of the land, but with no title, by law entitled to large estates, yet not allowed to claim them. Scarcely one of his ancestors but had not played a part in his country’s history. But shall we not record an act of his in accordance with these traditions of his family?

William Brooke was knighted, and a small pittance was granted to him out of the large estates to which he was the heir. He was married twice, first to Pembroke, daughter of Henry Lennard, first Lord Dacre; secondly, to Penelope, daughter of Sir Moyses Hill, Bart., and by her had three daughters, Hill, Margaret, and Frances. He represented Rochester in 1628. And now, year-by-year, was the long accumulating cloud growing blacker and blacker, and more ready to burst. Great issues were at stake, which were to define our future history. King James taught kingcraft, and his son followed in his steps but to be the victim.

Sir William chose his side, in a spirit similar to his ancestors with De Montfort and in the repression of Richard II, and he died a soldier’s death at Newbury, in 1643, or from wounds received in that battle, fighting on the side of the Parliament.

Thus, then, with the rightful heir of Cobham lying dead upon the field of Newbury, the curtain appropriately falls as upon the last scene of a great tragedy. In him the barony by writ became extinct, and no more ‘than a tale that is told.’”

Here we take final leave of the three last direct representa-

tives of Brook, and their disappearance from this rightly-named "great tragedy," which overwhelmed them with its avalanche of misfortune. Of Henry Brook, weak and unfortunate, led with all its terrors up to the very jaws of death, there to experience a cat-like reprieve, but subsequently condemned to be socially dead, stripped of all his honours and possessions, dependant on his jailer for means of subsistence to eke out the remaining fifteen years of his life of hopeless captivity, disowned by his wife, and comparatively all others, until death entered the obscurity of his prison-house, and released him from his misery. Of his brother, George Brook, with existence summarily extinguished in the prime of life, carried in a blood-stained shroud from the scaffold at Winchester, 5th December, 1603. Of his, George's son, William Brook afforded the wretched mockery of being "restored" literally "in blood," and a small sustenance doled out to him from the wreck of the family estates, but absolutely prohibited otherwise to assume the honours, or make any claim to the extensive possessions of his ancestors, to whom he was the legal heir, except "by the king's especial grace," which was never accorded him; and his life was ended, stretched in death upon the battlefield at Newbury, 20th September, 1643, fighting for the return of that mercy and justice, which in life had been so rigorously denied him.

It is interesting to enquire what befel the descendants of the royal oppressor of their race, and despoiler of their home. Retribution sometimes appears to follow with halting step, but it rarely stops, and its ultimate approach is generally sure. It is written "the iniquities of the father will be visited on the children unto the third and fourth generation," and it is instructive—although a matter of common knowledge—to observe how completely this declaration became fulfilled in them.

King James himself, after narrowly escaping a violent death, passed unscathed to his great account. Not so his unfortunate

son, who, nurtured in the hazardous pretensions of irresponsible king-craft, perished on the scaffold so often set up for others. His elder grandson, generously recalled to the nation's rule, meanly revengeful, licentious, and passively cruel, left one of the least honoured names on the roll of its kings; while the younger, forgetful of his father's fate, unscrupulous and merciless (whose memory linked with his blood-thirsty minion Jefferys, lives with undying horror in these western parts) hated and deserted by his subjects, forsaken at last by his own kindred and deprived of his crown, fled for refuge to a foreign land; and when at Rochester, on Sunday, 23rd December, 1688, he "privately withdrew himself," and stepped on board "a small frigot" that immediately set sail for Ambleteuse, in France, the foot of the last Stuart king had trod the English shore. And the same adverse fate followed him and his descendants; who, after futile attempts to recover their lost position, lapsed into the comparative indigence and obscurity of exile, and at their deaths, this royal dynasty, of which they were the last direct male representatives, became as completely extinguished as that of their victims, the knightly Brooks.





Hic iacet Johannes de manibus suis Johis brook quondam. Fuit ad legem Illustrissimus
 hominis fidei memorie hunc deum oriam et salutem emulm hunc ad altissimam
 p'f'is p'cedentibus ampie ac a sanctis. S'p'ualit' d'nis honorabilis d'nnas et equal
 fari. Scit' exire de Glafama in a om' S'p'ualit' qui quidem Johis obijt xxi die apr
 lis d' exultans anno d'ni millesimo quingentesimo xxv. Et postea erit requiescit Johanna
 de q' eius fua f'f'ia et h'z'ia archiep' d' Amerike quoy. anab; p'p'ietu deus Ameri

JOHN BROOK, AND JOHANNA AMERIKE. HIS WIFE.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.

Brook
OF
Somerset and Devon:

BARONS OF COBHAM IN THE COUNTY OF KENT:
THEIR LOCAL HISTORY AND DESCENT

BY
W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

“AS A TALE THAT IS TOLD.”

PART III.

Taunton:
BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, ATHENEUM PRESS
MDCCCXI

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Brook,

OF SOMERSET AND DEVON, BARONS OF COBHAM IN KENT.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

Part III.

A DESCENT of Brook proceeding from a younger son of the main stem of this family, appears to have been first located at Bristol, and subsequently at Long-Ashton, Barrow-Gurney, and Glastonbury, in Somerset. The following account of them is not offered as complete, but it is believed the principal particulars are included.

Its founder was *Hugh Brook*, third son of *Sir Thomas Brook*, Junr., of Olditch and Weycroft in Devon, by his wife *Joan de la Pole-Braybroke*, Lady of Cobham, where he had settled on his marriage with the heiress of that name and place, and where he died in 1429.

Brook, of Bristol.

HUGH BROOK, who according to the *Visitation*, Somerset, 1623, married PETRONEL —, of whom no further particulars are recorded. He appears to have left a son *Thomas*.

THOMAS BROOK,—not named in the Somerset *Visitation*, but according to Dr. Norris, the late Vicar of Redcliffe, in his account of that church (1882).

“Thomas Canynges, the last surviving grandson of the wealthy and munificent William Canynges, inherited an estate at Wells from his mother, and sold his grandfather's house in Redcliffe Street. In 1500 it seems to have become the residence of Thomas Brook, the father of John Brook, whose gravestone, inlaid with brass, is in Redcliffe church.”

Who he married is not recorded, but in the Gloucestershire *Visitation*, a *Thomas Brooke* is mentioned as having married *Anne*, daughter of *Sir Thomas Spert*, of Stybonheath, Middlesex, Comptroller of the Ships to Henry VIII. Lysons in the *Environs of London*, Part II, thus refers to him:—

“On the south wall of Stepney church is the monument of Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy in the reign of Henry VIII, the Founder and first Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House, 1541; and that it was erected by them in 1622.”

He appears to have left two sons, *William*, apparently the eldest, died s.p. A William Brooke married Agnes, daughter of John Wynter and Alicia his wife, daughter and heir of William Tirrey, and she married secondly Dr. Thomas Wilson, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth. The younger was *John*.

JOHN BROOK, second son, was a person of considerable position, Serjeant-at-Law to Henry VIII, and Justice of Assize to that King for the western parts of England. He also held the office of Chief Steward to the Monastery of Glastonbury, which must have occurred during the rule of Abbot Richard Beere, who presided there from Jan. 1492-3, to his death 20th Jan., 1524.

He married JOHANNA, only daughter and heiress of RICHARD AMERIKE, of Ashton-Phillips (or Lower Court), in Long-Ashton, a manor of which he purchased “one moiety in 1491 from Thomas Withyford, and the other half from Humphrey Seymour in 1503, thus being proprietor of the whole.” This property John Brook probably possessed *jure uxoris*, and resided on it; he was married in 1494. They left three sons, *Thomas*, eldest and heir,—*Arthur*, and *David*, and one daughter *Lucia*, who married *Nicholas Tooze*, son and heir of John Tooze of Taunton, and his wife Johanna, daughter of John Combes. Arms of Tooze,—*Sable, two swords in saltire argent, hilts or, points downwards, within a bordure of the second*.

He was interested in the management of Redcliffe Church, and, continues Dr. Norris:

“An antient document in the vestry of Redcliffe Church is,—‘*A book of accompte of John Brooke and others, procurators of the church,*’ containing charges for obits said in Canynges Chuntries. This book is much scribbled over by Chatterton, teaching himself to counterfeit the fifteenth century writing.”

He died 25th Dec., 1522, and was interred together with his wife, on the north side of the chancel of Redcliffe Church, beneath a flat stone whereon is inset their effigies in brass, with inscription : and originally also four shields, one of which only remains.

He is in forensic costume, with coif, tippet and hood, and long gown with full sleeves. His wife wears a pedimental head-dress with flowing lappets, close-fitting gown with fur cuffs, an embroidered girdle with enriched fastening, from which depends by a chain an ornamented pomander. Both have their hands raised in prayer.

Beneath them is this inscription :—

Hic iacet Corpus venerabilis viri Joh'is Brook quondam seruent' ad legem Illustrissimi principis felicis memorie Regis Henrici octavi et Justiciarii eiusdem Regis ad assisas in p'tib' occident'alib' Anglie ac Capitalis Senescalli illius honorabilis Domus et Monasterii Beate Marie de Glasconia in Com' Som'cett qui quidem Jol'ies obiit xxv^o die Mensis Decembris anno d'ni Millesimo quingentesimo xxiij^o et iuxta e'd'm Requiescit Johanna vxor eius una filia'm et heredu' Richardi Amerike quor' a'tab's p'picietur deus Amen.

Which may be read :

Here lies the body of the venerable man John Brook, formerly a Serjeant at Law of the most illustrious prince of happy memory King Henry the eighth, and a Justice of Assize of the same King in the western parts of England, and Chief Steward of that honourable House and Monastery of the Blessed Mary at Glastonbury in the County of Somerset ; which said John died the 25th day of the month of December, 1522,—and next to him rests Johanna his wife, only daughter and heiress of Richard Amerike, on whose souls may God have mercy,—Amen.

The arms on the remaining shield are greatly denuded, and two of the quarters, those assigned to Braybroke, unfinished, simply marked out, as if the engraver was uncertain of his work, and subsequently hatched over one of them ; the bear-

ings of Brook also are nearly obliterated. But sufficient remains to identify them with careful scrutiny, and may be thus described.

Per pale, dexter paly of two, = 1. On a chevron, three lions rampant, in the dexter chief, a crescent for difference, (COBHAM of Kent). 2. On a chevron, a lion rampant crowned, (BROOK, the crown an augmentation after their migration to Cobham) impaling sinister, quarterly of four, 1. Cobham with crescent, —2 and 3, seven muscles, 3. 3 and 1. (BRAYBROKE). 4. Brook.

Of *Thomas* and *Arthur*, the eldest and second sons, presently.

SIR DAVID OR DAVY BROOK, third son of John Brook, Serjeant-at-Law. He appears to have followed his father's profession of the law, and to have risen to considerable eminence herein, being described as Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was knighted at, or immediately after the Coronation of Queen Mary in 1553, and bore for his arms,—*Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable, ducally crowned or, a crescent azure, on another of the third, for difference. Crest,—A Blackamoor's head proper, wreathed argent and sable.* (Metcalf).

In the *Visitation*, Somerset 1623, he is stated to have married KATHERINE, "sister" of John Bridges, Lord Chandois, and that he died s.p. In the *Visitation*, Gloucestershire, this lady is recorded to have married *Leonard Poole* of that county, who died 30th Sep.—30 Henry VIII, 1539, (by Collins called *Richard*), and if so Sir David must have been her second husband.

She was the third daughter of *Sir Giles Bruges or Bridges*, of Coberly, co. Gloucester, knighted by Henry VII, being "dubbed at Blackheath feild on St. Botolph's day,"—17th June, 1497,—Sheriff of Gloucestershire 1500, and died 1511.

This brother, Sir John Bridges, appears to have been a busy soldier and flexible courtier, in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, and his career gives an inter-

esting glimpse of the shifting adaptations in vogue at that era.

As narrated by Burke and Collins :—

"He was in the retinue of Henry VIII during his French wars, and subsequently constituted Deputy-Governor of Bulloign,—was "in nomination" for one of the Knights of the Garter, 1 Edward VI,—and on her accession "waited on Queen Mary, assisted her against those who had usurped the government, and on her entrance into London, to the Tower, was one of the principal persons in her train, for which services she then committed to him the charge of the Tower," and on Sunday, 8th April, 1554, created him at St. James's, Baron Chandos of Sudeley, and gave him also a grant of the Manor and Castle of Sudeley, of which he had previously been constituted Constable "Four days afterward," continues Burke, "he attended Lady Jane Grey to the scaffold, and that unhappy lady presented him (as related by some), in testimony of his civilities to her with her prayer book, but according to others, it was a table book, with some Greek and Latin verses which she wrote in it, upon his begging her to write something that he might retain as a memorial of her." But Mr. Doyne Bell in his "*Chapel in the Tower*," gives a circumstantial account of this pathetic incident occurring in the last moments of this good and brave-hearted young creature. "The book she gave to Thomas Brydges, for his brother Sir John Brydges, Lieutenant of the Tower, is now in the British Museum. It is a manual of prayers a small square vellum book, bound in modern times, and is No. 2342 in the Harleian MSS.; it is believed that Lady Jane Grey had borrowed it of Sir John Brydges, carried it with her to the scaffold, and then returned it through the hands of his brother, with the following written in it:—

"For as mutche as you have desyred so simple a woman to wrighte in so worthe a booke, good mayster Lieufteanante, therefore I shall as a frende desyre you, and as a christian require you, to call uppon God to encline your harte to his lawes, to quicken you in his wayes, and not to take the worde of trewethe utterlye oute of youre mouthe. Lyve styll to dye, that by deathe you may purchas eternall life, and remember howe the ende of Mathusael, whoe as we reade the scriptures was the longest liver that was of a manne, died at the laste; for as the precher sayethe, there is a tyme to be borne, and a tyme to dye: and the daye of deathe is better than the daye of oure birthe.

Yours, as the Lord knowethe, as a frende.

JANE DUDDELEY

It would be difficult to find from so young a mind, over which the shadow of death was hanging, a parallel remembrance at once so beautiful and appropriate, and it perhaps was intended to convey a special meaning to its recipient; as the sequel apparently shews, for the "Lieufteanante," who only lived about three years afterward, died "an adherent to the old religion," 4th March, 1557-8, and although in his will he ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of Sudeley, "according to his degree, but without worldly pomp or vain glory," yet, "his funeral solemnities were performed with great pomp, being carried in a hearse of war, with four banners of images, and all appendages of honour."

The arms of Bridges are,—*Argent, on a cross sable, a leopard's head cabossed or.* The date of Sir David's death does not appear.

of Long-Ashton.

THOMAS BROOK, eldest son of John Brook, Serjeant-at-Law, he succeeded to Ashton-Phillips, in Long-Ashton, and

was living in 1524. He married JOAN, daughter and co-heir of *John Speke*, "of Somerset," and left a son, *Hugh*.

HUGH BROOK, son and heir of *Thomas*. He succeeded to the manor of Ashton-Phillips and was resident there. He married a daughter and heir of . . . *Morice*, by whom he had four daughters—1, *Elizabeth*; 2, *Frances*; 3, *Susan*; and 4, *Alice*. He died in 1586, and was buried at Long Ashton; and Collinson notes:—

"In a chapel in Long Ashton Chnrch, against the south wall is a large stone monument erected to the memory of Hugh Brook, of Lower Court, Esq., who died 30 Elizabeth (?), and was buried 23 February, 1586. There is no inscription on this tomb, it having been left unfinished."

This is a low altar tomb of plain character, in an arched recess, in the south wall at the west end of the south aisle. There is no date, arms, or inscription.

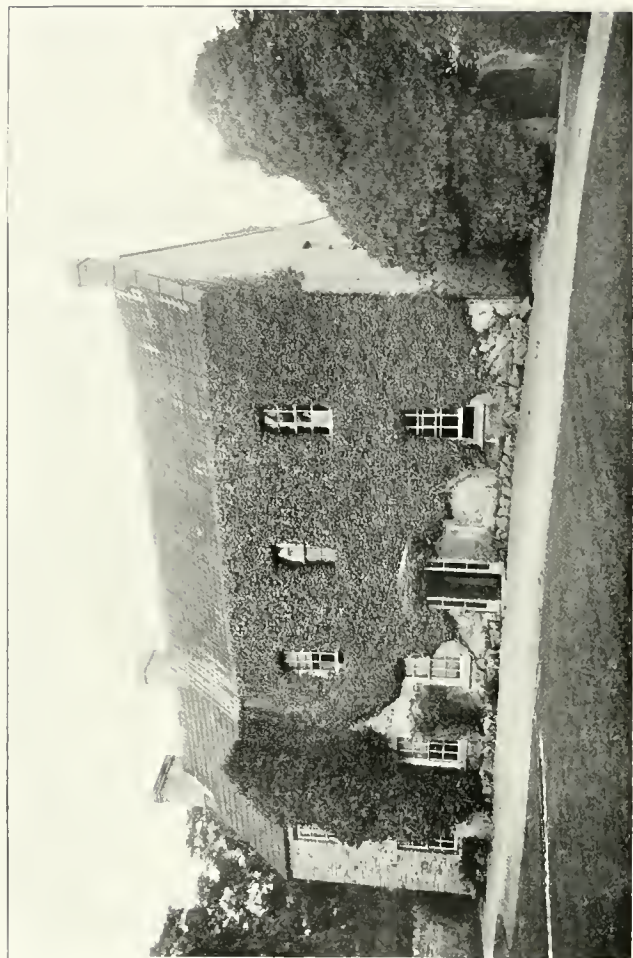
ELIZABETH BROOK, eldest daughter and co-heir; she married *Giles Walwyn, Esq.*, of Herefordshire. He sold that part of the manor he held in right of his wife to Mrs. Jane Smith, widow of Matthew Smith, of Long Ashton, Esq., in 1593.

FRANCES BROOK, second daughter and co-heir; she married *William Clarke*, of Minchin Barrow, by whom she had a son and heir, *Christopher*, who sold their portion to Sir Hugh Smith in 1603.

SUSAN BROOK, third daughter and co-heir; she married *Hugh Halswell, Esq.* (probably of Goathurst, Bridgwater); they had a son and heir, *Thomas*, who disposed of this share of the manor to Sir Hugh Smith in 1600.

ALICE BROOK, fourth daughter and co-heir; she married *Thomas Vatchell*, of Cannington, Esq., who sold their moiety of the manor to Mrs. Jane Smith, in the same year as did her sister Elizabeth, 1593. The *Somerset Visitation* mentions *Margaret*, as being the name of one of the daughters. These four co-heiresses appear to have ended this descent.

In describing the manor house of Ashton-Phillips, called



ASITON-PHILLIPS, OR LOWER COURT.

LONG-ASITON, SOMERSET.

Lower Court, which was probably built by Richard Amerike, Collinson observes :—

“It was formerly a very large and grand structure, but little now remains except an east wing for the dwelling apartments, in which is a large room wainscotted and the edges of the panels gilt. At the south end stands the chapel, twenty-two feet by ten in breadth. The altar is of stone, and still remains in its pristine state. The pulpit stood on the left side, and in the south wall is a niche for holy water. A small bell till of late years hung in an arcade over the entrance.”

The house or mansion of Ashton-Phillips, or Lower Court, built as presumed by Richard Ameryke—although no arms or date remain to attest it—and which subsequently became the residence of his daughter and heiress Johanna, with her husband John Brook, and their descendants, has, except the detached Chapel, been almost entirely rebuilt and modernised. By the aid of a recent careful inspection, with accompanying photograph, we are enabled to give a detailed account and view of the building as it now appears, and the antient portions that at present remain.

“On the right of the dwelling house is a low pointed doorway, covered with ivy, which runs up the gable, and clothes a separate detached Chapel, having a walled-up two-light window on the north side, facing the end of the house, the label and heads being still in the wall. The east window is filled up outside, but inside are the remains of a nice perpendicular window. On the south is a two-light window, matching the north, and both about where the altar-rails would be, this has been turned into a doorway leading into a farm shed. The niche, which is apparently a true piscina, is just east of this. The altar as described by Collinson has vanished. The roof is in capital condition, every rafter being continued as a tie-beam across, moulded and slightly curved. The interior is now used as a lumber room. Outside the ivy going up to the top covers the bell-cot, and is too dense to make out any cross on the east ridge. Apparently what looks like an ivy-covered buttress, but level with the top of the Chapel door, is the springing of an arch, so that the building must have stretched away to the west, and then probably turned again to the south. On the east, or other side of the house, is a good doorway, and the remains of some later square-headed and labelled windows, but the rest of this side has been generally rebuilt. Apparently the house was moated, and there are considerable remains of fish-ponds, &c.”¹

of Barrow-Gurney.

ARTHUR BROOK, second son of *John Brook*, Sergeant-at-Law. In him the male succession of the family was continued; but who he married, or any further particulars

1. By the kindness of F. Were, Esq., and the photograph by Mr. C. F. Master.

respecting him, are not available. He appears, however, to have left a son, *Edward*.

EDWARD BROOK, his son, is described as being "of Barrow-Gurney," and to have married *Florence*, the daughter of . . . *Brandbridge*. They left four sons, *Arthur*, *Thomas*, *Edward*, and *Hugh*: as stated in the *Visitation*, confirmed in the will of their nephew *Edward*, proved 2nd February, 1636-7. There are several entries in the Barrow-Gurney *Register*, between 1607-1663, to families named Thomas *alias* Brooke, and Brocke, but they do not appear to be connected with this descent of Brook.

ARTHUR BROOK, eldest son of *Edward*, aforesaid. He is described as having died s.p.

of Glastonbury.

THOMAS BROOK, second son. He is mentioned as "of Glastonbury Abbey, 1623," to have married *Rebecca*, daughter and co-heir of *John Wike*, of Ninehead; and to have left a son and two daughters, who, at that date 1623, were respectively *Arthur*, aged six; *Elizabeth*, five; and *Mary*, three years. The three are also mentioned in their cousin *Edward*'s will in 1636.

EDWARD BROOK, third son. He is also mentioned by his nephew *Edward*, in his will, and is recorded to have died s.p.

HUGH BROOK, fourth son, also of Glastonbury; he married *Dorothy*, daughter of *Edward Preston* of that place, was dead before 1636, and his wife married secondly *Mr. John Strode*. In the *Visitation* he is described as then having three children: *Edward*, aged ten, *Joan*, aged twelve, and *Jane*, aged thirteen; but in *Edward*'s will two other sons, *Silcanus* and *Thomas*, are mentioned, and two further daughters, one *Dorothy*, who apparently married *Edward Davis*, and another unnamed to *William Court alias Paris*. *Jane*, the eldest daughter, married *John Gaylard*, of Lovington, Somerset. *Joan* was wife of *Matthew Sheppard*, of Calne, vintner.

EDWARD BROOK, eldest son, appears to have succeeded his father, and to have died young, aged about twenty-three, and unmarried in 1636-7. The following particulars of his will are taken from the Rev. F. Brown's *Extracts*:—

“Edward Brooke, of Glaston, Somerset, gent., will dated 5th July, 1636, proved 2nd February, 1636-7. My mother, Dorothy Stroade (daughter of Edward Preston, of Glastonbury); my uncle, Thomas Brooke, gent.; my father, Hugh Brooke, of Glaston, gent., deceased; my sister, Jane, wife of John Gaylard, of Lovington, Somerset, yeoman; my sister, Joan, wife of Matthew Sheppard, of Calne, Wilts, viutner (who proved the will); my brothers, Silvanus, Thomas, and Edward Davies; my brother, Will. Court *alias* Paris; my sister, Dorothy Davies; my father-in-law (step-father), Mr. John Strode, twenty shillings for a ring; my uncles, Edward and Thomas Brooke, of Glaston; my cousins, Elizabeth and Mary Brooke, and Arthur Brooke.”

The arms of this descent of Brook, as given in the *Visitation* of Somerset for 1623, consist of nine quarterings: 1, *Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned or on a crescent, a mullet for difference* (BROOK), of Olditch and Weycroft, the *crown* being an *augmentation*, added apparently after they had migrated to Cobham; 2, *Gules, on a chevron or, three lions rampant sable* (COBHAM, Barons of Cobham); 3, *Ermine, on a chevron gules, three buck's heads cabossed or* (HANNING), this evidently represents the alliance of the first Sir Thomas Brook, and Johanna Hanning, widow of Thomas Chedder, on her seal the *buck's heads* are in *a chief*; 4, *Ermine, seven mascles conjoined, 3. 2. 1. (sic)* (BRAYBROKE) should be 3. 3. 1., the second Sir Thomas Brook married Johanna Braybroke-Cobham, Lady of Cobham; 5, *Gules, a chevron dancettée, between twelve cross-crosslets or*; 6, *Barry nebulée of six argent and gules* (BASSETT); 7, *Azure, a fess dancettée between three garbs or*; 8, *Azure, two bars nebulée or* (DE LA POLE); 9, *Gules, a fess argent between six cross-crosslets or* (PEVERELL).

Notes as to other descendants of Brook.

MARGARET BROOK, the widow of *Duke Brook*, of Templecombe, ob. 1606, and buried at Cobham: she appears to have been a Berkley, and deceased 1641-2. Her will is dated 30th

Jan., 1641, and proved 7th Feb., 1641-2. In it she mentions "my nephew, Michael Berkley; Maurice, youngest son of my brother, Robert Berkley; my niece, Penelope Warnford, eldest daughter of Sir William Brook."

These further particulars relating to them are extracted from "*The fate of Henry Brooke, tenth Lord Cobham*," by I. G. Waller, Esq., in the *Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries*, Vol. xlv, 1881, relative to their acquisition of some of the forfeited estates of their cousin, the hapless Henry Brook.

"The will of George, Lord Cobham, dated 31st March, 1552, made an elaborate settlement of the estates, entailing them on the next heir, with remainder in the usual manner. The king—James I—therefore by the law of the land, could only be entitled to a life interest on the Cobham domains. Possibly this consideration may have had much to do with the royal mercy (?).

No sooner, therefore, did he become possessed than he began to realize. And, for this purpose, he entered into a bargain of a cruel, if even of a legal character. Unfortunately, the next heir was (William), the son of George Brooke, who was executed at Winchester—a poor friendless child of tender age, unable to assert his own rights before the law, and deserted by those near to him in blood, whose duty it was to aid him.

This transaction was entered into with Duke Brooke, the son of an uncle of Lord (Henry) Cobham, and next in succession, if George Brooke's children were debarred by attain of blood. This appears from the answer by the king to "*The Humble Petition of Duke Brooke, of Temple Combe, Esq., and in consideration of £4,269 on 4th May, 1605, and £3,250 on 8th November, 1605, and £3,250 on the 4th May, 1606, by the said Duke Brooke paid, we grant, &c.*" Then follows a recital of the manors, &c., making in all ninety-one items. So here we find the king, in two years after the attainder, is proceeding to realize on the estates seized.

The recipient did not live long in possession of the property thus acquired, but died without issue 27th May, 1606 (buried at Cobham, 10th June following) only twenty-three days after the time fixed for his last payment. On 25th October, 1607, Charles Brook, his brother, had a renewal of this grant from the king, but on what terms does not appear. Whilst the property was in his hands, he parted with several manors to Cecil, then Earl of Salisbury, for £5,000, as well as to others. He died 5th April, 1610 (and was buried at Temple Combe)."

In the meantime "the unfortunate prisoner, Henry Brook, was living out those who were enjoying and scattering his estates." And it was in this year of 1610, that "the restoration of blood" took place, of the still young children of George Brook, his brother, was accorded, but shorn of all claim to the estates or title. "But," continues Mr. Waller—

"It must surely be questionable if the king had a right to set aside the will of George, Lord Cobham, for it is clearly shewn by the instruments drawn up by the lawyers respecting the sale of property by John Brooke (afterward) created



SIR THOMAS WYATT—OB: 1542.

Lord Cobham by patent, to the Duke of Lenox and Richmond, that they considered the will and entail in force, notwithstanding the attainder, as it is constantly recited, and the death of all who could claim duly proved.

It seems probable that James, with the connivance of Cecil, who bought some of the estates of Charles Brooke, used or abused the law, and threw such obstacles in the way of the rightful heir, as rendered any process against the Crown hopeless."

MARGARET BROOK, the youngest daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G., ob. 1596, was, according to Lysons, (*Environ, Stepney*) baptized there, and gives this entry from the *Register* :

"Margaret Brooke, the daughter of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, baptized 8th June, 1564."

She was sister to the ill-fated Henry Brook : and ancestress of Sir Richard Temple, created Viscount Cobham.

ELIZABETH BROOK, LADY WYATT, one of the daughters of Thomas Brook, Lord Cobham, ob. 1529, married Sir Thomas Wyatt, the elder, the well-known poet, who died near Sherborne. Hutcheson says :—

"Being sent by the King (Henry VIII) to Falmouth to conduct Montmorcency, the imperial ambassador, to London, from an excess of zeal to please the King, he made more expedition than was necessary, riding hard in a very hot season, and died of a violent fever here, and was buried in the great church, 1541, aged 38."

He was conveyed to his friend, Sir John Horsey's house, at Clifton-Maubank, close by, where he died, and who afterwards laid him in the vault prepared for himself in the Abbey Church, where he subsequently found a resting place beside him. The *Register* records :—

"11 Mensis Octobris 1542.—34 Re: Hen. 8.—Sepultus est D^{ns} Thomas Wyet miles Dⁿⁱ Regis Consiliarius vir Venerabilis."

But no memorial or inscription exists to record his burial there, a strange reproach to the history of English literature.

BROOK-STOURTON. John, eighth *Baron Stourton*, married in 1580 *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G.*, ob. 1596-7, by his second wife, *Frances Newton*, of East Harptree, and sister of Henry Brook, the last unfortunate Baron Cobham.

He was the son of Charles, seventh Baron Stourton, by his wife Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, who

“with the help of four of his own servants committed a foul murder on a person named Hartgill and his son, burying their bodies fifty feet deep in the earth, thinking thereby to prevent the discovery ; but afterwards it coming to light, he had sentence of death passed on him, which he suffered at Salisbury, 16th March, 1557, by (as it is said) an halter of silk, in respect of his quality. His tomb is in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral.”

He—Lord John—was restored in blood by Act of Parliament, 18 Elizabeth, 1575, and acted as one of the peers on the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. He died 13th October, 1588, without issue, appointed his body to be buried in the chapel of the church at Stourton ; and was succeeded by his brother and heir, Edward. The date of Lady Stourton's death does not appear.

THOMAS BROOK, the fourth son of George Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G., ob. 1558, whose lawless career has been previously alluded to, the cruel incident recorded of him in his conduct as a buccaneer is thus described by Froude, in his *History of England* :—

“The sons of Lord Cobham of Cowling Castle, who had first distinguished themselves in Wyatt's rebellion, had grown up after the type of their boyhood, irregular lawless Protestants ; and one of them, Thomas (Brook) Cobham, was at this time (1563) roving the seas, half-pirate, half knight-errant of the Reformation, doing battle on his own account with the enemies of the truth, wherever the service of God, was likely to be repaid with plunder. He was one of a thousand whom Elizabeth was forced for decency's sake to disclaim and condemn in proclamations, and whom she was as powerless, as she was probably unwilling to interfere with in practice. What Cobham was, and what his kind were, may be seen in the story about to be told.

A Spanish ship was freighted in Flanders for Bilbao ; the cargo was valued at 80,000 ducats, and there were on board also forty prisoners condemned, as the Spanish accounts say ‘for heavy offences worthy of chastisement,’ who were going to Spain to serve in the galleys. Young Cobham, cruising in the Channel, caught sight of the vessel, chased her down into the Bay of Biscay, fired into her, killed her captain's brother and a number of men, and then boarding when all resistance had ceased, sewed up the captain himself, and the survivors of the crew in their own sails, and flung them overboard. The fate of the prisoners is not related : it seems they perished with the rest. The ship was scuttled ; and Cobham made off with booty, which the English themselves admitted to be worth 50,000 ducats, to his pirate's nest in the south of Ireland. Eighteen drowned bodies, with the mainsail for their winding sheet, were washed up on the Spanish shores, ‘cruelty without example, of which but to hear was enough to break the heart.’

Cobham was tried for piracy the next year at the indignant requisition of Spain. He refused to plead to his indictment, and the dreadful sentence was



RICHARD TEMPLE, VISCOUNT COBHAM.

OB: 1749.

passed upon him of the *peine forte et dure*.¹ His relations, de Silva said, strained their influence to prevent it from being carried into effect; and it seems that either they succeeded or that Cobham himself yielded to the terror, and consented to answer. At all events he escaped the death which he deserved, and was soon again abroad on the high seas."

It would be difficult to find a match to the inhumanity of this occurrence, an unparalleled example it is to be hoped, of the barbarous spirit accompanying the depredations of these sea-roving freebooters.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., VISCOUNT AND BARON COBHAM. It has been mentioned these titles were revived in this gentleman, as a descendant of *Margaret Brook*, daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, ob. 1597.

He acquired considerable renown as a military commander under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders, and having risen to the rank of Lieutenant-General, was elevated to the peerage as *Baron Cobham, of Cobham, co. Kent*, 19th October, 1714, and further created *Viscount and Baron Cobham*, 23rd May, 1718, to him and his heirs male, and in default thereof, by special remainder, to his sisters, Hester Grenville, and her heirs male, and in default, to Dame Christian Lyttelton, third sister of the said Viscount, and her heirs male. He died at Stow, 13th September, 1749, and these dignities then devolved on his elder sister Hester, widow, and relict of Richard Grenville, of Wotton, co. Buckingham, Esq., ob. 17th February, 1726-7.

Hester Grenville, Viscountess Cobham, was 18th October, 1749, created Countess Temple, with succession to her heirs male, and both titles continued with her descendants to the Dukes of Buckingham, the last of whom deceased in 1889, without male issue, when the Viscounty of Cobham reverted to the male descendant of Christian Lyttelton the second sister in remainder. The Temple earldom, which had been recreated 14th February, 1822, with remainder to a female heir, then passed to the present Earl Temple, of Newton House, Bristol.

The family of Lyttelton is of antient descent in the county of Worcester, with considerable possessions. Thomas de Luttelton, of Frankley, "esquire of the body to three successive kings," died 1 Henry VI, 1422, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth.

1. "The English judgment of penance for standing mute was as follows,—that the prisoner be remanded to the prison from whence he came, and put into a low dark chamber, and there be laid on his back, on the bare floor naked; that there be placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, and more; that he have no sustenance save only on the first day three morsels of the worst bread, and on the second day three draughts of standing water that should be nearest to the prison door; and in this situation this should be alternately his daily diet, or, as anciently the judgment ran, till he answered."—BLACKSTONE'S *Commentaries*, book iv, chap. 25.

Thomas Westcote, of an antient family in Devon, presumed to have derived their name from the manor of Westcote, in the parish of Marwood, near Barnstaple, married this heiress. He is described

"as being a gentleman of Devon, anciently descended, the king's servant in Court, and celebrated for his military prowess, which brought him to the notice of Kings Henry IV and V; but the lady being fair and of noble spirit (to use the phraseology of Lord Coke), and having large possessions from her ancestors De Luttleton, and from her mother, daughter and heir of Quartermain, and other ancestors, resolved to continue the honour of her name, and therefore provided by Westcote's assent, before marriage, that her issue inheritable should be called by the name of Lyttelton. Upon this marriage Mr. Westcote settled at Frankley, and served the office of Escheator to Henry VI, 1450, soon after which he died leaving four sons and as many daughters." He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, K.B., the celebrated lawyer and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died 23rd August, 1481. But according to Westcote, the Devonshire historian, this change of name applied only to the eldest son as heir of Lyttelton, the three other younger sons were to retain their father's patronymic, Guido, Edmund, and Nicholas, and from the elder of these he describes himself to descend.

Their descendant, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., M.P. for co Worcester, etc., married 8th May, 1708, Christian, sister of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., of Stow, created Viscount and Baron Cobham, and she and her heirs male, were constituted second in remainder to those titles. They had eight children: of the sons, George the eldest and heir, held several important ministerial offices, he represented Oakhampton in Devon, in Parliament, and married, first, Lucy daughter of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, in that county. He was created *Baron Lyttelton, of Frankley, co. Worcester*, 19th Nov., 1757, died 22nd Aug., 1773. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who dying without issue, 27th Nov., 1779, the peerage expired. William Henry Lyttelton, their fifth son, held a distinguished position in the diplomatic service; he was elevated to the peerage of Ireland 31st July, 1776, by the title of *Baron Westcote, of Baltimore, co. Longford*, being the surname of Thomas Westcote, who married the heiress of Lyttelton. On 13th Aug., 1794, he was created a peer of Great Britain by the same title (*Baron Lyttelton, of Frankley*), which had expired with his nephew Thomas. He died 14th Sep., 1808. At the death of the Duke of Buckingham in 1889, without heirs male, the title of Viscount Cobham reverted to George William, fourth Baron Lyttelton and Westcote, as the existing heir male of Christian Temple-Lyttelton, the second sister in remainder of Sir Richard Temple, the original grantee in 1718.

Arms of Westcote,—*Argent, a bend cotised sable, within a bordure engrailed gules bezantée.* Of Lyttelton,—*Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable.*

* * * * *

Few titles appear to have been subject to greater fluctuation and re-creation than that of the Barony of Cobham. From the family of Brook of Ilchester and Olditch, descending from the reigns of the earlier Plantagenet Kings, the knightly heir

of the house in the days of their Lancastrian successor, "Kynge Harry the VI," wedded the Lady of Cobham in Kent, sole heiress to the title and possessions of the Barony of that name, which had descended to her through many generations, and was one of the most antient and important in East Anglia. Their descendants, the Cobham-Brooks, through successive summonses to Parliament by the York and Tudor sovereigns, as peers of the realm, occupied from their official functions and honours, a position in the first rank of social influence among the hereditary nobility, which continued comparatively unaffected by the varying phases of national affairs, until the first Stuart king remorselessly extinguished them, title and possessions. Revived by the second Stuart king in the person of a descendant of a younger son of the fourth Baron, an empty title shorn of all that gave it dignity and influence, it flickered a few years, and at the death of its first, unfortunate, and only possessor, again expired; and at his decease, the name of Brook in connection with the Barony, as its original inheritor, completely disappeared. Seventy years afterward, by the first Georgian king, the abeyant title was once more revived,—to be again re-conferred and enhanced—in the person of a remote descendant bearing another name, deriving from a distaff of the main house, sister to the last unfortunate Baron, and this re-creation, only by its liberal remainders to female heirs, survives to the present.

It is a singular coincidence that after so much vicissitude, the title should have returned to the descendant of a gentleman, who, although his family patronymic was supplanted on their union by that of his heiress wife, came from Devon, the county from which the Brooks also migrated on marriage with the heiress of Cobham, but not in their case, with the extinction of their name.

The Westcotes continued to descend from Guido, the second son of Thomas Westcote and Elizabeth Lyttelton, and of them was Thomas Westcote, who, "following the Court in the

time of King Henry VIII, came into Devon with Sir Thomas Dennis, Knt., of Holcombe-Burnel, Devon, Chancellor to Queen Anne of Cleves, and was much desired in marriage by Anne, daughter of Wilson, relict of John Raddon (of West-Raddon, in Shobrooke, near Crediton, Devon), whom he married," where the Westcotes afterwards resided in honourable estate, and it was here there was baptised on 17th June, 1567, his grandson, the historian, genealogist and heraldist, so well known to the archæologists of his native county by his work, "*A View of Deronshire in MDCXXX, with a Pedigree of most of its Gentry, by Thomas Westcote, Gent.,*" and it is pleasant to observe the name is honourably preserved in one of the titles of the ennobled descendants of the preceding Thomas Westcote, who flourished two centuries antecedent.



FROM THE REDCLIFFE BRASS.

APPENDIX.

The following particulars are gleaned from the "*History of the Manor of Clifton*," in the *Gloucestershire Archaeological Transactions*, Vol. iii., pp. 223-6, for 1878, by A. S. Ellis.

Richard Ameryke, a wealthy citizen of Bristol, who had been purchasing large estates in Somerset, in 1470 was in possession of one-third of the Manor of Clifton, probably the portion held by Sir John Chideock, and on Aug. 1 of that year he conveyed the same to *John Brook*, and *Joan* his wife, and the right heirs of *John*, remainder to the right heirs of *Hugh*, grandson of *John*. *Richard Ameryke* died 9 June 1501, and in the Brook brass in St. Mary Redcliffe, there was until recently, the arms of Cobham and Brook quarterly, and Brook impaling Ameryke,—*Paly of six or and azure, on a fess gules, three mullets argent.*

John Brook, who had in right of his wife (the daughter of Ameryke) the Manor of Ashton-Phillips and other estates in Somerset, in 1508 bought lands at Clifton of John Oldmixon of Weston-super-Mare, and on "the morrow of the feast of St. John Baptist" in 1509, acquired of John, Lord Zouche, another third, and thus became apparently lord of the entire manor. He appears to have died 25 Dec. 1525, and 15 Sep. 1526 (15 Henry VIII, No. 85), the *inq. p. mortem* was held "at Barton Hundred near Bristol," containing full particulars; *Thomas*, his son and heir aged 36.

Joan Brook, his widow, succeeded to two-thirds of the manor of Clifton, and the lands acquired of John Oldmixon. The *inq. p. m.* for her was taken at Chipping-Sodbury, 11 Dec. 1539 (31 Henry VIII, No. 37), stating that she died "on the penultimate day" of Sep. 1538,—*Hugh*, her grandson and heir, son of *Thomas* her son deceased.

Thomas Brook, eldest son and heir, born about 1489, died in his mother's lifetime 9 Dec. 1537, seized of lands at Long-Ashton, Backwell, Portishead, &c., in Somerset. He had married *Joan*, daughter of *Sir John Speke*, of White-Lackington, Somerset, and she had died on 3 November of the same year preceding her husband's death. Two *inq. p. m.* on their deaths were taken at Keynsham 20 March 1538 (29 Henry VIII, No. 24), *Hugh* their son and heir aged 22 years and more. A *Thomas Brook* was Sheriff of Bristol 1512, and Mayor 1526.

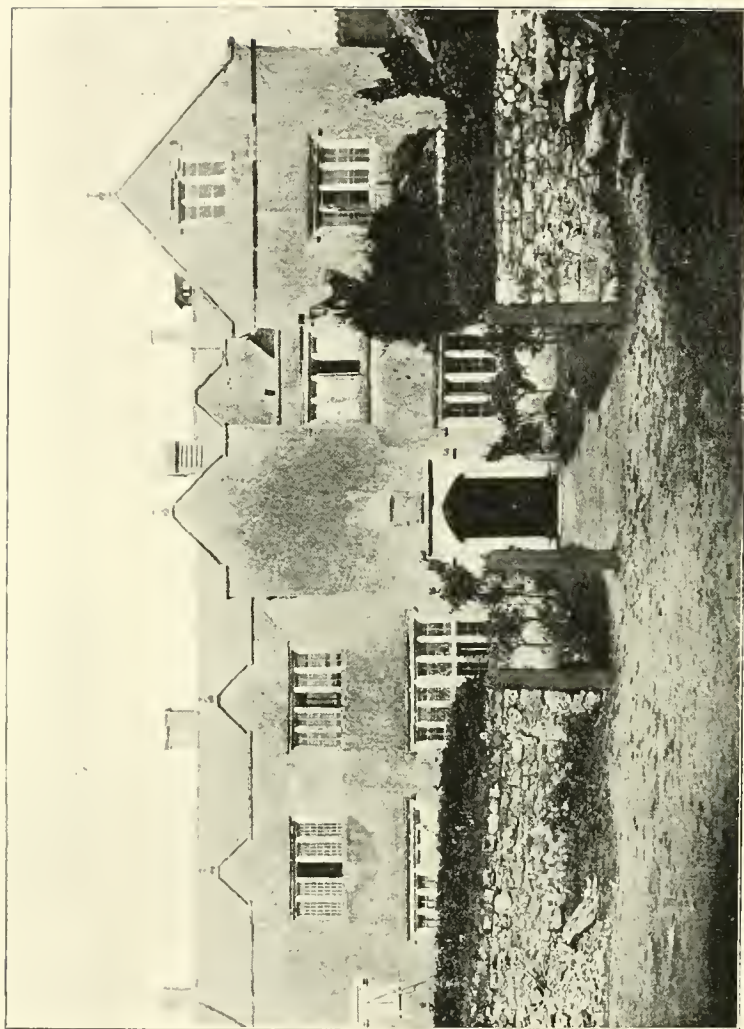
Hugh Brook, their son and heir died Feb. 1588, over his uninscribed monument in Long-Ashton church, Collinson says, "hang his helmet and gloves."

Sir David Brook (brother of *Thomas*), Recorder of Bristol 1541, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, died 1558, s. p.

The principal part of the Clifton manor seems subsequently to have come to Andrew Whittington, ob. 2 May, 1634, and was afterwards acquired by the Society of Merchant Adventurers of Bristol. The estate of Ashton-Phillips, or Lower Court, was sold by the four daughters and coheirs of *Hugh Brook*, to Sir Hugh Smyth.

The shield of Brook impaling Ameryke, stated to have existed on the brass, displayed similar bearings to Merick of West-Camel, Somerset. They were apparently of the same family, and of contemporary descent, their pedigree being given in the Somersetshire *Visitations* for 1531-72; proceeding from Merick of Mericks Court, co. Hereford. Robert Merick of Taunton, had a son Robert ob. 10 Elizabeth, 1568, whose son Robert married Cicely daughter of William Morris of Queen-Camel, whose son Andrew married Elizabeth daughter of Christopher Chudleigh, Esq., of Ashton, Devon, and it is probable that to him, or his son Chudleigh Merick, the before-mentioned arms were granted or re-granted in 1589, with crest *a dog passant argent*.





SAND.—SIDBURY DEVON

Huyshe
OF
Somerset and Devon.

A PEDIGREE

EDITED WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

BY

W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

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Huyshe ;

OF LOD-HUISH AND DONIFORD, IN SOMERSET,
AND OF SAND, IN DEVON.

PREFATORY NOTE.

A FEW years since the MS. containing the following pedigree of Huyshe was purchased from the catalogue of a London bookseller. It is carefully written and bound, and appears from a letter preserved and inserted, that it was sent by the Rev. Francis Huyshe, of Pennsylvania, Exeter, to John Burke, Esq., of Raynham Place, Chelsea, London, on 19th September, 1839. In this letter Mr. Huyshe says, "with this you will receive a correct copy of Mr. Protheroe's pedigree of Huyshe, which I believe you expect from him. I am fully confident, that you will think your most valuable work really honoured by the high ability and zeal that has spared neither trouble nor expense, which he has brought to the work, upon which he has been engaged very many years."

It is probable Mr. Burke was then compiling his *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland*, and this pedigree was furnished him to give particulars relative to the family of Huyshe. It has been transcribed verbatim, slightly re-arranged in a few places for greater clearness. The Notes added have been collected from various sources, and special thanks are offered to Mr. Roscoe Gibbs for the gift of his excellent drawings for the illustrations.

W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A

EXETER, *June*, 1897.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following pedigree is based :—

I.—On the MSS. of Mr. Palmer of Fairfield, who took great pains in the beginning of the last century on families of West Somerset. His papers, which are in possession of Sir Peregrine Palmer Acland, Bart., and his mother Lady Acland, give the whole of the old Doniford Huyshes, and the branch (of Wells) which produced Alexander Huish, the great assistant of Walton in his Polyglott. Collinson is greatly indebted to Mr. Palmer.

II.—The Heralds *Visitations*, which give Doniford and its branches of London, Sand, and Clysthidon, from Oliver Huyshe temp. Henry VI. down to the present.

III.—An old pedigree found among deeds that had been brought from Sand in 1724. This gives the family of Huyshe who first resided at Sand before the building of the present house; and states the connection of the Huyshes of Taunton with those of Doniford and Sand. Its correctness is everywhere proved.

I conceive that every real judge will be struck with the ability and indefatigable zeal of Mr. Protheroe, now M.P. for Halifax, in corroborating these, and filling up from every kind of authentic documents.

FRANCIS HUYSHE.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEAR EXETER,

September, 1837.

PRINTED ACCOUNTS OF THE FAMILY
OF HUYSHE.

SOME notices occur in Collinson's *History of Somersetshire* :—

I.—Introduction, page xxviii. Richard de Lod-Hywish, among the possessors of land temp. Edward I.

II.—Page 201. Beckington,—Alexander Huish.

III.—Page 491. St. Decumanus.

III.—Page 541. Nettlecombe,—Lodhuish.

A brief notice is found in Risdon's *Deron* (Sidbury, p. 34, ed. 1811), who seems to have thought that none but an upstart could be *faber suæ fortunæ*.

Sir William Pole—*Collections*, page 514—on “Hiwys of Hiwys,” bears testimony against this ; p. 165 on Sand, Sir William notices Rowland Huyshe, who built the “dainty dwelling,” as it was in Risdon's time.

A drawing of Sand appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of March, 1834.

Lyson's *Britannia* notices Huyshe at p. cxlix, p. 119 and 444. He has deviated from the account that I gave him, and is incorrect where he chose to depart from it. He, like Risdon, at cxlix, is in opposition to Sir William Pole, 514. He says Huyshe was probably a younger branch of Hiwis of Hiwis.

NOTE.—The offending notice by Risdon runs thus :—“*Sand*, was by the dean and chapter granted unto William, surnamed of the place, in the reign of King Henry III, to whom succeeded Deodatus his son, afterwards by a daughter of Trivett, this land came to Tremayle, from whom descended Sir Thomas Tremayle, one of the justices of common pleas in King Henry VII's time. This was since purchased by one Huish, who is here seated in a dainty dwelling.”

Sir W. Pole, who Risdon appears to have followed in his description of the descent, says nothing as to a “dainty dwelling” ; which was Risdon's commentary ; with the somewhat contemptuous prefix as to its builder.

Westcote notes—“In Sidbury at Sand, is a generous race of Huish.”

The engraving of Sand was given by the Rev. Francis Huyshe to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

ARMS.

THE bearing of Huyshe since the marriage with the heiress of Roach has been :—*Argent, on a bend sable, three lucas of the field.* Crest :—*On a wreath argent and sable, an elephant's head couped argent, crowned and tusked or.*

The ancient bearings of Huyshe (tricked in the MS.) were

1. *A chevron between three roundels.*
2. *A chevron, and in a chief three walnut or oak leaves.*

NOTE.—In a genealogical window in Clysthidon church, the tinctures of the antient coats of Huyshe are thus given :—(1) *Sable, a chevron or, in a chief argent, three leaves proper,* and (2) *Gules, a chevron between three plates argent.*

THE REV. FRANCIS HUYSHE, sometime rector of Clysthidon, Prebendary (of) Cutton in the Castle of Exeter, born 29th Feb., 1768, married at Halifax in Yorkshire, 18th May, 1803. HARRIET, third daughter of JOHN WATERHOUSE of Wellhead, Halifax, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, second daughter and coheir of Charles Beaty of Louth, by Bridget, daughter and coheir of Robert Saunderson of Alford (Lincolnshire), born 14th Oct., 1771. Issue :

- 1.—*Horatio*, born 3rd Nov., 1805, died 31st Dec. same year.
- 2.—*Harriet*, born 13th March, 1810 (married 20th Feb., 1838 to Arthur Abbott).
- 3.—*Wentworth*, born 29th May, 1812, died at Madeira 22nd Nov., 1829.

NOTE.—Inscription in Clysthidon church :—“The Rev. Francis Huyshe, M.A., many years rector of this parish. Born at Pembridge, Herefordshire, 29th February, 1768. Died, 28th August, 1839.”

Arms :—Huyshe, impaling ; *Or, a pile engrailed sable.* (WATERHOUSE).

A memorial window to Arthur Abbott, ob. Nov. 1848, erected by his widow, and a tablet to Wentworth Huyshe who died at Madeira, 1829.

His early virtues and the affection of his schoolfellows are recorded on a cenotaph erected by them to his memory in Harrow church.

LINEAGE.

THIS is a branch of the antient family of Huyshe of Doniford, in Somersetshire, whose name, originally spelt Hywis, was taken from their residence Lod-Hywis in the same county.

James Huyshe, third son of John Huyshe of Doniford, living in the latter part of the sixteenth century, acquired considerable wealth by trade in London.

Sand in Devonshire, which he bought of his cousins, Thomas and Anthony Huyshe, became the residence of his eldest son Rowland and his posterity until 1724.

James Huyshe, the eldest son of Rowland, married a coheir of the Reynells, of Credy, and his descendants thus became possessed of the manor and advowson of Clysthidon.

NOTE.—The very antient name of Hiwis or Hywis, subsequently softened by many variants to Huish or Huyshe, as a family appellative, is found in the three counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. These may all have descended from a common ancestor, or what is equally probable derived the name from the locality they resided in. A recent writer, the Rev. J. Stubbs—article, Huish-Episcopi—in Vol. XX, *S. A. & N. H. S. Proceedings*, 1894, p. 76, remarks “The word Huish is variously derived. By some it is traced to the Celtic ‘Wych’ (pronounced OO-ish) meaning ‘water,’ and it is assigned as a reason why so many places bear this designation that they are to be found in those spots, where a small rivulet or stream trickles down between two rising grounds. By others, the origin of the name is to be found in the Anglo-Saxon ‘Hi-wisc’—‘the homestead’—‘the homestead farm’—consisting of a ‘hide’ of land, the territorial possession of a primitive Teutonic family, and we are pointed to the fact that each Huish is to be found near some large town. But whatever the origin of the word ‘Huish’ the name carries us far back into history.”

Hiwis is mentioned in *Domesday*, and thus quoted by Collinsou, vol. i, p. xxviii:—

SUMMERSETE. Rainer (clericus) ten. de W. HIWIS. Chinesi tenuit T.R.E. & geldebat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 1 servo & 1 cotar & 3 bord. Valuit & val. 10 solid. Radulfus ten. de W. HIWIS. Ailhui tenuit T.R.E. & geldebat pro una virg. terræ. Terra est 1 car. quæ ibi est cum 5 bord. Valuit & val. 10 sol.

Beside the Lod-Hywish of this present descent in Nettlecombe, we have Huish-Episcopi and Huish-Champfflower in Somerset, and Huish in North Devon, and North and South Huish in South Devon, all parishes so named.

The Somersetshire family of Hywis or Huish, is carefully traced in the pedigree Of the Devonshire descent Sir W. Pole writes, p. 347, “Stowford, or Stafford, and Boveland (in North Devon), did Philip de Hiwis hold in King Henry II's time (1154-89), unto whom succeeded three of the name of William. The last Sir William married Jone, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Bauceyn, of Norton Bauceyn, Knt., and had issue, Sir Richard de Hiwys, which married Matild, daughter of Sir Alan Blochou the elder, Knt., and had issue, Sir Richard; he died, A.D., 1297. Sir Richard, his son, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Adam Crete, and had issue by Emeline, daughter of Sir William Botreaux, Sir Richard. The said Sir Richard died, A.D., 1340, and his son

Richard ten years before him. Sir Richard Hiwis the fourth, married Alis, daughter of Sir Ralph Blanchmonster, and had issue, William Hiwis, which died without issue, and Emeline, wife of Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of England, and after unto Sir John Colshull."

This descent of Hywis had possessions and were also seated at Lansallos and Tremodart in Duloe, Cornwall. On 2nd August, 1310, Dame Matilda de Hiwis, relict of Sir Richard, ob. 1297, obtained from Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, license for an oratory at Tremodart, in Duloe, and on the 20th May, 1332, Sir Richard de Hywische, Kut., obtained licenses from John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, for oratories at Rathewell, in Lansallos, and Tremoderet, or Tremodart, in Duloe. Their arms appear to have been *Gules, fretty argent*, with sometimes the addition of a *Canton of the second*.

Pole, further observes, p. 514, "The issue male (of Hiwis) continued unto the latter end of King Edward III's time. The heir general is Copleston, by Hanley and Tresilian. There is not any left of that family; but there is of the name of another family which came out of Somersetshire."

PEDIGREE.

I.—Richard de Hywis, of Lod-Hywis, living in the reign of King John (1199-1216), had issue (1) *Richard de Hywis*, and (2) *John*.

II.—John de Hywis, of Lynch, in the parish of Luxborough. He had issue, *John*.

III.—John de Hywish, who had a grant of a house and a carucate of land in Doniford, from John Fitzurse, 38 Henry III, 1254. (Contemporaries). Mr. Palmer mentions a Bartholomew de Lod-Hywish and an Andrew of the same name, living in the reign of Henry III. The latter had a daughter who married Andrew de Cottele. He had issue, *Geffry*.

LOD-HYWISH.

NOTE.—Collinson notes, "The family of Hewish takes its name from Hewish, otherwise Lud-Hewish, in the parish of Nettlecombe, and is descended from John de Hywis, of Lynch, in the parish of Luxborough. The descendants of this John lived at Lynch, and sometimes at Doniford till the time of Henry IV (1399-1413), when Oliver Hewish, of Doniford, gave his lands at Lynch to Richard his younger son, whose posterity settled at Holnicot, in the parish of Selworthy, and were the ancestors of the Steynings of that place." There appears to have been two manors in Nettlecombe with the affix Hywish—Begarn-Hywish, and Lud-Hywish. "The latter, in the time of King John (1199-1216), had owners of the same name, progenitors of the Hewishes of Lynch and Doniford. Richard de Hewis, of Hewis, in the time of Henry III (1216-72), was the father of another Richard, who, 17 Edward I (1289), calls himself Richard de Lod-Hywish. At the same time there were Bartholomew and Andrew de Lod-Hywish, the last of whom had a daughter married to Richard de Cottelle."

Begarn-Hywish appears subsequently to have passed into the possession of the Wyndhams, and Lod-Hywish to the Trevelyans.

IV.—**Geffry de Hywis**, living 10 Edward I (1282). He was on the Jury, 2 Edward I, for the hundred of Williton, county of Somerset (*see* Hundred Rolls). He had issue, *John*.

V.—**John de Hywish**, of Lynch and Doniford, 19 Edward II (1326). He had issue (1) *Gilbert de Hywish*; (2) *William de Hywish*, living 3 and 5 Edward III (1330-2), as appears by Fines in the Chapter House, Westminster; (3) *Joan*, married Walter Perceval, second son of Sir Richard Perceval, of Corneville, Knt. A widow in 1387. She conveyed her lands in East Quantock to her brother Gilbert.

NOTE.—There was a family of Percival located at Weston-in-Gordano, Somerset, mentioned in the *Visitations* of that county, "whose ancestors came out of Wales." Their arms, *Argent, on a chief indented gules, three crosses patée or*.

VI.—**Gilbert de Hywish**, aforesaid was of Doniford and Lynch, 4 Edward III (1331), and by Fine dated 5 Edward III, he with John Durborough and others was witness to a grant made by John Mohun, Lord of Dunster, to that Priory, 15 Edward III (1343).

He married *Alice*, daughter of **SIR JOHN DURBOROUGH**, Knt., and had issue (1) *Olicer*; (2) *Alexander*; (3) *John*. (4) *Agnes*, wife of John de Tetton.

NOTE.—Sir John Hulle (or Hylle) of Kyton, in Holcombe-Rogus, Devon, one of the judges of King's Bench, ob. 24th June, 1408, married as his first wife, Dionysia, daughter of Sir John Durburgh, Knt., and widow of Martin Langdon. She died, 13th October, 1387. Sister probably of Alice Hywish. The Hullees were afterward of Spaxton.

VII.—**Oliver Hywish**, of Doniford and Lynch, 42 and 49 Edward III (1369-76). He married the daughter and heir of **SIMON DE LA ROCHE**.

NOTE.—2 Edward I (1274), William de la Roche, one of the Jurors of the Hundred of Williton (*see* Hundred Rolls). 32 Edward I (1304), William de la Roche. 2 Edward II (1309), Richard de la Roche. 3 Edward III (1330), Richard de la Roche. Simon de la Roche and Elizabeth his wife, Alice, widow of Richard de la Roche (*see* Fines, Chapter House, Westminster, Somerset.)

In consequence of this marriage the arms of Roche, *Argent*,

on a bend sable, three roaches proper, were taken by him and his posterity instead of the antient bearings of the Hywis's, which had been a chevron between three roundels, and a chevron on a chief three leaves. (Contemporary) 3 and 5 Edward III (1330-2), a William de Hywish (Fines, Chap. II, Westminster, Somerset).

He had issue (1) *John Hugish*; (2) *Richard Hugish*, to whom his father gave Lynch, living 10 Henry V (1423), who had issue *Oliver Hewish*, of Holnicault, in the parish of Selworthy, whose daughter and heiress married John Woode, of North-Tawton, and had issue a daughter (represented by some pedigrees as an heiress) who married William Steynings. Other pedigrees, those of Woode, give her a brother John, ancestor of the Woodes of North Tawton.

NOTE.—There was a family of de la Rupe, or de la Roche, in Devon. Richard de Rupe, or de Roche, held Cotleigh, 27 Henry III (1243), and to him his son Robert, temp. Edward I. Sir Ralph Arundell married Eva, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard de Rupe (Pole). Sir Thomas Archdeacon married Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas de la Roche, their son John married Cecily, daughter and heir of Jordan de Haccombe. Through this marriage the Carews quarter the arms of this descent of Roche, which are given as *Gules, three roaches in pale naiant argent*.

Collinson says Simon Raleigh (second son of John Raleigh, of Nettlecombe, by Ismania Hantam, his second wife), a celebrated knight who was at the battle of Agincourt, married secondly Joan, daughter of Oliver Huish, of Doniford. She survived him seventeen years, and 33 Henry VI (1455), completed the endowment of the chantry her husband had founded in Nettlecombe church. John Wood, of North Tawton, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Oliver Hewish, and had issue John, and Maud married to William Steyning.

VIII.—*John Huyshe*, of Doniford, 10 Henry VI (1433). He married *Catherine* and had issue *Oliver*.

NOTE.—John Huyshe was seized of the manor of Lud-Huyshe, and by his deed, dated Tuesday, the Feast of S S. Peter and Paul, Henry V, he thereby enfeoffed Hugh Cary and others to hold to them and their heirs for ever, to the use of the said John Huyshe and his heirs. And by deed dated 8th May, 8 Henry VI (1430), gave the said manor to John Hyll and Cecyle his wife, remainder to Thomas, son of John Hyll and his heirs, and failing them to the right heirs of John Hyll (*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Vol iii, second series, page 112). This was John Hyll, of Spaxton (grandson of Sir John Hyll before mentioned), ob. 14th October, 1434, married Cecily, daughter and coheir of John Stourton, of Preston, Somerset, ob. 19th April, 1472.

IX.—*Oliver Hewish*, of Doniford, 30 Henry VI (1455). He married *Johanna*, daughter and coheir of JOHN AVENELL, of Blackpoole, in the parish of Southmolton, in the county of Devon.

NOTE.—The pedigree of Huysh in the *Visitation* of Somerset, and that in Mr. Palmer's MS. in the Dowager Lady Acland's possession at Bath, state that Oliver Huysh married Johanna, daughter and heir of Richards. This appears to be an error arising from a family of Richards, of Somersetshire and Devon, having borne the arms of Avenell. It is probable that they adopted them in consequence of the marriage of their ancestor Edward Richards, with Eleanor, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Avenell, of Loxbeare, in Devon. Edward Richards died, it appears, by inquisition, 10th Oct., 5 Henry VIII (1514).

The statement in the text is in accordance with the old family pedigree found at Sand, which calls her coheir of Avenell with her sisters, wives of Weekes (or Wykes), and Holcombe; and this is corroborated by the pedigrees of Weekes or Wykes, and those of Holecombe, and by the following *Inquisitions post mortem*.

Richard Wykes, of North Wykes, county of Devon, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Avenell, of Blackpoole. By inquisition taken after the death of his son, William Wykes, who died last day of March, 14 Henry VIII (1523), it appears that he held a third of Blackpoole, under the manor of Warkley.

Roger Holcombe married Margaret, another coheir. By inquisition taken after the death of Margaret Holcombe, who died 7th April, 15 Henry VII (1502), it appears she held a third of Blackpoole of the Bourchiers, Lords of the manor of Warkley. Her son Charles Holcombe died 2nd January, 19 Henry VIII (1528), and also among other lands held a third of Blackpoole.

No positive proof has been found that Johanna, wife of Oliver Huyshe, inherited a third of Blackpoole, as one of the three coheirresses, but Risdon, on Southmolton (p. 307, ed. 1811) says, "Blackpole is a tything of Molton, where Pollard, Gambon, and Huish, held lands: some are of opinion that a

manor divided between coheirs, each of them hath a manor." This shews that the manor of Blackpole was divided into three shares by the marriage of coheiresses, and that one share continued in the name of Huish, after those of Wykes and Holcombe were lost.

Oliver Hewish had issue (1) *Oliver*; (2) *Elizabeth*, wife of John Dodington of Dodington; (3) *Anne*, wife of Alexander Vernie, son by the third wife of John Vernie, of Fairfield, county of Somerset.

NOTE.—The Avenells were a very antient Devonshire family. From Pole we learn that William Avenell married Emma, one of the daughters of Baldwin de Brionis, or de Sap, to whom the Conqueror gave the honour of Okehampton. A Nicholas Avenell held Sheepwash, temp. Henry III (1216-72), and gave for his arms on a seal circumscribed with his name, *three eaglets displayed, two and one*. The main branch was seated at Loxbeare. Galfride de Avenell held Loxbeare, temp. Henry II (1154-89). William Avenell presented to the living in 1285, and John Avenell, "Lord of Lokkesbeare," also in 1401. The family continued there until one of the three ultimate coheiresses married Richards, whose son James was joint holder of the land, temp. Henry VII (1485-1509). They bore for their arms the coat displayed in the third and fourth shields in the window.

The *third* shield in the window at Sand is charged with *argent, five fusils in fess sable, between two cotises gules* (AVENELL of Loxbeare), impaling *argent, a fess between three mens legs, sable* (GAMBON).

This implies that Avenell married a daughter and probably a coheiress of Gambon, and their daughter married Huyshe. The Gambons were of Morystone, or Morestone in Halberton from a remote period. Walter Gambon presented to Bondleigh, 1316-17, and they had property and a residence at Blackpole in Southmolton, where Bishop John Grandison licensed Walter Gambon to have an oratory for the celebration of Divine service there, 15th May, 1332. Walter Gambon, *domicellus* presented to Bondleigh in 1401, and Bishop Stafford licensed John Gambon and Idenia his wife to have an oratory within their mansion of Moorstone in Halberton, 23rd January, 1405-6.

The *fourth* shield in the window, is Huyshe, impaling Avenell.

John Wood, of Asheridge in North Tawton, married Margaret, daughter of Oliver Huish, and had issue John, who married Anne, daughter of William Pollard of Horwood, with further descent (Pole).

In the Somerset *Visitations*, we find William Steyninge of Holnicote, married Maud, daughter of John Wood, and heir to her mother, Margaret, daughter of Oliver Huish, and if so, sister of John Wood the younger.

The *sixth* shield in the window is charged with *Argent, a bat volant, on a chief sable, three pallets of the field* (STEYNINGE), impaling Huyshe.

The *seventh* shield in the window, although much mutilated, is Steyninge, impaling Huyshe, apparently a duplicate of the sixth, and probably bore some heraldic difference on the portion destroyed.

The Dodingtons were of Dodington, near Bridgwater. John Dodington, who married Elizabeth Huyshe, was son and heir of John Dodington, and Mary the daughter of John Payne of Hutton. They were living, 2 Richard III, 1485.

The *fifth* shield in the window is *Sable, three hunting horns argent, stringed and garnished or.* (DODINGTON), impaling Huyshe.

The pedigree of Verney, of Fairfield, in Stoke Courcy, is found in the *Visitations* of Somerset for 1531 and 1573. No Alexander appears or John with three wives, but they matched with Broughton, Gambon, and Sydenham, similar to the Huyshes; their arms, *Argent, three fern leaves in fesse*.

X.—**Oliver Hewish**, of Doniford, 10 Henry VII (1495), married a **Cavendish**, and had issue (1) *John Hayshe*; (2) *Humphrey Hewish*, from whom Hayshe first of Sand; (3) *Thomas Hayshe*, from whom Hayshe of Tannton; and (4) a daughter who married Chichester, of Hawle, in Devon.

NOTE.—The eighth shield in the window is charged with Hayshe, impaling, *Sable, three bucks heads argent* (CAVENDISH). Her descent has not been traced.

The ninth shield displays *Sable, a chevron or, between three bucks heads argent, attired or*; impaling Hayshe. For a daughter's alliance, the dexter coat being that of Broughton, of Sampford-Bickford in Wembdon. Granted in 1591, with crest, *A spaniel sejant ermine*.

Oliver Hewish was Escheator for Somerset, 19 Henry VIII, 1528.

Will of Thomas Broughton, of Sampford-Bickfield, in Wembdon, Esq., dated 20th August, 1579, proved 28th January, 1579-80, mentions his sons Robert, George, Erasmus (he married Joan, daughter of John Haydon, of Devon), and daughter Marie (wife of William Saunders), to be buried at Wembdon, "*in the Alleye near unto my seate*." Testator appears to have married thrice, (1) Dorothy, daughter of John Cuffe; (2) Alice, daughter of Robert Corborne, or Cutbert, of Chester; (3) Lucy, daughter of John Welch.

Will of Robert Broughton, his son and heir, of the same place, proved 20th May, 1631. My daughters Jane (wife of James Clarke of Norton Fitzwarren), Elizabeth (wife, first to Wm. Frampton, of Moreton, Dorset, and there buried, aged 43; and second to Thomas Hannam, of Wimborne-Minster, ob. 1652), to be buried at Wembdon, near my wife. She was Gertrude, daughter of Richard Cooper, of Winscombe.

The unnamed daughter probably married a son of Richard Chichester, the first of Hall, by marriage with Thomasine, ob. 1503, daughter of Simon de Hall. The alliance is not mentioned in the *Visitations*.

XI.—**John Hewyshe**, of Doniford, gentleman. His will is dated 24th July, 1551, 5 Edward VI, and proved in the P.C.C. 8th February, 1552. He married Grace, daughter of RICHARD WALROND, Esq. Her brother, Humphry Walrond, is mentioned in John Hewyshe's will. They had issue—(1) *William*, of whom hereafter; (2) *Roger*, ancestor of Hayshe of Aller; (3) *James*, ancestor of Hayshe of London, Sand, and Clyst-hidon, and two daughters; (4) *Dorothy*, married to Edward Hensley, of Devon; (5) *Alice*, married to John Borne.

NOTE.—Richard Walrond was probably a younger son of John Walrond the younger, of Bovey, Devon, whose will was proved 14th May, 1567, by Joan, his relict. To be buried at Seaton; mentions his daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, Edward and John his sons, Richard my youngest son, his brother Humphrey, and cousin Humphrey.

John Hewyshe, by his will—to be buried at St. Decuman's—mentions his eldest daughter, Dorothy, his youngest, Alice Borne; his son Roger to be his executor, and to him "my lease of my tenement in Donyford, which I had of the grant and demise of one John Walton, and afterward confirmed by one Robert Walton, gent., cousin and next heir of the said John Walton."

The Hensley's were of Berrynarbour, in North Devon. John Hensley married Margaret, daughter of Richard Chichester, of Hall, and had issue Edward Hensley.

The *tenth* shield in the Sand window, the dexter coat, which was, doubtless, Huyshe, is destroyed, but the impalement displays *argent, three bulls' heads cabossed sable, eyed and horned argent, a crescent gules for difference* (WALROND, of Bovey).

XII.—William Huyshe, of Doniford, Esq., married first, Ellen, daughter of JOHN GAUNT, of Dorset, Esq., and secondly, Johanna, daughter of JOHN SYDENHAM, Esq. By his first wife he had issue (1) *Sylvester*, of whom hereafter; (2) *John*; (3) *Honora*; (4) *Dorothy*; and by his second; (5) *John Huyshe*, ancestor of Huyshe of Wells.

NOTE.—In the Somerset *Visitation*, 1623, Hewish quarters Gaunt (of Dorset, in the *Visitation*, 1573, queried as Graunt of Somerset) *Barry of six or and azure, on a bend engrailed gules, three spear heads or*; and she is there called *Elizabeth*. The crest of Huyshe is given as, *an elephant's head coupé azure bezantée, crowned or*, and the fish in the shield as *argent, finned and tailed, or*.

There was a family named Gaunt or Agaunt, who were located at Nash, in Broadwinzor, Dorset, of which Hutchins says "it was anciently a manor, a member of Marshwood, now a farm." It came to the Coplestones of Shipton-Gorge (a parish near), a branch of the main descent of Coplestone, in Devon, temp. Edw. IV, whose posterity long enjoyed it. 37 Henry VIII, 1546, John Agaunt held this manor, and about 1516-7, Henry VIII, Anthony Beaushin, married Margaret his daughter, but both appear to have been only lessees. John Coplestone, of Nash, son of Nicholas of Shipton-Gorge, 28 Henry VIII, 1537, married Margerie, daughter and coheir of John Gaunt, of Nash. From the *Visitations*, we learn that William Hancock of Combe-Martin, Devon, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John de Gaunt of Lambert's Castle—a high hill with a British encampment on its summit, situate in the neighbouring parish of Hawk church, but no residence there; and George Knolles, of Little-Hempston, Devon, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Gaunt of Marchwood, Dorset. As these coheiresses had different names, and were living about the same time, it is quite probable they were sisters. The arms given also are the same.

Johanna (or query Dorothy) his second wife, was daughter of John Sydenham, Esq., of Combe, Somerset, ob. 1561, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Frank, of Allerbutler (?), Somerset. He was the son of Edward Sydenham, Esq., by Joan, daughter of Walter Combe, of Combe, which Edward was the son of John Sydenham by the heiress of Collyn, of Culmstock, in Devon. Arms, *Argent, three rams passant sable*.

XIII.—Silvester Huyshe, of Doniford, Esq., 18 and 32 Elizabeth (1576-90), married Alice, daughter of WILLIAM NORRIS, of Milverton, Esq., and had issue (1) *William*, of whom hereafter; (2) *Giles*, died 6th July, 1625 (*see* proceedings of suit Wyndham v. Huyshe, Court of Wards and Liveries); (3) *Amias*, living 1599; (4) *Elizabeth*, living 1599; (5) *John*, and (6) *James*, also mentioned in Mr. Palmer's MS.

NOTE.—Westcote says: “John Norris of Gibhouse in Winkleigh, Devon, had issue, John of Splate in Somerset, and William of Milverton, who had issue John, Richard, and Sylvester. John Norris, grandson of John of Splate is described of St. Decumans, Somerset.”

Will of William Norrice (Norris) of Milverton, Somerset, dated 9th June (but query Jannary), and proved 2nd November, 1573, by Elizabeth Norrice, the relict (she was daughter of Baker, and testator was buried 20th January, 1573). To Alice my daughter “*my white beare cupp of silver.*” My daughters Elizabeth and Johan. My son-in-law Silvester Huyshe. My daughter Huyshe. My sons John and Robert, etc.

XIV.—William Huyshe, of Doniford, Esq. His nuncupative will dated 11th October, 1599; proved 17th October, 1599. By inquisition, taken at Bridgwater, 16th January, 2 James I (1605), it appears he died 16th November, 42 Elizabeth (1600). He married Elizabeth Morgan. Thomas Morgan, of St. George's, Somerset, is the guardian of their son, a minor.

NOTE.—The Morgans were of Easton-in-Gordano, or St. George's; (36 Henry VIII, 1545) Richard Malet, of Enmore, and Joan his wife, sold the manor of Easton to Richard Morgan and his heirs; he died about 1559.

Administration of Richard Morgan (son of the above) of Easton-in-Gordano, granted to Dorothy Morgan his relict, 17th September, 1584.

Will of Dorothy Morgan of St. George's, Somerset, widow, proved 19th June, 1599. To be buried in St. George's. Mentions her sons Edward, Richard, Thomas, and Arthur. My son Hewish. My son-in-law, John Nethwaye, and my daughter Ann his wife. Many monuments to them are in Easton church, their arms *sable, three cross-crosslets in bend argent.*

XV.—John Huyshe or Huish, of Doniford, aged seven years at his father's decease. By *inquisitio post mortem*, taken at Sowton, 2nd April, 4 Charles I (1629), it appears he died 2nd November, 3 Charles I (1628). He married Joan, daughter of JOHN MANNINGE, of Hackland, in Cullompton, Devon, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Strangeways, of Melbury, Dorset, and Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, Knt. She had licence to re-marry from the Court of Wards and Liveries, 30th November, 5 Charles I (1630), a liberty she does not appear to have availed herself of, for administration of the effects of Joan Huish was granted 15th April, 1649, by the P.C.C. to her son, Edward Huish. They had issue four sons, viz.:—(1) *John*, (2) *Edward*, (3) *William*, (4) *Lewis*.

NOTE.—There is the will of a *Joan Huish*, of Tackerton in North Petherton, widow, dated 12th September, 1638; proved 9th February, 1638-9, by Henry

Bidygood. To be buried in West Monkton. My sister, Margaret Bidgegood ; my children, *Margaret, George, and William* ; *Robert*, son of *William Huishe* ; *Winifred*, daughter of *Roger Huishe*.

XVI.—*John Huysh* or *Huish*, aged six years, ten months and twenty-seven days at his father's death. He was baptized at St. Decuman's, May, 1621. His will is dated 27th November, 1648, and proved 4th May, 1649. He makes no mention of either wife or issue ; but from a monument at St. Decuman's Church, which is much defaced, it appears probable that he had a wife, *Dorothy*, who was buried 27th April, 164—.

NOTE.—By his will, dated 27th November, 1648, proved 4th May, 1649, by his brother Edward. To be buried in the south aisle of St. Decuman's Church. Mentions his brothers William and Lewis, and twenty shillings to his cousin, Ann Lucas, for a ring.

DONIFORD.

Collinson thus describes the descent of Doniford :—"In the time of Henry II (1154—89), Richard Fitzurse granted this manor to Wilham de Reigni, before which grant it had been part of his demesne. In this family of Reigni, who lived at Asholt, in the hundred of Cannington, it continued till 6 Edward II (1313), being held by the service of a whole knight's fee and suit of court twice a year, if required, of the families of Cantilupe and Hastings, lords of the manor of Berwick. 8 Edward II (1315), it was, together with its appurtenances in Watchet and Stogumber, jointly held by Nicholas de Barton, William de Horsli, John Fraunceis, and John Crabbe, as heirs to William de Reigni, who died 5 Edward II (1312). All these shares continued in these families till 42 Edward III (1369), when the part of Fraunceis became the property of Oliver de Hewish."

The old house at Doniford—the cradle of the Huishe family—which, together with the paternal estate there, this John Huysh, ob. 1648—9, is said to have alienated to the Wyndhams, still exists ; it is of some size, but now modernized to the extinction of almost all its antient features.

The massive oak front door, opening under a somewhat acutely pointed arch, and apparently the oldest relic left, still hangs on its hinges, as solid and firm as when first placed there. Several elliptic arched doorways occur within, and the original walls are of great thickness. The most perfect portion remaining is a transeptal end, extending a little beyond the main front, gabled, and with two stone-mullioned and labelled windows of some size (similar to that found at Sand) of early seventeenth century date. This part is now used as a cellar, but one of the old chambers within exhibits an ornamental stuccoed cornice continued across the central beam. There are no arms, initials, or date discoverable. Doniford is pleasantly situate about a mile east of Watchet and close on the sea shore.

The monument to John Huysh, noted in the pedigree as having existed in the parish church of St. Decuman's, has now totally disappeared, and no trace of it discoverable after careful search.

The record on Edward Huish's gravestone at St. Cuthbert's, that "*he departed this life here at Wells*" and was there buried, appears to confirm the information that it was his brother, John Huysh, who disposed of Doniford, which had been held by the family for nearly three centuries.

XVII.—*Edward Huish*, of Doniford, Esq., baptized at St. Decuman's, December, 1622 ; buried at St. Cuthbert's, Wells, where his monument, a flat stone in the south aisle,

yet remains. He died 16th August, and was buried the 19th, 1669. The arms on the stone are Huysh, impaling, *a chevron between three mullets pierced*.

NOTE.—The flat stone still exists in the south aisle of St. Cuthbert's, but exceedingly worn and frayed, and it was with the utmost difficulty the following portion of the inscription could be recovered :—

"Here resteth the body of Edward Hwish, of Doniford, Esq., who departed this life here at Wells the (16) day of August, 1669.

. to live with me,
And I not good enough to dye with thee.

*Behold thy life by me,
Who sometime was as thou,
And thou in time shalt be,
But first as I am now."*

Above the inscription is an hour-glass, etc., and faint traces of the shield bearing Huish, impaling a *chevron between three mullets, or cinquefoils*. At the base of the stone another and apparently later inscription has been cut, but too denuded to be made out. There is a mournful cadence apparent in the inscription and epitaph, which seems to point to the adverse fate then awaiting this, the main stem of Hlyshe, not only by the disposal of the family patrimony, but its extinction also on the deaths of his two brothers, William and Lewis, of whom no further particulars are recorded.

The impalement on the gravestone is similar to that of Sambourne, of Timsbury—*argent, a chevron sable, between three mullets gules, pierced or.*

XVIII.—William Quish, baptized March, 1623, at St. Decuman's. According to Mr. Palmer, he it was who sold the family estate to the Wyndhams in 1671. But this is certainly a mistake, for, according to the late Mr. Tripp, Lord Egremont's steward, the Wyndham title shews that *John* was the man who alienated the old paternal property.

XIX.—Lewis Quish.

huyshc ;

FIRST POSSESSOR OF SAND, IN SIDBURY, DEVON.

1.—**Humphrey Hewish**, or **Huysh**, second son of Oliver Hewish, of Doniford, married **Jacquet**, daughter and coheir of **JOHN HAWLE**, of High-Bray, in the parish of Southmolton, Devon, and had issue (1) *Henry Hewish*, of whom hereafter; (2) *John Huish*, of Okeford, Devon. Will dated 12th March,

31 Elizabeth (1589), proved at Barnstaple, May, 1589. He married *Wilmot*, daughter of *Roger Prescott, Esq.*, and relict of Gregory Radford, of Okeford, Esq. Will dated 17th January, 1604, and proved at Barnstaple, 6th March, 1604. He died without issue. (3) *Bartholomew Huyshe*, of Studley, Devon, gentleman. Will dated 4th May, 1578, and proved at Barnstaple, 9th June, same year. He had no issue by *Mary*, his wife, who was relict of *Veysie*. (4) *John Huyshe*, who died unmarried.

NOTE.—High-Bray is a distinct parish in North Devon. Hall is in the parish of Bishops-Tawton, “where the name of Hall had formerly their residence, but Simon de Halle, a man learned in the laws, procured this his ancestor’s dwelling to be his inheritance, and left it unto Thomasine, his daughter, wife of Richard Chichester, third son of Richard Chichester, of Raleigh.”—(Pole).

Gregory Radford, of Oakford, in North Devon (son of Richard Radford, of Oakford, and Joan, daughter of . . . Hill, *alias* Spurway), married Wilmot, daughter of Roger Prescott, and by her had two sons—Richard, buried 1569, and John, buried 1622.

II.—*Henry Hewish*, or *Huysh*, aforesaid, purchased the estate and dwelling of Sand, in the parish of Sidbury, Devon, in 1560-1. By inquisition taken at Tiverton it appears that he died 21st January previous. He was buried at Sidbury, 21st January, 1566. He married *Ellen*, daughter of *JOHN STAVELEY*, of East Buckland, in the county of Devon, Esq., by *Joan*, daughter and coheir of *John Lapflode*. She was buried at Sidbury, 27th May, 1592. He had issue, three sons and five daughters: (1) *Thomas*; (2) *Anthony*, of both of whom hereafter; (3) *William Hewish*, Rector of Kilkhampton, in Cornwall. Will dated 5th January, 1610, proved in the Bishop of Exeter’s Court, 4th May, 1611. He married *Joan*, daughter of *William Perrie*, and relict of Osborne, by whom he had issue two daughters, *Elizabeth*, wife of *William Weston*, and *Nazar*, wife of *George Lippincott*, of Wibbery, Devon. (4) *Ellen*, wife of *Richard Cooke, Esq.*, who had issue, *Mary* and *Ellen*. (5) *Joan*, wife of *William Stoford*, of Ottery St. Mary, and had issue. (6) *Elizabeth*, died without issue, first married *Peter Drayton*, of Exeter (Schoolmaster), secondly *John Doughtie*, incumbent of Alphington. (7) *Grace*, married

William Norreys, of Lyme, and had issue. (8) Jane, married Richard Bevy, of Exeter, and had issue. From her descend the Bevy, of Clist House, Dartmouth, and Barnstaple. Mr. Westcote, in his pedigree of Devon families, No. 2297, MSS. Harley, says she married secondly William Martin, Recorder of Exeter.

SAND I.

NOTE.—The descent of the manor of Sand is thus stated by Pole. It was granted about Henry II's time (1216-72), by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to William and Deodatus de Sand, from whom divers descents proceeded. In the reign of Henry V (1413-22), Roger Tremayle had Over-Sand. To Roger Tremayle and Margaret his wife, Bishop Stafford granted license for an oratory in their house at Over-Sand, Sidbury, 25th January, 1418-19.

To him succeeded John, and to him Sir Thomas Tremayle, a Justice of the Common Pleas, temp. Henry VII. Philip his son succeeded, who married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Whiting, of Combe, in the adjoining parish of Gittisham. They left a daughter Florence, married to Nicholas Ashley, and it is probable from her, or her representatives, that Henry Huyshe purchased Sand.

Sir Thomas Tremayle was knighted at the marriage of Prince Arthur, in 1501. He bore for his arms, quarterly, (1) *A fess between three brogues*, (2) Trivett, (3) *A chevron between three escallops argent* (FARWAY).

The first shield of the series of twelve displayed in the hall windows at Sand is charged with Tremayle, *argent, a fess between three brogues (shoes) gules*.

The adjoining manor of Stone, in Sidford, was held by the family of Trivett. From the same source (Pole) we learn that Roger Tremayle (as above) married Margaret, daughter of John Trivett and Joan Farway, Joan her sister (?), to whom the manor fell, married Roger Pym. John Trivett was the son of Peter, "who had a great part thereof," in King Edward III's time. The Pym held it for several generations, ultimately disposing of it to Periam, of Exeter. The Somerset Visitation, 1531-73, gives Peter Trivett, of Chilton-Trivett, in Cannington, married Joan Farway, to him John, of Sidbury (a younger branch of Trivett of Durborough, Collinson), and to him Peter, ob. s.p., and his sister and heir married Roger Pym. The arms of Trivett (*argent a trivet (sable)*), apparently, super-imposed by the arms of Pym (*argent an annulet (sable)*), appear in a shield on a boss in the roof of the nave of Sidbury church.

Harcombe, another manor in Sidbury, was, according to Pole, "the inheritance of William de Harcombe, temp. Edward I, and after, at the latter end of King Edward III, Ralph Lapflode (of Lapflode, in Bridford) was owner thereof, which left issue Jane, wife of John Staveley, and Sibil, wife of John Halse. This land fell unto Staveley by partition, and Bartholomew Staveley sold the same, and Rowland Huyshe, of Sand, Esquire, hath bought a good part thereof and enlarged his demesnes."

Ellen Staveley, the wife of Henry Huyshe, was the grand-daughter and coheir of John Lapflode—Bartholomew Staveley was her brother.

The arms of Lapflode, *gules, a chevron between three goats' heads erased argent, armed or*, are on a shield in the windows of the hall at Sand, second in the series, thus with that of Tremayle, indicating the acquisition of both manors of Sand and Harcombe by Huyshe. The arms of Staveley do not appear.

Nazar, or Nazareth Huish, second daughter of the Rev. William Huish, of Kilkhampton, married first George Lippincott, of Barnstaple, ob. 7th December, 1624, and secondly, in 1635, William Fauntleroy, of Fauntleroy Marsh, Dorset.

Richard Cooke, probably of Thorne, near Ottery. The Stowfords of Ottery were a younger branch of that family settled there. R. Norris, merchant, Mayor of Lyme-Regis, 1597.

John Doughty, B.D., was Rector of Alphington, 1593—1637-8; patron William Bouchier, Earl of Bath. Richard Bevis, of Exeter, husband of Jane Huish, was Sheriff 1591, Receiver 1592, Mayor 1602. He died during his Mayoralty, 26th August, 1602. On a flat stone in St. Mary-Arches Church, Exeter, is:—

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Bevis . . . who died Maior of this Citty, and was buried . . . of August, 1602. My habitation is in heaven."

William Martin (a descendant of the Martins of Athelhampton, Dorset), second husband of Jane Huish, was elected Mayor for the residue of the year. He was Steward 1571, Receiver 1583, Sheriff 1584, Mayor 1590 and 1602, Recorder 1605. He was buried 12th April, 1617, at St. Petrock's, Exeter.

In St. Mary-Arches, Exeter, on a flat stone:—

"Here lyeth Jane Bevis who was secondly married to William Martyn (the Recorder of this Citty) obiit . . . 16 . . ."

The worthy Recorder appears to have taken to himself the wife, as well as the office of the deceased Mayor. He was Recorder of Exeter, and a learned historian. His biography is given in *Princes' Worthies*. Jane Bevis was his second wife.

On a further partially obliterated stone—

" widow of John Marshsall, Esq., and daughter of Richard Beavis, Esq., died 7th January, 1630."

John Marshall was Mayor of Exeter in 1615.

Peter Beavis, Esq., Sheriff of Devon, 1653, the son probably of Richard Beavis and Jane Huish, purchased the manor and manor house of Bishop's-Clyst, in the parish of Sowton, from the Earl of Bedford. He died 27th October, 1656, and was buried at Sowton. His descendants continued to reside there until the death of Miss Ellery Beavis in 1801, when the estate was disposed of to Thomas, Lord Graves. Their arms were:—*Azure, three close helmets in profile argent, garnished or.*

In the handsome oak-panelled bedroom at Sand, a portion of the head-board and some carved figures, being parts of an old bedstead, have been preserved and affixed to the panelling. On it is inscribed

H. HVYSHE.—E. HVYSHE.

Apparently for Henry Huyshe, ob. 1566, who first purchased Sand, and his wife Ellen Stavely. This room has Ionic pilasters and a richly carved cornice, the consoles with lion's heads. A lion sejant, sits on the newel-post of the old circular solid oak-stepped staircase—there is a finely carved oak screen that separates the hall from the front passage; and an interesting old cupboard with lockers, the doors ornamented with the liuen pattern, and coeval with the building of the house, is preserved. An immense crocodile hangs sprawling against the passage wall; the skull of an elk with huge horns, and another of a red-deer are affixed to the carved hall skreen, all evidently of great age of preservation. Relics of the period, when the olden owners of Sand had residence here; which appears to have ceased at the death of James Huyshe who died in 1724.

III.—Thomas Huish, aforesaid, he was of Axminster, gentleman, 9th August, 39 Elizabeth, 1596, and died without issue. He, together with his brother, Anthony, sold the two estates of Higher and Lower Sand to their cousin, James Huish, of London, 26 Elizabeth, 1583-4.

IV.—**Anthony Hewish**, aforesaid, was of Axminster: will dated 17th June, 1598, and proved in the P.C.C. 5th December. He married **Alice**, daughter of **TURNER**, and relict of Alexander Osborne. Administration of the effects of Alice Hewish, of Axminster, was granted in September, 1612, by the Archdeacon of Exeter's Court, but owing to the careless manner in which these records have been kept, the document is not to be found. They had issue *Henry*.

V.—**Henry Hewish**, married **Marcella**, eldest daughter and coheir of **WILLIAM SYMONDS**, of Exeter. She was twice married afterwards; to Richard Herbert, of Exeter, and to Thomas Duke, of Exeter, who died 14th November, 1644. She was buried in Salcombe Church, 3rd April, 1657. Her will was proved in P.C.C., 10th December, 1657. They had issue *Southcott*.

NOTE.—William Simonds, of Exeter (son of Thomas Simonds, of Taunton, Somerset), married Alice, daughter of . . . Moore, of Bampton (Bothenhampton?), in Dorset. There were three daughters coheirresses, Marcella, the eldest, then wife of Richard Herbert, of Exeter (*Visitation*, 1620). Arms of Simonds—*Per fess dancettée gules and argent, a pale counterchanged, three trefoils one and two slipped of the first.*

VI.—**Southcott Huish**, of Exeter, who died unmarried. Administration of his effects was granted by the P.C.C. to his mother Marcella Duke, 18th June, 1642.

Huysh,

OF TAUNTON, SOMERSET.

I.—**Thomas Huysh**, third son of Oliver Hewish, of Doniford, was, according to the family pedigree found at Sand, the ancestor of the Huyshes, of Tetton, in the parish of Kingston, and of "*thos other Hayshe about Taunton, and so of Richard Hayshe who lyeth buried in Taunton.*" There seems no reason for doubting the truth of this statement. Richard Hayshe's

will proves his affinity to the Huysh's of Doniford and Sand, and the rest of the pedigree is confirmed by substantial evidence. The above named

11.—**Richard Huysh**, was of New Inn in 1589. He died without issue, and bequeathed his property in the Black Friars, London, and in Taunton, to trustees for the maintenance of an Alms House in Taunton, for aged men, with preference to any poor among his kindred, and for exhibitions at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to young men of his name and kindred only, and in default of these, to young men born in the counties of Somerset and Devon. The full particulars of this charity are to be found in Vol. V. of the Charity Commissioners Reports. The privileges thus attached to his kindred make it an act of justice to record all that can be gathered respecting his connexions. But no connected pedigree of this branch of the family appears ever to have been formed, and those interested in the enquiry must be referred to the collections deposited in the Alms House by the Rev. Francis Huyshe, and to some MSS. recently added to the library of the College of Arms, where the result of an examination of wills and parish registers will be found. Richard Huysh married **Ebbot**, daughter of **WILLIAM LOVEL**, of Bishops-Lydiard, in Somerset, Esq., and heir to her brother John Lovel. She was relict of James Clarke, of Norton Fitzwarren, Esq. Her will, where she is described as of Norton Fitzwarren, was proved in the Archdeacon's Court, Taunton, in 1628, but is lost. Richard Huysh died 23rd Feb., 1615, and was buried in St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, on 21st March following. A tablet to his memory with the arms of Huysh and Avenell quarterly is fixed on the wall of the south aisle of that church. By inquisition taken 14th July, 18 James I (1621), it appears his next heirs were *Johanna*, wife of John Mounsteven; *Margaret*, wife of Henry Webber; and *Thomazine*, wife of John Cox—she being the daughter and coheir of *John Huish*, son and heir of *Richard Huish*, son

and heir of *Robert Huish*, brother of his father *Thomas Huish*.

This Thomas and Robert Huish must have been sons of Thomas Huish, third son of Oliver Hewish, and Thomas is probably the Thomas Huyshe buried in St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, 12th March, 1556, and Robert is probably the Robert Huish whose will dated 28th November, 1558, was proved in the Archdeacon's Court by his son Richard Huish.

NOTE.—Will of John Bond, of Taunton, gent., dated 14th June, 1612.—“I have sold to Mr. Richard Huyshe, of London, certain houses in Magdalyn Lane, for a Hospital.”

The testator was evidently the “learned John Bond, A.M.,” born at Trull in 1550, and who, according to Collinson, in 1579, was elected Master of the Free School in Taunton. “He was educated at Winchester, and in 1569 entered as student at New College, in Oxford, where he was highly esteemed for his classical learning. He continued in the Mastership many years, and thence sent into the world many eminent scholars. At length he turned his thoughts to the study of physick, which after relinquishing his former employment, he practised with much reputation. He died 3rd August, 1612 and was buried in chancel of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, with the following inscription:—

*Qui medicus doctus, prudentis nomine clarus,
Eloquii splendor, Pieridumque decus.
Virtutis cultor, pietatis vixit amicus,
Hoc jacet in tumulo, spiritus alta tenet.”*

The fine character of a man

*Who was a learned physician, renowned by name for his skill,
Celebrated for oratory, and the ornament of the Muses.
A cultivator of virtue, he lived the friend of piety;
He lies in this tomb, but his spirit occupies the heights above.*

The gravestone to his memory has disappeared. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of his scholars. He does not appear to have been formally admitted a physician by diploma. He wrote several classical works.

These worthy men, Richard Huish and John Bond, were doubtless friends, in sympathy with each other in good works, and three years only parted their deaths.

Will of Richard Huish, of the precincts of the Blackfriars, London, dated 30th January, 1615. To be buried in the south aisle of St. Mary Magdalen's, Taunton, with some memorial over me. A Hospital to be built for 13 poor men—President of the same to be appointed by such of my name as shall be heirs male of the house of Huyshe, now of Doniford, Somerset, and of Sand, in Sidbury, Devon. Rowland Huish, of Sand, one of the Governors, to be my Ex'or.

The monument to the memory of Richard Huyshe in St. Mary Magdalen's, Taunton, contains this inscription—

Here under lyeth buried the body of Richard Huish, esquire, borne in Taunton, and aunciently descended of the familie of the Huysches of Doniford, in the countie of Somerset.

He founded the hospital in Mawdelyn-lane in Taunton, for thirteene poor men, begonne by himself in his life-tyme, and finished by his executors after his death. And for the reliefe of the said poore men, he gave by his last will, one hundred and three pounds by the yeare for ever, yssuing out of certain houses and tenements in the Black-Fryars, London.

And also, by his sayd will he gave one hundred pounds a yeare for ever, out of the sayd tenements, for the maintainance of fyve schollars of his name of Huysh and Kindred, at one or both of the Universitys of Oxford or Cambridge: and dyed in the true fayth of Christ-Jesus, the 23rd day of Feb., A'no Dom'. 1615.

These further wills relate apparently to the Taunton branch of the Huyshes.

Will of Robert Huish, of Taunton, Somerset, gent., dated 5th September, and proved 8th December, 1635. To be buried in the Chancel. Toward the repairs of the organ, 40/- To the Lady Ann Portman, of Orchard, a ring of 30 -, and the same to Robert Cuffe, Esq., and to Mary Hill, my daughter. To my son, Alexander Hill, my Ex'or, £5. Robert Browne, of Taunton Castle, Esq., overseer.

The Hills were of Poundisford Park, near Taunton.

Will of Robert Huish, of Luckham, Somerset, yeoman, dated 28th January, 1646; proved 29th May, 1647, by Edith Huish, relict. Mentions John and Robert, the sons of my brother, John Huish. Jone Huish, widow. John Doddington, my son-in-law. My brother-in-law, Matthew Herring, of Dulverton.

Nuncupative will of Mary Huish, of Taunton St. James, Somerset, spinster, 15th July, 1650; proved 14th September, 1650, by Jane Huish. Mentions her mother, Marie; the children of her uncle, Mark Huish; Agnes, wife of John Cole.

Huish,

OF NOTTINGHAM.

IN this family there is a tradition that their ancestor having joined in Monmouth's rebellion, fled instantly after the battle of Sedgmoor, and that to escape the punishments inflicted by Judge Jefferys on the adherents of the Duke's cause, he altogether quitted his native place, Taunton, and settled at Leicester. The arms of Huish and Avenell have been borne quarterly by this family, and they possess a bible of the date, 1676, with the name "*Elizabeth Huish, Taunton, Somersetshire*," on the binding. These traditions coupled with the coincidence of the rather uncommon Christian name of Mark recurring with that of Robert at that precise period, afford the strongest grounds for believing them to be of the same race.

Mark Huish, of St. James's, Taunton, whose will was proved in 1651, had issue a *Robert Huish* and a *Mark Huish*, the

latter baptized 14th November, 1630 : *Robert Huish* had a son *Mark* baptized 18th June, 1654, born 25th May ; and a son *Robert* baptized 1659. Future enquiries may decide whether either of these was the Robert Huish, of Leicester, who follows.

I.—*Robert Huish*, or *Hewish*, as it is sometimes spelled in the *Registers* of St. Martin's and St. Nicholas, Leicester ; he and his wife Sarah were living in 1729. He was married to *Sarah Cooke*, at St. Nicholas, Leicester, 30th April, 1693.

They had issue (1) *Robert* ; (2) *Mark Hewish*, baptized at St. Martin's, 20th January, 1695, buried at St. Nicholas's, 1729. Will proved at York, 11th February, 1729. (3) *John Hewish*, died and buried September 1700, in St. Martin's Leicester. (4) *Elizabeth*, baptized 15th September, 1697, at St. Martin's, married 5th October, 1720, to John Weston, son of Richard Weston, of Leicester, Alderman.

II.—*Robert Huish* aforesaid, baptized at St. Martin's, Leicester, 4th March, 1694. He removed to Nottingham, of which town he was Sheriff in 1736 : Alderman in 1759 ; and Mayor in 1760. He was buried in St. Nicholas, Nottingham. Will proved at York, 23rd December, 1765, and in P.C.C., 5th June, 1765. Married at Hugglescote, *Alice*, daughter of RICHARD WESTON, an Alderman of Leicester, and sister of John Weston before mentioned, buried in St. Nicholas, Nottingham. By her who survived him he had issue (1) *Robert*, unmarried, drowned on his passage to Guernsey ; (2) *Mark*, of whom hereafter ; (3) *Elizabeth*, wife of Nathaniel Denison, of Dayhook, Notts, died in 1811, aged 90, leaving issue ; (4) *Alice*, wife of John Davison, of Leicester, M.D., and had issue ; (5) *Mary*, wife of Sir Robert Bewicke, of Close House, Northumberland. Knt., and had issue ; (6) *Anne*, who died unmarried.

III.—*Mark Huish*, of Nottingham, baptized 16th December, 1725, married at St. Philip's, Birmingham, 13th December, 1774, *Margaret*, daughter of CHARLES STUART, of Birming-

ham. She was born in 1752, and died 24th April, 1822. Mr. Huish died 9th June, 1807, and was buried at St. Nicholas, Nottingham. They had issue (1) *Mark*, of whom hereafter. (2) *Robert*, author of *The History of Bees*, and various other works. He married at St. George's, Southwark, 23rd August, 1805, *Maria Petty*, daughter of Robert Greening, Esq., of H.M. Customs. They have issue, *Robert*, born 16th June, 1811; *John*, born 14th January, 1814; *Calverly*, born 26th October, 1821; *Margaret Eliza*, born 11th May, 1806; *Harriet Maria*, born 5th December, 1807. (3) *John*, born 14th July, 1780, died October 1823, buried at Sneinton, Notts; married at Willoughby, in the county of Leicestershire, in 1809. *Mary*, daughter of Henry Norton Gamble, of Willoughby, Capt. R.N. She died 30th April, 1825. They had issue, *John*, born 17th March, 1813, now of Derby, solicitor; *Marcus*, born 19th July, 1815; *Mary*, born 5th June, 1809, died 3rd October, 1821; *Margaret*, born 27th October, 1810; *Anne Caroline*, born 19th September, 1817; *Eliza*, born 8th March, 1812. (4) *Calverly*, of Liverpool, merchant, born 15th July, 1786, married 26th May, 1809, *Harriet*, daughter of John Youle, of Nottingham, Esq., they have issue, *Calverly*, born 27th April, 1817, died 18th September, 1818; *Harriet*, born 14th January, 1813; *Margaret Anne*, born 10th July, 1819. (5) *William*, Lieutenant 6th Regiment Dragoons Carabineers, born 1787, married at Manchester *Mary Anne Taylor*, died 3rd June, 1822, buried at Newington Butts. (6) *Eliza*, wife of Francis Hart, of Nottingham, banker, born 1782, married at St. Peter's, Nottingham, 1809, issue, *Eliza*, born 1810; *Frank*, born 1816, died 26th April, 1836. (7) *Margaret*, born 1777, wife of J. B. Smith, Esq., of Newark. He died 1807, married 9th November, 1806. Now of Bridgend House, Nottingham. Issue, *Joseph*, born 1807, died 23rd July, 1823.

IV.—*Mark Huish*, born 1st March, 1776, died 14th January, 1833, and buried at St. Nicholas, Nottingham. A Deputy Lieutenant for Nottinghamshire. Married at Work-

sop, 5th August, 1799, *Elina*, daughter of JOHN GAINSFORD, of Worksop, Esq. She died in 1824. They had issue (1) *Mark*; (2) *Henry*, died 1831; (3) *Eliza*, born 27th July, 1800; (4) *Margaret*; (5) *Mary*; (6) *Stuart*—these all died young.

V.—*Mark Huyshe*, born 9th March, 1803, now (1837) a Captain in the 74th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

Huyshe,

OF WELLS, SOMERSET.

ACCORDING to Mr. Palmer's MS. John Huyshe, son of William Huyshe of Doniford by his second wife, was father of the eminent divine Alexander Huish.

I.—*Alexander Huish*. He was born in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, at Wells. His birth appears to have been about the year 1594, for according to his own testimony (*vide* Greek Hymn in the Polyglot) he was sixty-three years of age in 1658. He was a Commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1609; B.A., 10th February, 1613; original scholar of Wadham College, 20th April, 1613; M.A., 17th December, 1616; B.D., 2nd December, 1627. Presented to the Rectory of Beckington, Somerset, in 1627, and to that of Hornblotton in the same county by Thomas Milbourne, Esq., in February, 1638. Of this living he was dispossessed in 1650, but restored to it in 1660, and 12th September same year, he was collated to the Prebend of White Lackington, in Wells Cathedral, of which he had the gift before the Rebellion. He died 15th April, 1668, and was buried in the chancel of Beckington, where a brief inscription was placed to his memory, which has been copied by Collinson in his *History of Somerset*. His will was proved on 6th June, 1668, in the P.C.C., by his relict Deborah, who was his second wife. In the preface, he shortly but earnestly expresses his thankfulness to God, for his restoration to his living.

He was a man distinguished for theological learning, accurate criticism, knowledge of languages, especially the oriental tongues, sound divinity, and excellence in preaching, and he was much celebrated among the learned throughout Europe. The prominent part he took in the preparation of Walton's *Polyglot Bible*, is gratefully acknowledged by Walton himself, and subsequent critics have mentioned with praise, the accuracy and fidelity with which he executed his celebrated *Collation* of the Alexandrian MS. of the Bible.

His sufferings during the Rebellion are evidence of more than common attachment to the King, and of his exertions in his cause. He was driven from one place to another, imprisoned for a few days at Chadfield, in Wilts, where he narrowly escaped starvation, having been saved from perishing by the pious but accidental care of some charitable persons, and finally in 1650, was dispossessed of his living. By the Royalist composition papers (in the State Paper Office), it appears the value of his estate was £40, on which a fine, £13 6s. 8d., was imposed.

His writings are *Musa Ruralis in Advent*, Car. II, 4to., London, 1660; *Lectures on the Lords Prayer, in Three Parts*, London, 1626. The notes of John Flavel having come into his possession, he published them under the title of *Tractatus de Demonstratione Methodicus et Polemicus*, Oxon., 1619.

He was twice married. By **Margaret**, his first wife, who was buried at Beckington, 4th October, 1642 (1) *Alexander*, of whom hereafter: (2) *James*, baptized 29th October, 1637, living 1667; (3) *Margaret*, wife of Thomas Milbourne, of London, printer, who had issue. By **Deborah**, the relict of Bryant, whose will was proved in the P.C.C., 3rd June, 1671, he had issue (1) *Anne*, baptized 29th February, 1643, living 1671; (2) *Deborah*, baptized 2nd May, 1645, buried January, 1645; (3) *Dorothy*, co-executrix with Anne of their mother's will.

NOTE.—On a flat stone in Beckington Church (Collinson) :—

“*Sub hoc saxo reconditum jacet corpus Alexandri Huish hujus ecclesie olim rectoris, qui obiit decimo quinto die Aprilis, MDC LXVIII.*”

Walton's *Polyglot* Bible and the *Lexicon* is thus described :—

“*BIBLIA SACRA POLYGLOTTA, complectentia Textus Originales, Hebraicum (cum Pentateucho Samaritano) Chaldaicum, Græcum Versionumque Antiquarum, Samaritanæ, Græcæ LXXII Interpretum, Chaldaicæ, Syriacæ, Arabicæ, Æthiopice, Vulgatæ Latinæ, cum omnium Translationibus Latinis et Apparatu, Appendicibus, Tabulis, etc., edidit BRIANUS WALTONUS, 1657. CASTELLI, LEXICON HEPTAGLOTTON, Heb., Chald., Syr., Samar., Æthiop., Arab., et Pers., cum omnium Grammaticis, 1686.*”

Six volumes folio of the *Polyglot* and two of the *Lexicon*—they contain portraits of Walton and Castell, and illustrations by Hollar—priced in a recent bookseller's catalogue at fourteen guineas.

II.—Alexander Huish aforesaid, baptized 6th December, 1632. By his wife Dorothy, who was buried at Beckington, 8th August, 1656, he had issue (1) *Alexander*, baptized 21st August, 1673; (2) *Anthony*, baptized 16th June, 1676; (3) *James*, baptized 31st August, and buried 15th March, 1681; (4) *Sarah*, baptized 6th October, 1669, living 1670.

I.—Edward Huish, of Wells, Notary Public, will dated 4th March, 1623, and proved P.C.C., 14th June, 1624, buried at St. Cuthbert's, 25th March, 1624. By his will he appears to have been twice married. The marriage ring of his first wife he leaves to his son James. His second wife who survived him was named Christian. He had issue (1) *James*, of whom below; (2) *Alexander*; (3) *Anthony*; (4) *Edward*, living 1624-38; (5) *Peternell*, married at St. Cuthbert's, 14th November, 1625, to Thomas Lowe, and she was living in 1638.

NOTE.—The occurrence of a daughter, Petronell, and of a son, Alexander, at the same time, in two distinct families of Huyshe, settled in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, seems so highly improbable, that little or no doubt can be entertained that the learned assistant of Walton was the Alexander here mentioned as the brother of James, and of Petronella Rouse, widow, in Alexander's will, being the Petronell, who is here said to have married Thomas Lowe, in November 16th, 1625.

There is certainly, *primâ facie*, a strong objection to the

hypothesis of this James being brother of Alexander, Walton's assistant, from the proof that *Edward* was the father of James, but that *John*, son of William Huish, of Doniford, as stated above, to be the father of Alexander.

This however rests solely on the authority of Mr. Palmer's MS., where he probably had no document to depend upon. Mr. Palmer may have mistaken John for Edward, or he may have omitted a generation in his pedigree, and so if there were this *John* the son of William of Doniford, he may have been the grandfather of James and Walton's assistant.

NOTE.—By his will he appears to have had another daughter, *Jane*. His second wife and executrix was *Christian*, daughter of *Anthony Godwin*, of Wookey, Somerset. She remarried *Adrian Bower*. Died in 1640, and was buried at Brightwell, Berks.

2.—**JAMES HUISH**, aforesaid, Notary Public, and Registrar to five Bishops of Bath and Wells. He died 10th February, 1639, aged 47, and was buried in the south aisle of the Cathedral, where a flat stone to the memory of him, his wife, and daughter, still remains. His will was proved P.C.C., 9th April, 1640, and in it he mentions his brothers, the three sons of his father above named. *Sarah*, his relict married secondly John Prickman, gentleman, and died 27th May, 1670, aged 73. They had issue (1) *Edward*, baptized 3rd January, 1634; (2) *James*, baptized 1st November, 1637, probably the same as buried in the Cathedral, 10th August, 1675; (3) *Christian*, baptized 28th November, 1622; (4) *Martha*, baptized 26th December, 1623, dead in 1684; (5) *Hester*, baptized 8th April, 1625, query if same as buried 30th May following; (6) *Bridget*, baptized 15th June, 1626; (7) *Sarah*, baptized 7th December, 1628, died 23rd January, 1694-5, in the sixty-sixth year of her age, her will proved in the Bishop's Court, Wells, in 1695; (8) *Mary*, wife of Broderick, had issue George Broderick, living 1684.

There are now at Wells (1837) a poor family of Huishe, who have lived in St. Cuthbert's parish, and are descended from a Henry Huish of Warminster and Hillhouse, who died

in 1726. A widow Huish, of Hillhouse, was buried 26th September, 1610.

NOTE.—Around the edge of a flat stone in the south choir aisle of Wells Cathedral:—

"Depositum Jacobi Huish notarii publici quinque hujus diocesis episcoporum registrarii qui annum aetatis quadragesimum septimum agens obiit decimo die Februarii Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo tricesimo nono."

In the centre of the stone:—

"Hic etiam sepulta est Sara primum prael' d'ni Huish dein d'ni Joh'is Prickman gen' uxor, quae obiit 27^o Maii anno D'ni, 1674. Aetat' suae 73. Hic etiam jacet Sara Huish filia d'orum Jacobi et Sarae, quae obiit 23^o die Jan'rij anno D'ni 1694, aetatis suae 66"

From the Cathedral Register—*Burials*—1674, May 27, Mrs. Sarah Prickman, widow of Mr. John Prickman. 1694, February 1, Mrs. Sarah Huish. From St. Cuthbert's Parish Register—*Baptisms*—1620, January 29, Maud; 1626, June 15, Bridget; 1627, November 1, James; 1632, March 20, Frances; 1634, January 8, Edward—the children of Mr. James and Sarah Huishe (Jewers).

On a monument in the cloisters of Wells Cathedral, to William Taylor, Esq., ob. 13th August, 1776, and Catherine his wife, ob. 6th January, 1764, the arms are, *Ermine on a chief indented sable, three escallops or*, for Taylor, quarterly, with Huyshe.

Huyshe,

OF ALLER, SOMERSET.

I.—Roger Huish, second son of John Hewyshe, of Doniford, and Grace Walrond had issue (1) *William*; (2) *Grace*; (3) *Elizabeth*.

II.—William Huyshe, of Aller, his will dated 9th June, 1611, proved in P.C.C., 12th June following, mentions his sister Grace Parker, and his brother-in-law Nicholas Parker, and his sister Elizabeth Blake. Also his sons (1) *William*; (2) *George*; (3) *John*, and his daughter; (4) *Grace*, and his sons-in-law, John Marshe and Nicholas Sellacke.

NOTE.—His will was dated, 8th May, 1611. Mentions his three sons William, George, and John, to his sister Elizabeth Blake, "*20 nobles*"—his sons-in-law, John Marshe and Nicholas Sellacke; his sister, Grace Parker, to her husband Nicholas Parker, "*a goulde ring*."

III.—William Huyshe.—

George Huyshe.—

John Huyshe.—

NOTE.—Will of Robert Boteler, of Old Cleeve, Esq., dated 17th May, 1635, to my godson John Huishe, son of my brother-in-law George Huishe, 40/-. George Huishe, Overseer.

Huyshe,

OF LONDON, SAND, AND CLYTHIDON.

I.—**James Huyshe** aforesaid, third and youngest son of John Huyshe, of Doniford, and Grace Walrond, was sometime of Cheapside, London, and a member of the Grocers' Company. He died 20th August, 1590, and was buried in St. Pancras, Soper Lane. His will dated 7th July, 1590, was proved in P.C.C., 27th October, 1590. His monumental inscription is preserved in Stow's *London*. By his first wife he had eleven children, and by his second wife eighteen. Of these Rowland, William, James, and Thomas are the only sons named in his will, and the others here recorded are taken from the parish register of St. Pancras, Soper Lane. His first wife was **Margaret**, daughter and heir of BOWSER or BOURCHIER, of London. She was buried in St. Pancras Church, 12th May, 1568. On the *cross* in the Bourchier arms she bore *a martlet on a crescent by way of difference*. By her he had issue (1) *Rowland*, of whom hereafter; (2) *John*, baptized 4th August, 1556, and died immediately; (3) *Geffry Huyshe*, baptized 17th August, 1561, he was living at the *Visitation* of London, 1568; (4) *Lawrence*, baptized March, 1562, buried 28th May, 1564; (5) *Mary*, baptized 7th September, 1554, married, 2nd December, 15—, Nicholas Pendlebury, and she was buried 29th April, 1616, they had issue; (6) *Anne* baptized 3rd November, 1555; (7) *Sibil*, baptized 7th November, 1557; (8) *Grace*, baptized 14th November, 1558; (9) *Martha*, baptized 28th October, 1565, buried 28th April, 1569. James Huyshe's second wife was **Mary**, daughter of WILLIAM MOFFYT, of Barfet, in Herts. She died after having married two other husbands, and was buried in St. Pancras, Soper Lane, 25th September, 1601. Her second husband was Sir William Rowe, Knt., Lord Mayor of London. He died 3rd October, 1593. His will was proved 11th May, 1594, in P.C.C., and he was buried

in St. Lawrence-Jewry, and left no issue by his second wife. Her third husband's arms on the banners borne at her funeral appear in the funeral certificates at the Heralds College, *argent, on a chevron sable, between three martlets of the second, three mullets or*. By her he had issue (1) *William*, baptized 9th August, 1570—he was of the city of London, grocer, 33 Elizabeth (1591), and is styled of London, gentleman, 27th November, 42 Elizabeth (1600); (2) *James*, baptized 20th January, 1576—he was of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, gentleman, 22 November, 42 Elizabeth (1600), and was living 17th December, 4 James I (1606). He was married, and his relict had married in 1626 a Mr. Farrer. (3) *John*, baptized 20th July, 1582; (4) *Thomas*, baptized 17th July, 1583, of London, gentleman, 42 Elizabeth (1600), and living 4 James I (1606); (5) *Christopher*, baptized 21st June, 1584; (6) *John*, baptized and died immediately, 4th August, 1586; (7) *Elyu*, baptized 9th October, 1572; (8) *Alice*, baptized 17th January, 1574 (unmarried 1590), wife of Robert Brett, Esq. *Argent, a lion rampant gules, between eight cross-crosslets fitché of the second*.

SAND II.

NOTE.—Higher and Lower Sand were first purchased in 1560-1 by Henry Huyshe, eldest son of Humphrey Huyshe, the second son of Oliver Huyshe, of Doniford, temp. Henry VII, of Thomas and Anthony Huyshe, of Axminster, the elder sons of the aforesaid Henry Huyshe, who sold the both estates to their cousin, James Huyshe, of London, 26 Elizabeth, 1583-4. It is situate about half-a-mile north of Sidbury.

The enormous number of children born to James Huyshe—eleven by his first wife and eighteen by the second, in all twenty-nine—is a remarkable circumstance. The descent of Margaret, his first wife, has not been ascertained (there was a large branch of the Bourchiers in Essex), but she is described as an heiress, and the *martlet on the crescent* would imply from the fourth son of the second house. The arms, *argent, a cross engrailed gules, between four water bougets sable*, is the usual bearing of Bourchier, and occupies the third quarter of the family shield at Sand, where it should be noted the arms of Huyshe are also duly differenced both in the shield and on the crest by a *mullet*. The *eleventh* shield in the window displays Huyshe impaling Bourchier. His second wife, Mary Moffit, after bearing her husband eighteen children, after his decease further adventured twice into the bonds of matrimony, capturing the Lord Mayor of the great city for one of them.

The *thirteenth* shield in the hall window at Sand displays the arms recorded: *Argent, semée of cross-crosslets fitchée and a lion rampant gules*, impaling Huyshe, of Sand, being the arms of Brett, of Pillond in Pilton, North Devon, and relate to the alliance of Alice, their youngest daughter, with Robert Brett.

The *twelfth* shield in the window is Huyshe impaling, *argent, a lion rampant sable, between eight escallops in orle gules*, for Mary, the second wife of James

Huyshe, daughter of William Moffett, of Chipping-Barnet, Hertfordshire, to whom these arms were granted, 10th May, 1585.

Stow speaks of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, as "a proper small church, but divers rich parishioners therein," and the edifice was apparently going to decay and neglected in his day. The inscription was found on "a fair monument in the north wall of the quire":—

"Here under lieth buried James Huyshe, Citizen and Grocer, of London, third son of John Huish, of Beanford (sic), in the County of Somerset, Esq., which James had to his first Wife, Margaret Bourchier, by whom he had Issue eleven children: And to his second Wife, Mary Moffett, by whom he had Issue eighteen Children. He died the 20th Day of August, Ann. Dom., 1590.

*Hac defunctus Huyshe tenui sub mole quiescit
Nec tamen hac totus mole quiescit Huyshe.
Corpus in est Tumulo, colit aurea spiritus astra
Scilicet hunc cælum vendicat, illud humus.
Londinensis erat Civis dum Fata sinabant,
Jam cum sidereo milite miles agit.
Bis Thalami sociam duxit; Prior edidit illi
Undenas Proles, altera bisq: novem.
Munificam per sepe manum porrexit egenis,
Virtutum fautor, Pieridumq: fuit.
Nil opus est plures illi contexere laudes;
Sufficit in Cælo jam reperisse locum."*

Which may be rendered:

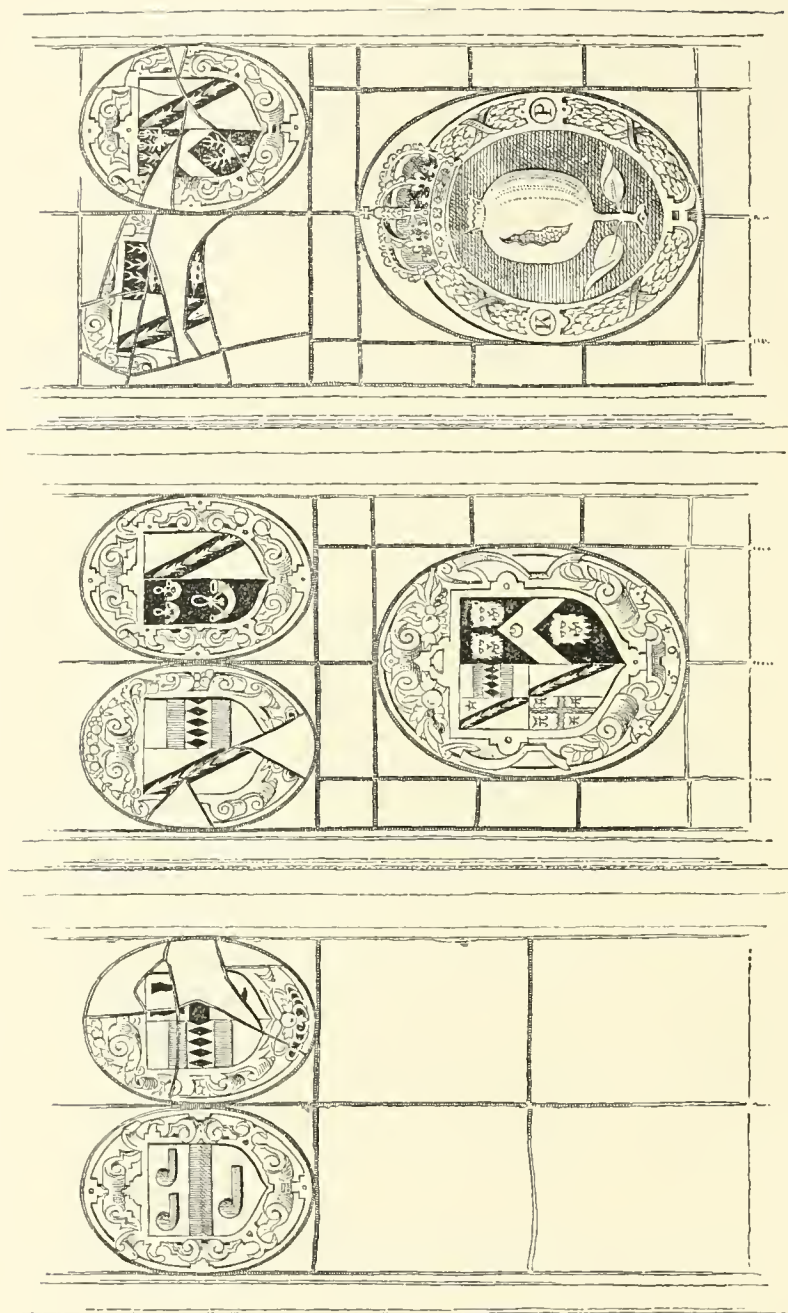
"Under this narrow mound rests departed Huyshe, yet not all of Huyshe rests in this mound: his body is in the tomb, his spirit inhabits the golden stars; heaven indeed claims the latter, earth the former. He was a citizen of London, whilst the Fates permitted, now as a soldier he abides with the starry host. Twice was he married: his first wife bare to him a progeny of eleven, his second twice nine. He very often extended a generous hand to the needy, and was a patron of the Virtues and the Muses. There is no need to entwine more praise to him: it suffices that in heaven he has now found a place

Sir William Rowe, the second husband of Mary Moffet, was Lord Mayor in 1592. A Sir Thomas Roe, or Rowe, was Lord Mayor in 1568, knighted in 1569; and a Sir Henry Rowe, Lord Mayor, 1607, knighted at Whitehall, 1603. Sir Thomas bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron azure, between three trefoils slipped per pale gules and vert, as many bezants, with crest—a stag's head gules, attired or.* These arms appear to have been borne by all three, who were probably members of the same family.

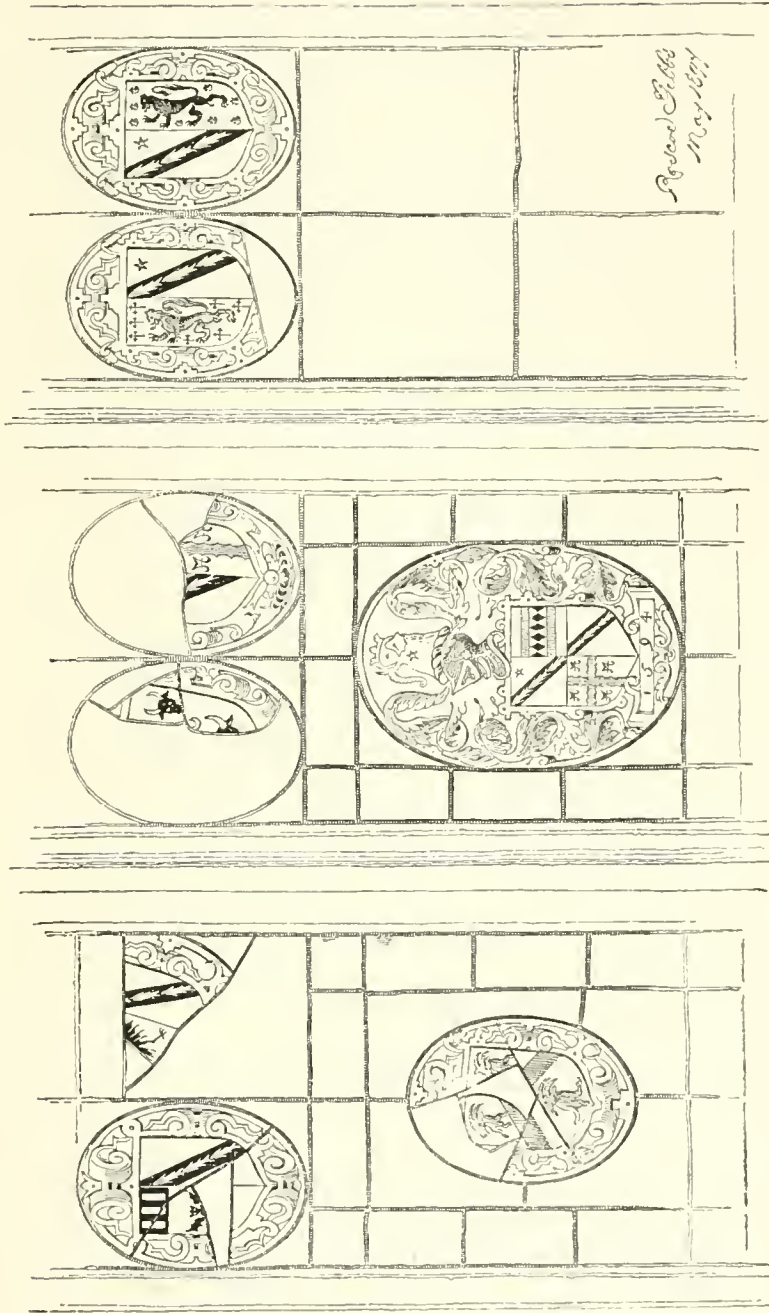
There was a descent of Rowe located at Kingston, in Staverton, Devon, who bore the same arms and crest. Their ancestors appear, from the *Visitations*, to have belonged to Kent, whose descendant, John Rowe, of Totnes, *Serviens ad legem, tempore Henry VIII.*, ob. 1544, married Agnes, daughter and coheir of William Barnhouse, of Kingston. Prince includes him among his *Worthies*. Sergeant Rowe was succeeded at Kingston by his son, John Rowe, ob. 1592. They were a family of good position in the county: extinct apparently early in the eighteenth century.

The arms given of the third husband of Mary Moffet, on the funeral certificate, are those assigned to *Madeston*, granted in 1587, with crest—a cubit arm erect in armour, per pale creuelle, or and argent, holding in the gauntlet a halbert, headed and garnished of the last.

II.—Rowland Huyshe, aforesaid, baptized 11th April, 1560. This name was given him after Sir Rowland Hill, who was one of his godfathers. He was sometime of South Brent,



HERALDRY IN THE WINDOWS OF THE HALL, AT SAND.—(No. 1.)



Robert C. C. C.
May 1864

HERALDRY IN THE WINDOWS OF THE HALL, AT SAND.—(No. 2.)



SHIELD OVER THE GARDEN GATEWAY AT SAND.

in Somersetshire, and afterwards of Sand in the parish of Sidbury, Devon. He had livery of his father's lands, 8th June, 33 Elizabeth (1591). By inquisition taken at Sherborne, 29th August, 9 Charles I (1634), it appears he died 19th January, 8 Charles I (1631-2). Administration to his effects was granted in 1632 to his son James by the Dean and Chapter's Court, Exeter. He was buried at Sidbury, 7th February, 1632. He married **Ann**, daughter of **JOHN WENTWORTH**, of Bocking, in Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Capel, Knt. She, through Spencer and Clare was descended from Edward I. She was buried at Sidbury, 7th October, 1629. They had issue one son *James*, of whom below.

NOTE.—The appearance of King Philip's badge, temp. 1553-8, among the stained glass, apparently points to its being a relic preserved from a former building, as Sand was not purchased by Huyshe until 1560-1. James Huyshe probably commenced the building of the present house, and his son, Rowland, completed the structure; as on one of the gables of the outbuildings are the initials—

R. A. H.—1600.

marking, it may be assumed, the period of its completion. James Huyshe died in 1590, and the heraldic succession of the smaller shields ends with the impalement of his second wife; Rowland Huyshe's alliance also occurs of larger size, and the family escutcheon of four quarterings is dated 1594.

It should be added this interesting series of shields has greatly suffered in dilapidation since a description taken of them about ten years ago, and referred to in these notes—apparently all have been re-set and the original sequence disturbed.

In the garden at Sand was a gateway—now dilapidated—and over it a sculptured shield of arms, which has been preserved, and is now re-set over another gateway. It displays quarterly of six:—1. *A lion between three crosslets fitchée* (CAPELL). 2. *A chevron between three roundels, on a chief a fess between two cinquefoils* (CAPELL). 3. *On a chevron three garbs* (NEWTON). 4. *A chevron ermine between three escallops* (CHEDDER). 5. *A chevron between three fleurs-de-llys* (DEXWELL). 6. *Semée of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant, crowned*. Underneath—

“*HORTVS JOHANNIS CAPELL, 1610.*”

The heraldry is interesting. Sir William Capel, an eminent merchant and of vast estate in London; Lord Mayor, 1503; knighted at the coronation of Henry VII, of Rayne Hall, Essex, ob. 6th September, 1515; was succeeded by his son, Sir Giles, Sheriff of Essex, 1528. He married Isabel daughter of Richard Newton, ob. 1501, son of Sir John Newton, of East Harptree, buried at Yatton, 1488, by his wife Elizabeth, ob. 1498, daughter of Thomas Chedder and Isabel Seobahull, both buried at Cheddar. He was succeeded by their second son, Sir Edward Capel, ob. 1577, who was followed by his second son, Sir Henry, Sheriff of Essex, 1579, ob. 1588. His second wife was Katherine, fourth daughter of Thos. Manners, Earl of Rutland, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. John Capel (of the arms) was his fourth son. An exact duplicate of this shield occurs on the tomb of his next younger brother, Sir Gamaliel, ob. 1613, in Abbots-Roothing Church, Essex. Lysons says this John Capel was cousin-german to Anne Wentworth, Rowland Huyshe's wife.

The Wentworths were a branch of that large and influential family, settled in the three adjoining parishes of Wethersfield, Gosfield, and Bocking, in Essex. Sir Roger Wentworth, Knt., of Codham Hall, and *jure uxoris*, of Gosfield, Sheriff of Essex and Herts, 1499. ob. 1539, with his wife, Anne Tyrell, ob. 1534, a great heiress, are both buried in Wethersfield Church, where is their fine altar tomb and recumbent effigies. They quarter De Spencer in their arms. Roger Wentworth, their third son, was of Felsted, and afterward of Bocking, which manor, in 1540, was granted to him by Henry VIII, on the suppression of the Priory of St. Saviour's, Canterbury, to which it belonged. He had two wives—Mary, and the second, Alice, daughter of William Buckford. He died in 1557, and was buried at Bocking. He was succeeded by his son, John Wentworth, of Bocking, born 1535, died 1603. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Capel, of Hadham, county of Hertford. They had two children—Edward Wentworth, of Bocking, born 1573, died 1616; and Anne, the wife of Rowland Huyshe, of Sand, in Sidbury, Devon. They differenced their arms with a *crescent*. This royal descent will be further referred to.

The shield representing this alliance, Huyshe impaling Wentworth, of larger size, also occurs in the hall window.

In a corner of the garden is an old summer or pleasure house, the usual adjunct of this era. It is entered beneath a pillared archway, within, opposite the doorway is apparently the remains of a bay window or fireplace, and an arched ambry or recess occurs in one of the side walls. The little building now shares the fate generally reserved for these antient haunts of squire and dame, being used as a storehouse for farm lumber. Without, in the back gable, in an ornamental panel, are the arms of Huyshe; and over the entrance from the garden the escutcheon of Rowland Huyshe, differenced with the *mullet*, impaling, a *chevron between three leopards' heads*, a *crescent for difference*, for his wife, Anne Wentworth.

Below the arms in a sculptured panel is this beautiful inscription :—

EYΘYMIAS · FONS · BENE · CONVENIRE · CVM · DEO

which tells us that although

The hand that placed those words is gone,
His presence is with us to-day;
No strangers tread these paths alone,
With them his spirit walks away.

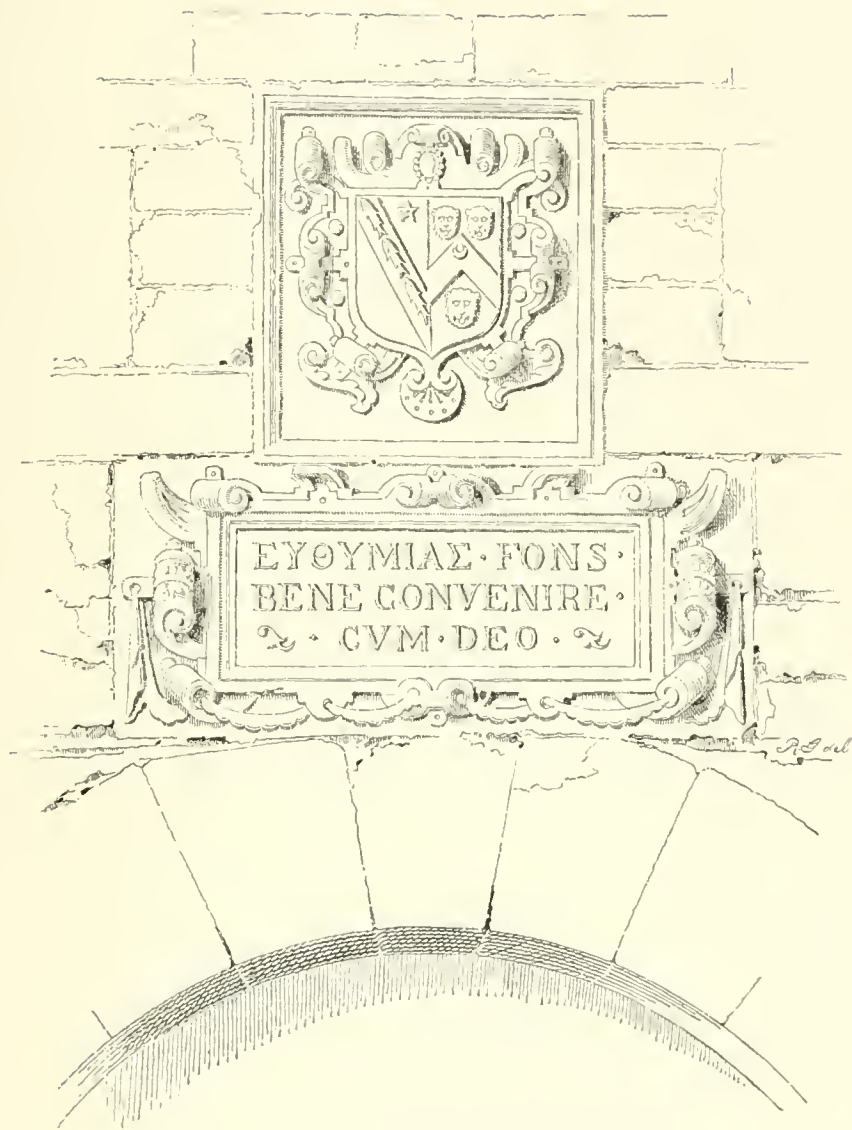
And thou, who dost the import scan,
That lives within the crumbling words,
Sees there the image of the man,
More true than subtlest art affords :—

Who bids thee to remember this,
Though sweet these odours from the sod.

“*The fountain of true fragrance is
To be in fellowship with God.*”

Formerly in the window of the stairway, but now removed to that in the hall, is the *pomegranate* with regal crown, and the initials K.P., for King Philip of Spain, the husband of Queen Mary, and her medallion doubtless originally accompanied it. The quartered shield of Huyshe is also sculptured over the entrance porch.

Sir Rowland Hill, godfather of Rowland Huyshe, born in 1560, was presumably the son of Thomas Hill, of Malpas and Hodnet, and is described as having been “the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, 4 Edward VI, 1551, one of the richest and most considerable merchants of his time. He did great acts of generosity, was an eminent benefactor to the public, founded Drayton and other free schools, built Stoke and Hodnet churches, Atcham and Terne bridges, at his own expense, and left his large acquisitions among his four sisters, his coheirs, Agnes, Jane, and Elizabeth.” He appears to have been the first of his race called Rowland, a name perpetuated in the Huyshe family, and also by the



ON THE SUMMER HOUSE IN THE GARDEN AT SAND.

present Viscounts Hill, who descend from Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, the son of Humphrey Hill, the nephew of the Lord Mayor. Sir Rowland was knighted between 1537-42, and bore for his arms—*Azure, two bars argent, on a canton sable, a chevron between three pheons argent, on the chevron, a hind's head erased azure, between two mullets of the third.* Crest—*A hind's head erased azure, collared argent, in the mouth a trefoil, slipped vert.* Granted Sir Rowland Hill by Thomas Tonge, Clarencieux, 8th November, 26 Henry VIII, 1535. The bearing on the *canton*, less the charge on the *chevron*, appears as one of the quarterings on the escutcheon of Viscount Hill (1872), being the arms of Malpas.

III.—**James Huyshe**, of Sand. He was twenty-four years of age at his father's decease, and had livery of his father's lands granted him 25th June, 10 Charles I, 1634. He engaged most actively in support of the Royal cause in the Rebellion, making great sacrifices of his private fortune. The estates he had inherited from his wealthy and industrious grandfather, were, some sold, and on the remainder a fine was imposed of a tenth, viz. £283. By the Royalist Composition Papers it appears he took up arms against the Parliament, laid them down in 1643, and compounded in 1646. He was appointed a Captain in the Militia of Foot in East Devon, raised by the Duke of Albemarle, 29th January, 1660. He was baptized at Sidbury 2nd May, 1604, and buried there 26th May, 1681. He married **Deborah**, daughter of RICHARD REYNELL, of Credy-Wiger, in Devon, Esq., by Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir John Peryam, Knt. She was coheir of her brother Peryam Reynell, and through this match the manor and advowson of Clysthidon came to the Huyshe family. The old family toast at Ogwell commemorates his connexions—

“ Fulford, Otterton, Credy, Clysthidon, and Sand,
And all our relations by sea and by land.”

By her he had issue four sons and seven daughters : (1) *James*, of whom hereafter; (2) *John*, baptized 26th February, 1634-5, he was a merchant of Dublin in 1668, and died unmarried at Barbadoes ; (3) *Rowland*, baptized 21st September, 1636, buried 28th November, 1638 ; (4) *Richard*, of whom hereafter; (5) *Anne*, baptized 9th May, 1625, married *John Vernon, Esq.* He was a Captain in the Parliamentary army and obtained the estate of Clontarf of Oliver Cromwell. Of this he was

dispossessed in favour of Edward Vernon, by Charles II. They had issue John Vernon, sometime of Dublin. Will dated 24th December, 1718, and proved in P.C.C., 14th November, 1720. She married secondly *Courtenay*. (6) *Mary*, baptized 1st March, 1626, died in Dublin before 1657, wife of *William Allen*, Adjutant-General in Ireland, living 1657, when he dates from Sand the preface to his *Memoir of Deborah Huish*. In the British Museum there is a copy of a curious pamphlet of his writing, *A Memorial of a remarkable meeting of many Officers at Windsor, in 1648*, London, 1659, quarto, 69 pages. In *Thurlow's State Papers* is an account of his being arrested at his father-in-law's house at Sand, on suspicion of plotting against the Government, as appears by his letter to the Protector. They had a child. (7) *Deborah*, baptized 5th September, 1628, buried 21st August, 1661. In the British Museum there is a curious book written by her brother-in-law, General Allen, in which he gives an account of her most melancholy state of religious despondency for several years, and of her recovery to a true view of the Christian faith, according to his own tenets. The title of the book is *The Captive taken from the Strong*, London, Chapman, 12mo., 1668. (8) *Rebecca*, baptized 20th January, 1632, married at Sidbury 26th June, 1663-4, *Elijah Dene*, rector of Clysthidon, and buried there 27th July, 1670. (9) *Jacl*, baptized 24th December, 1642, married 2nd February, 1663, *Francis Drake*, of Ide, merchant. (10) *Tryphena*, baptized 5th February, 1645-6, wife of *John Gay*, of Frithelstock, died 1731. (11) *Sarah*, who died young.

CREDY-WIGER AND CLYSTHIDON.

NOTE.—Credy-Wiger, near Crediton, says Pole (who was nearly related by marriage to its first owner of the Periams) "was sold by Thomas Prideaux, of Nutwell, Esq., unto Sir William Periam, Knt., which built a fair dwelling-house, and left it to descend unto his four daughters, Mary my wife, (and three others named), which have sold it to John Periam, of Exeter, Esq. (he was not a knight), brother to Sir William Periam aforesaid, which hath left it unto his eldest daughter, Mary, wife of Richard Reynell, Esq., younger son of (George) Reynell, of Malston (in Sherford, South Devon), which have made it their dwelling-house." Deborah, their fifth daughter was married to James Huyshe, 13 August, 1621.

Of Clysthidon, the same authority remarks, "Gabriel St. Clere sold the same to Edmond Parker, Esq., his brother-in-law, who sold the same to John Periam, Esq., of Exeter, who gave it unto Mary his eldest daughter, wife of Richard Reynell, of Credy-Wiger, Esq., lately deceased." He was a Bercher of the Inner Temple. Their arms, *Argent, masonry sable a chief indented of the second*. Pole notes, of Malston, "*a crescent for difference*," of Credy-Wiger, "*a crescent and a rose*."

On monuments in Sherford Church:—

"*Here lyeth the body of George Reynell, of Malston, Esquire, who died the 8th day of Aprill, An'o Domini, 1643.*"

"*In gratiam Elizabethae memoriam filiae Petri Specott de Thornbury, Armigeri, nuptae Georgii Reynell de Malston, Armigeri, quae obiit vicesimo secundo die Maij An' Domi 1662.*"

Arms—Specott—Reynell impaling Specott, and Reynell. Crest, *a fox passant*.

The St. Cleres evidently built the south aisle of Clysthidon Church, where their arms occur on the capital of the western respond of the arcade, and on a boss outside at the east corner. The entrance porch of this aisle is finely groined, and on the keystone of the outer arch is an angel holding a shield, quarterly of four (1) *A sun* (ST. CLERE); (2) *a fess between three griffins' heads erased* (HALSE); (3) *a fess engrailed between three mullets pierced* (TIDWELL); (4) *Three roundels, a label of three* (HIDON).

St. Clere inherited Clysthidon by marriage with the heiress of Hidon. Halse and Tidwell represent other matches of St. Clere. Gabriel St. Clere appears to have dissipated the family estates, and Pole gives a curious account of his proceedings ament. The Halses were of Kenedon, an estate and manor house, in Sherford, not far from Malston. It should be noted that Periam acquired also the manor of Stone, adjoining Sand, in Sidbury. On a flat stone in the chancel of Clysthidon:—

"*Here lieth ye body of Elijah Dene, late Rector of this Church, who died ye 10 day of May, Anno Dom., 1703. And also the body of Mary his wife, who died 26th September, Anno Dom., 1791. Together with ye bodies of Dorothy, John, Thomas, and Elijah their children.*"

Probably of the family of Dene, of Newton St. Petrock and Horwood, in North Devon, their arms, *Argent, a lion rampant purple*. Rebecca Huyshe must have been his first wife.

The Periams were eminent citizens and merchants of Exeter, for three generations. William Periam was Mayor, 1532—John, his son, Mayor 1563 and 1572—he had two sons. The eldest, William, became successively a Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He died in 1605, and is buried in Crediton Church, under a fine monument, whereon is his recumbent effigy. John, his brother, mayor, 1587 and 1598, acquired Credy-Wiger from his four nieces, the daughters and coheirresses of his brother, Sir William. By his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Prideaux, of Seldon, he had three daughters, and to the eldest, Mary, the wife of Richard Reynell, he gave Credy-Wiger and other property. His portrait, dated 1616, hangs in the Guildhall at Exeter, and another in Exeter College, Oxford, to which he was a benefactor. A small portrait of Sir William, the Lord Chief Baron, is in the National Portrait Gallery.

On a panel outside between two upper windows at Sand, are the initials—

I. D. H.—1673.

which evidently refer to James Huyshe and his wife, Deborah Reynell.

In 33 Elizabeth, 1591, Rowland, son and heir of James Huish, citizen and grocer, of London, purchased one third of the manor of East Ringsted (in Osington, Dorset), of Andrew Rogers value four pounds. This family seems afterward to have possessed the whole farm, for in 1646, Mr. (James) Huish's farm here was sequestered. They also held Middle Ringsted. It was purchased of — Huish, Esq., by Awnsham Churchill, Esq. (HUTCHINS).

John Gay, eldest son of John Gay, of Frithelstock, ob. 1678. and Joan, daughter of John Smith, of Torrington; baptized 24th November, 1639, at Barnstaple; matriculated Exeter College, Oxford, 3rd April, 1661; B.A. 15th October, 1664; buried at Frithelstock, 25th January, 1716-17. His wife, Tryphena, daughter of James Iluish, of Sand, died 6th and buried 10th May, 1731, at Frithelstock. They had issue three sons and four daughters (*Visitations*, Vivian).

IV.—**James Huyshe**, eldest son, was of Sand, baptized 15th July, 1630, and buried 5th June, 1708; will proved in Dean and Chapter's Court, Exeter; he married 25th July, 1684, at Seaton, **Urith**, daughter of EDMOND WALROND, of Bovey, Esq. She was baptized 29th June, 1652; will dated 1st December, 1710; proved Dean and Chapter's Court, Exeter, 16th December, 1716. They had issue one son and four daughters (1) *James*, of whom hereafter; (2) *Deborah*, baptized at Seaton, 4th November, 1685, married *John Woolcot*, of Bossel, in Sidbury, and issue from whom descends the present James Huyshe Wooleot; (3) *Anne*, baptized at Sidbury, 15th September, 1687, and died; (4) *Mary*, baptized 3rd July, 1691, married the *Rev. William Symons*, vicar of Otterton, and had issue *John Symons*, of Heavitree, *James Symons*, vicar of Broadhembury, and two daughters, who all died without issue; (5) *Urith*, baptized at Sidbury 25th July, 1693.

NOTE.—Urith Walrond was great grand-daughter of Sir William Pole, the Antiquary. She was probably called after Urith Shapcote, the daughter of Thomas Shapcote, of Exeter (by Urith, daughter of Henry Sothern, of Poughill, Devon), and wife of Sir Courtenay Pole, Bart. of Shute, her father's first cousin. A pleasant name, Saxon, for *wreath* or *garland*, adopted afterward by several of the allied families of Pole, Trevelyan, and Walrond.

A sundial is affixed to the front of Saud house, on which is the motto—

SOL JUSTITIE ORIATUR. 1701.

"*May the sun of righteousness arise*"—below are the arms of Huyshe impaling Walrond, for James Huyshe and his wife, Urith Walrond.

The Rev. William Symons, who married Mary Huyshe, was collated to Otterton, 9th June, 1721; died 9th and was buried 12th October, 1782, aged 86, after serving his church sixty-two years.

V.—**James Huyshe**, of Sand, baptized 25th June, 1689, buried 15th March, 1724 (at Sidbury); will proved in Bishop of Exeter's Court, 4th June, 1725. He married **Catherine**, daughter of (WILLIAM) DRAKE, of Yardbury, Colyton. They had issue (1) *James*, baptized 31st March, 1717, buried 14th April, same year; (2) *Anne*, baptized 24th August, 1720, and buried 6th May, 1721.

NOTE.—Katherine Drake, the wife of James Huyshe, was the daughter of William Drake, of Yardbury, Colyton, ob. 18th November, 1727, by his wife Katherine, daughter and coheir of John Pennington of Wicken Hall, Suffolk, and Chiswell, in Essex. She died 15th December, 1730. The Drakes of Yardbury, descended from William Drake, second son of John Drake of Ash, Musbury, ob. 1628, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Button, of Alton Priors, Wilts.

The fifth bell in the tower at Sidbury bears the arms of Huyshe, and the following inscription—

“GOD BLESS THE QUEEN AND SAVE THE CHURCH. JAMES HUYSHE, HENREY COSENT, GENT., WARDENS, 1712, T.W.

T. W. is for Thomas Wroth, the bell-founder.

VI.—**Richard Huyshe**, aforesaid, was baptized November, 1638. He was a merchant of Dublin: administration granted to John Vernon, of Clontarf, his nephew, in 1673, 10th December, but set aside 9th November, 1704, and granted to his son, Richard Huyshe. He married **Elizabeth**, daughter of **MORE**, of Queen's County. She died before her husband. They had issue two sons (1) *Richard*, (2) *Francis*.

VII.—**Richard Huyshe**. He was, with his brother, left an orphan at an early age. He succeeded to the Sand estate on the death of his cousin, James Huyshe. He resided in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster, at the date of his will, 6th December, 1726, which was proved in P.C.C., 15th December, 1726. He married **Mariann**, relict of Synot, but died without issue.

VIII.—**Francis Huyshe**, born 6th May, 1672; M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, 12th July, 1698; Rector of Clyst-hidon, September, 1703; died 9th February, 1764; will proved P.C.C., 10th August, 1765; married 16th August, 1706, **Sarah**, daughter of **RICHARD NEWTE**, of Duvale, near Tiverton, in Devon, son of the Rev. Richard Newte, Rector of Tiverton (*see Prince's Worthies of Devon*). She died 19th March, 1747, in her seventieth year. They had issue four sons and four daughters (1) *Richard*, born 2nd January, 1709-10, died 24th June, 1736, unmarried, of Balliol College, Oxford; will proved 25th March, 1737, in the Bishop's Court, Exeter. (2) *James*, (3) *John*, of both of whom hereafter; (4) *Francis*, born 17th January, 1722-3, died at Barbadoes, October, 1740, unmarried;

(5) *Elizabeth*, born 17th January, 1711, died 12th November, 1731, unmarried, buried at Sidbury; (6) *Frances*, born 20th April, 1715, died at Exeter 12th April, 1797, buried at Sidbury, unmarried; (7) *Jane*, born 23rd June, 1720, died 23rd October, 1802, unmarried; (8) *Sarah*, born 3rd December, 1707, died at Exeter 2nd January, 1794. She married the *Rev. John Thompson, B.D.*, Rector of Messey-Hampton, Gloucestershire, who died 12th February, 1773, in his seventy-second year. They had issue one son, *John Thompson*, who died young.

NOTE.—A monument in Clysthidon Church, thereon:—

“*Francis Huyshe, M.A., 61 years Rector of Clysthidon, 9th February, 1764, aged 92. Sarah, his wife, daughter of Richard Newte, Esq., of Duval, Bampton, 19th March, 1748, aged 70. Richard, their eldest son, 24th June, 1736, aged 27.*”

Arms, Huyshe, impaling Newte.

A mural memorial, with a remarkable inscription, to these four daughters, is found in the chancel of Sidbury Church.

“*Beneath this stone in the burial place of their ancestors of Sand in this parish, are deposited the bodies of the four daughters of Francis Huyshe, formerly Rector of Clysthidon, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Richard Newte, of Duval, in the parish of Bampton, who themselves closed the eyes of Elizabeth, November 12th, 1731, in her 21st year; Sarah, the eldest, and widow of John Thomson, Rector of Messey-Hampton, county of Gloucester, died January 2nd, 1794, having completed 86 years. Frances followed her sister, April 22nd, 1797, at the age of 82. Jane, the youngest, ended that line of the family, with her own blameless life, October 23rd, 1802, in her 83rd year.*

Where now is their boast, that they and their forefathers of Sand were a branch of the family of Huyshe of Lud-Huyshe and Doniford, county of Somerset, and that the blood of the Plantagenets flowed in their veins, through Joan, daughter of the first Edward?

Nothing now can avail them, but their endeavours, through the grace of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ, to be prepared to meet that Saviour as their Judge. (Titus II, 13).

Reader! the same judgment awaiteth thee.”

Arms on a lozenge—Huyshe, quartering Avenel, Bouchier and Reynell.

The royal descent of Huyshe through Wentworth, from the Princess Joan of Acre, third daughter of King Edward I, is interesting.

Hugh le Despencer, Junior—Lord de Spencer, and K.B.—summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 1314 to 1325, was the eldest son of Hugh le Despencer, Senior, Earl of Winchester, by his wife, Isabel, daughter of William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. He married, in May, 1306, at the Friars' Minors, London, Eleanor, then aged thirteen, eldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare, seventh Earl of Hertford, and third of Gloucester—surnamed the Red Earl—by his second wife, the Lady Joan Plantagenet, third daughter of King Edward I. After his decease, she re-married Lord Zouche de Mortimer, and died 30th June, 1337.

The tragic fate of these noblemen, father and son—the hapless favourites of King Edward II—their being executed with great barbarity, the elder at Bristol, 27th October, 1324 and the younger at Hereford, 29th November, 1326, are well known episodes in English history.

The fourth son of Hugh le Despencer, Junior, and Eleanor Clare, was Sir Philip le Despencer, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph de Gonsill, and died about 1313. He was succeeded by his son, Philip le Despencer, ob. 1349, who married Joan Strange. To him, his son, Sir Philip, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron—Lord le Despencer—by writs from 17th December, 11 Richard II, 1387, to 3rd October, 2 Henry IV, 1400. He married Margaret Cobham, and died 1400-1. He was succeeded by his son, Philip, Lord le Despencer, but he appears never to have been summoned to Parliament as a Baron. He married Elizabeth, youngest of the three daughters and coheirs of Robert, Lord Tiptoft, ob. 1372, by Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Deincourt, ob. 1379, and grandson on his mother's side of the unfortunate Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, who, after the defeat at Boroughbridge, in 1322, was taken prisoner, and, with about ninety more, lords, knights, and others, who suffered a similar fate, he was "hanged, drawn, and quartered at Canterbury, and his head set upon a pole at Burgate." By this match with Elizabeth Tiptoft, Sir Philip inherited Nettlested, and died 1423-4. This descent is found on the shield further referred to, on Sir John Wentworth's tomb.

Sir Philip Spencer appears to have had an only daughter and heiress, Margery, ob. 1475, and she married Sir Roger Wentworth, ob. 1452. He was the son of John Wentworth and Agnes Dronfield, the son of John Wentworth and Alice Bissett, of Elmsall, co. York.

Sir Roger, who is styled of Nettlested, apparently *jure uxoris*, had two sons: one, Sir Philip, of Nettlested, ancestor of the Barons Wentworth, of Nettlested, and Earls of Cleveland; and the second, Henry Wentworth, ob. 1482, of Codham Hall, Wetherfield, Essex, which he appears to have acquired, and was the first of the family settled in the county. He married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Henry Howard, of Wigenhall, Norfolk, brother of Sir Robert Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. Arms of Howard, as found on his grandson's, Sir John Wentworth's, tomb—*Gules, on a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchée argent, an ermine spot for difference.*

He was succeeded by his son, Sir Roger Wentworth, of Codham Hall, and also of Gosfield, *jure uxoris*, by marriage with Ann, daughter and coheir of Humphrey Tyrell, of Warley. In 1497 he was at Blackheath, engaged in the suppression of the Cornish insurgents, on which occasion, in company with six others, he was knighted; in 1499, served as Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire; and in 1520, was in the train of Henry VIII, being in attendance on the Queen at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where met the two monarchs of France and England—

"Those suns of glory, those two lights of men,
Twixt Guines and Arde."

He died 9th August, 1539, his wife 1534; they were buried in Wetherfield Church, where there is a fine monument to them, with their recumbent effigies in alabaster, originally finely painted and gilded, but of which scarcely a vestige remains. Both tomb and figures are much mutilated: the knight is bare-headed, but otherwise in full plate armour, over which he wears a surcoat or tabard, on which his arms were once illuminated; his feet rest on a unicorn. The lady has a pyramidal head-dress with flowing lappets, and a rich collar and pendant of roses around the neck. Panels, with shields denuded of their charges, appear below. He left four sons and three daughters. Roger, his third son, was of Becking, and grandfather of Ann Wentworth, who married Rowland Hyshe. Arms of Tyrell, as found on his son's tomb—*Argent, two chevrons azure, on the upper an annulet for difference, a bordure engrailed gules.*

To Sir Roger came his eldest son, Sir John Wentworth, of Codham Hall and Gosfield: knighted by Henry VIII in 1546, and ob. 1567. He married Ann Bettenham, of Kent, ob. 1575, by whom he had one son, who died young, and

three daughters. They are buried in Gosfield Church, under a high tomb of Purbeck marble, beneath the arch which separates the Wentworth chapel (built by them) from the chancel. A portion only of the inscription on the border fillet remains; below, in cusped panels, were originally ten shields of brass, their bearings enamelled and gilded; of these three remain. One, with fourteen quarters, displays in the first seven the descent of Sir Roger, who married Margery Spencer, on both sides:—1. *Sable, a chevron between three leopards' heads or, a crescent gules surmounted of another or, for difference* (WESTWORTH). 2. *Gules, on a bend argent, three escallops azure* (BISSETT). 3. *Paly of six, sable and argent, on a bend gules, three mullets or* (DRONFIELD), being the descent of Wentworth, and 4. *Quarterly argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all on a bend sable, three mullets of the first (apparently for difference)* (DE SPENCER). 5. *Barry of six, or and azure, a canton ermine* (GOUSELL). 6. *Argent, a saltire engrailed gules* (TIPTOFT). 7. *Argent, a fess between two bars gemel gules* (BADLESMERE), being the descent of De Spencer. The remaining seven quarters relate to succeeding matches of the family. Above the shield on a helmet, in profile with mantling, is the Wentworth crest:—*Out of a ducal coronet or, an unicorn's head couped at the shoulders*. Arms of Bettenham on the tomb:—*Argent, a saltire engrailed sable, between four bears' heads erased, of the last, muzzled or*.

IX.—**James Hayshe**, born 12th September, 1712, died at Cullompton 25th May, 1784; married **Amy Parsons**. She died at Cullompton 16th June, 1807. They had issue one son, who died young.

X.—**John Hayshe**, changed the spelling of his name to **Huish**, born 29th June, 1717, died 17th May, 1802, buried at Pembridge; will proved P.C.C., 22nd July, 1802. He was rector of Pembridge, Herefordshire, and married 20th March, 1766, at Oxford, **Elizabeth**, daughter of **THOMAS HORNSBY**, of Durham, Esq. She was born 17th June, 1738, died June, 1792. They had issue two sons and one daughter (1) *Francis*, of whom hereafter; (2) *John*, in holy orders, sometime of Heathenhill, in the parish of Clysthidon, now of Exeter, born 10th December, 1772, married at Eardisley, Herefordshire, October, 1799, **Millborough Ann**, daughter of **Thomas Harris**, of Hereford. She died 19th July, 1824. They have now living four sons and one daughter (1) *John*, of whom hereafter; (2) *Rowland*, vicar of East Coker, Somersetshire, born 26th August, 1801, married **Hannah**, daughter of **John Bullock**, of East Coker; (3) *George (Henry)*, born 2nd February, 1804, major in the 26th Bengal Native Infantry, late Assistant Commissary-General, married (1830) in India, **Harriette Matilda**, daughter of — **Lightfoot**; has issue **John Troughton**, born 10th

February, 1832 ; a daughter, born 20th January, 1837. (4) *Alfred*, born 8th August, 1811, a first lieutenant in the Bengal Horse Artillery, married 1836, in India, *Julia (Maria)*, daughter of the Rev. (George) Hagar. (5) *Millborough Ann*, born 29th November, 1803, married 25th January, 1832, the Rev. *Charles Walkey*, of Lucton, Herefordshire, and has issue (1) *John Charles Elliott*, born 14th September, 1833 ; (2) *Francis Samuel*, born 6th January, 1836, and a daughter, born 24th August, 1837 ; (3) *Sarah*, born 1st January, 1770, married at Pembroke, 1st June, 1793, *Richard Whitcombe, Esq.*, of Bollingham, Herefordshire (of the Whitcombes of Berwick-Mavesyn, county of Salop), who died April, 1829, at Cleveley, Cambridgeshire ; their only issue, *Richard Whitcombe*, born 2nd March, 1794, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, one of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Municipal Corporations, died 12th November, 1834, buried at Hastings.

NOTE.—Sarah Huyshe, who married Richard Whitcombe, was daughter of John, ob. 1802, and sister of Francis, the compiler of the pedigree.

Rowland Huyshe, vicar of East Coker, died without issue in 1863.

Major George Henry Huyshe became a general in the army and C.B. He had another son, George Lightfoot, born 1839, a captain in the Rifle Brigade. His daughter was called Mary Millborough, and married in 1857, Richard Elliot Eliot.

Lieut. Alfred Huyshe also became a general in the army and C.B. He had issue (1) Alfred George Huyshe, of Sand, died 6th August, 1886, without issue ; he was also a major-general in the army and C.B. ; he married 1870, Harriet Helena, daughter of Francis Arthur French, of Newlands, Dublin. (2) Francis John Huyshe, of Sand, born 1840 ; clerk in holy orders ; (rector) of Wimborne-Minster, Dorset ; married 1877, Amy, daughter of . . . Ratclyffe, and has issue. (3) Dunbar Frazer Huyshe, born 1841 ; Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery (late Bengal) ; married 1876, Augusta, daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Bridge, and has issue. (4) Wentworth Huyshe, born 1847 ; married 1870, Gertrude, daughter of . . . Ulhorne. (5) Edward Vyvyan Huyshe, born 1850 ; a major in the Welsh Regiment, 1889. (*Vivian's Visitations of Devon*, 1895).

XI.—*Francis Huish*, now *Huyshe*, having returned to the old spelling of the name, of whom in the commencement of this pedigree.

NOTE.—Within the Castle of Exeter was the ancient Church or Collegiate Chapel of St. Mary, established at a remote period for four Prebendaries. Lysons says it was founded in the reign of King Stephen by Ralph Avenell (grandson of Baldwin de Brionis) and his aunt, Adela. Dr. Oliver assigns its foundation to be coeval with that of the Castle, and speaks of letters patent addressed by William Avenell to Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exeter, 1138-50, wherein it is styled, "*Ecclesia de Castello Exoniæ cum quatuor Prebendis.*" The

four Prebends were those of Hayes, Cutton, Carswell, and Ashclyst, the patronage of all being vested in the Barony of Oakhampton. The College was suppressed with other Collegiate Churches and Chapels, but the building continued in use, and divine service was performed in it till it was taken down about the year 1782. The Prebend of Cutton, valued in Henry VIII's taxation at eight pounds, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, came into the possession of the Aclands, the present holders, and the lands of the Prebendal manor are in the parish of Poltimore.

It is interesting to note that the Rev. Francis Huyshe, M.A., the compiler of this pedigree, was the Prebendary of Cutton, of this antient foundation, being instituted thereto 4th July, 1831—patron, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. ; and further, the coincidence of an Avenell being concerned in its early foundation, whose arms form one of the quarterings of the family escutcheon of Huyshe, from one of whom they descend.

The old Chapel was situate to the right, just inside the main gateway of the Castle. In it was a considerable collection of arms and armour, given early in the present century by Lieutenant-General Simcoe, Commander of the District, to John Honlton, Esq., of Farleigh Castle, Somerset, but which a few years since was restored to Exeter, and is now preserved in the Museum. A house for the custodian of the Castle precincts has lately been erected on the site of the Chapel, and in taking out the foundations the floor of the preceding edifice was discovered, together with some human bones, probably the remains of former Prebendaries, there interred.

There is a tradition that the final destruction of the Chapel was determined on through the tolling of the bell for the daily service, which, during assize time, annoyed the Judges, and the Prebendaries declined to cease.

XII.—*John Huyshe*, now rector (1837) of Clysthidon, born 15th September, 1800, married *Ann Lydia*, daughter of *WILLIAM GREAVES*, of Mayfield, Derbyshire, M.D.

NOTE.—Grand Master of the Freemasons for the Province of Devon ; was married 4th May, 1837, and died 18th October, 1880 ; buried at Clysthidon.



FROM THE HALL WINDOW, SAND.

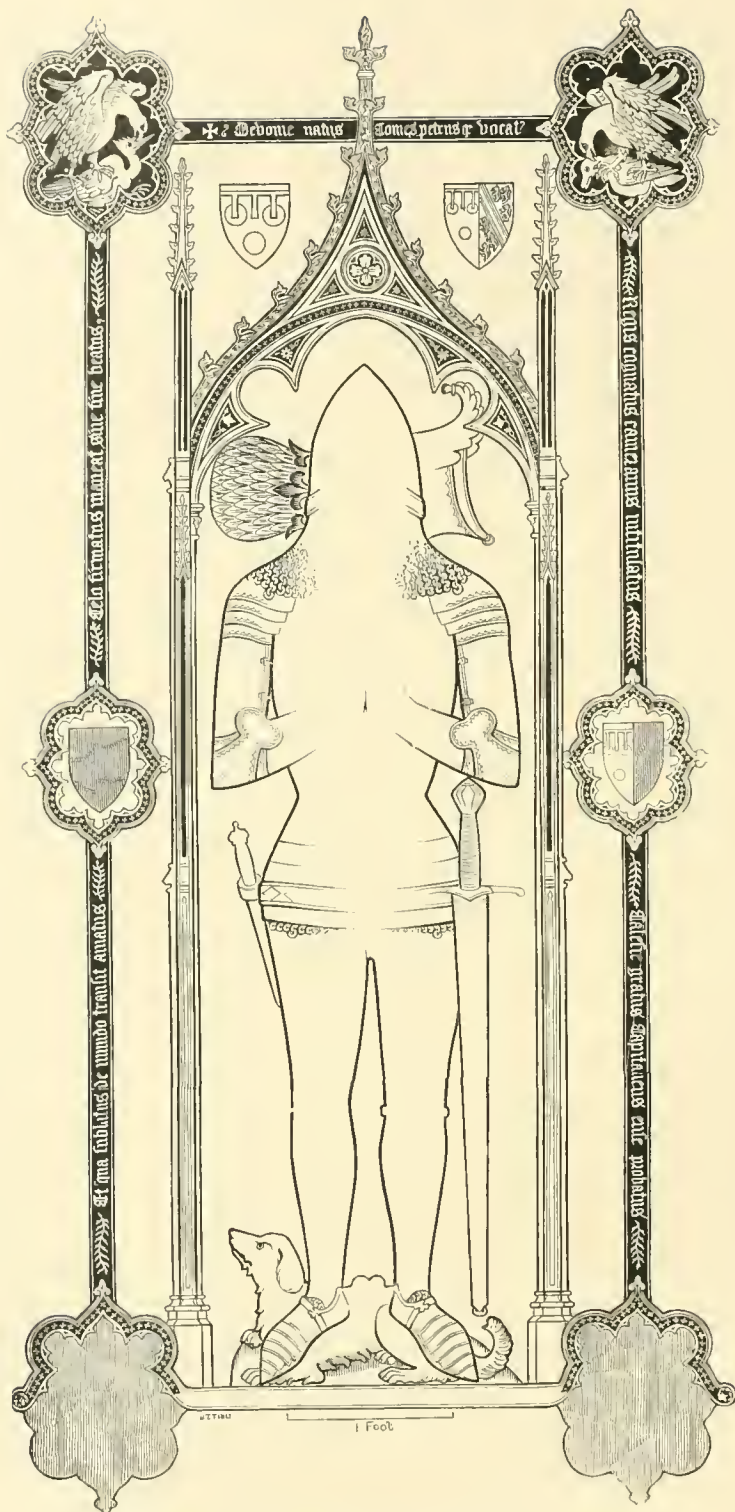


COURTENAY-CLYVEDON

IN SOMERSET.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

SHERBORNE :
PRINTED BY J. C. & A. T. SAWTELL.
MDCCCXCIX.



SIR PETER COURTENAY, K.G., OF ALLER, SOMERSET.
EXETER CATHEDRAL.

COURTENAY-CLYVEDON, IN SOMERSET.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

The almost princely sway of the noble and influential family of Courtenay, independent of documentary record, has left its evidence in many a sculptured token and tinted pane, still remaining in the churches and mansions of the western counties. One of these relationships occurring in Somerset, and connected with the parish of Aller, near Langport, which has hitherto scarcely received the attention it deserves, we propose to notice, and resulting therefrom through a well-dowered daughter came the succession that followed through the families of Botreaux, Moels, Molyns, Hungerford and Hastings, similarly linked together by ennobled distaffs in interesting sequence.

Sir Philip Courtenay was the fifth son of Hugh Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, ob. 1377, by his wife Margaret Bohun, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I., ob. 1391, whose tomb and effigies are in Exeter Cathedral.

The biography of this knight being fully given in Prince's *Worthies* and Cleaveland's *History*, a brief notice of its more important features will be sufficient.

Described by Prince as "a true son of Mars, and wholly addicted unto feats of arms," briefly but comprehensively indicates the principal employment of his life, which may be termed that of a soldier of fortune, engaged at intervals both on sea and land in actual warfare, fighting the supposed enemies of his country abroad, and practising at home, between, the scarcely less hazardous pastime of tourney and joust—even more so, as it proved to him eventually.

In 1366, in company with his brothers Hugh and Philip, he was with the Black Prince at "the famous battle of Navaret, in Spain," for which, and other valiant services, he was afterward substantially rewarded. He was knighted by the Black Prince the day before the battle.

His next martial exploit was not so fortunate. In 1378, "the French having landed on our coast and done great spoil," a fleet was organised and sent out under the Earls of Arundel and Salisbury to meet them. The three brothers Courtenay, "having the

command of some ships, espying certain vessels belonging to the enemy (off the coast of Brittany), inconsiderately attacked them, being the whole Spanish fleet." The result was, although they fought bravely, they were defeated, "most of the men being gentlemen of Somerset and Devon slain; Sir Philip sore wounded, and Sir Peter taken prisoner and carried to Spain," but was released the following year, on peace being made.

In 1383, Sir Peter, "in requital of the civilities he had received in France when there," had leave from the King, accompanied by a herald and pursuivant, to take over "to certain noblemen of that realm," sundry presents of cloth, "scarlet, black, and russett," also horses, saddles, bows, arrows, and a greyhound, &c.

In 1387 he was made Lord Chamberlain, and in 1389 a Privy Counsellor; and the same year he proceeded to France to take part in a grand tournament, "whereat were present a hundred English gentlemen," and Sir Peter "did notably manifest his military skill and valour," but the French king appears to have stopped the proceedings, and having made Sir Peter "an honourable present, commanded Monsieur de Clary to accompany him to Calais, then in the hands of the English." On their way thither, they visited a relative of Sir Peter's, and afterward on their arrival at Calais, boasting and altercation as to the "magnificence" of the two countries appears to have taken place between his companion and himself, which ended in challenges for the renewal of the combat being given, and they accordingly met between "Calais and Bologne." In "the first course both parties broke well;" in the second, "by the fault of the English knight's armour, he was hurt in the shoulder, his armour being broken." Both the French and English kings were much displeased at this unauthorized renewal of the tourney, and Richard II. gave orders "that the said Sir Peter, now at Calais, should forbear to exercise any feats of arms without the special leave of the Earl Marshal."

In 1387, 11 Richard II., he was made Lord Chamberlain by that king; in 1389, a Privy Counsellor; in 1391, Constable of Windsor Castle; he had also been constituted Captain or Governor of Calais for a term of six years, and elected a Knight of the Garter.

In the celebrated jousts and tournaments held in Smithfield in 1393, Stow relates: "Sir William Darell, Knt., the King's Banner-Bearer of Scotland, challenged Sir Percie (Peter) Courtney, Knt., the King's Banner-Bearer of England, and when they had run certain courses, gave over without conclusion of victory."

And according to Prince, it was owing to his further taking part in one of these dangerous martial engagements that he lost his life, "for it was not long after this (the Smithfield tournament) when this noble chevalier had another combat with a far more mighty champion than any of those afore-mentioned, by whom

he was soon foiled, and that was his death, which took him off by an unhappy stroke in the flower of his age. Where he died is not certain." It happened on 2 Feb., 1404-5.

He was buried by the side of his parents, whose tomb with their effigies was formerly within a mortuary chantry, in the south aisle of the nave of Exeter Cathedral, now removed to the south transept. Over Sir Peter, in a flat stone, was placed his effigy (now removed to the south aisle of the choir); he is in the plate and chain armour of the period, the Garter round his knee, and his feet on a dog. The brass is much worn, a part of the ledger inscription only remains; the arms are Courtenay, and Courtenay impaling Bohun. An unusual feature—seemingly allusive to the warlike character of his life—is found in the corner-pieces, which represent birds of prey destroying their quarry. The epitaph is in rhyme:—

*Devoniæ natus Comes Petrusque vocatus
Regis cognatus camerarius intitulatus
Calesie gratus Capilaneus ense probatus
Vitæ privatus fuit hinc super astra relatus
Et quia sublatus de mundo transit amatus
Cælo firmatus maneat sine fine beatus*

A very curious circumstance connected with the life of Sir Peter was the belief that he died unmarried. Cleaveland in his *History* so relates it, and this statement has apparently been followed by all succeeding historians up to a comparatively recent period. Yet an inspection of the escheats, or a glance into Hutchins (*History of Dorset*), who had consulted them, would at once have dispelled the illusion.

Sir Peter married Margaret, only child and heiress of Sir John de Clyvedon, and widow of Sir John de Sancto Laudo, or St. Loe. Sir John de Clyvedon, her father, who died before 1348, was the son of Sir John de Clyvedon, M.P. for Somerset 1326-7, and Mary Drokensford, daughter of Philip, brother to John Drokensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1309-29. He was the son of Matthew de Clyvedon, descending from the main branch, who appears to have been the first that held Aller, near Langport, died before 1332, and whose descendants were the second, or Aller branch of the Clyvedons.*

Her first husband was Sir John de Sancto Laudo, or St. Loe—of an ancient Somersetshire family, who appear to have been principally of Chew-Magna—and who died 8 Nov. 1375. He was the son of Sir John St. Loe, and Ella his wife, who was the son of John St. Loe, and Joan, daughter of Alexander Cheverell, Sheriff of Wilts, 1308-10. Margaret Clyvedon was his second

*A full account of the Clyvedon family by the late Sir John Maclean is given in Vol. XLI, *Somerset Arch. & N. H. Society's Proceedings*, from which many of these particulars are extracted.

wife, and by him had two children, Alexander and Elizabeth. Alexander died in his mother's lifetime, leaving his sister Elizabeth sole heiress to her mother, and joint heiress to her father. Sir John St. Loe's first wife was Alice, daughter of Sir John Pavely of Broke, Wilts; she died 21 Oct., 1361. There were two daughters by this marriage—Joan, ob. 1375, married first to Sir John Chidiok, ob. 1390, and secondly to John Bache, ob. 1409-10; Ela, ob. 8 Feb., 1409-10, first to Sir Thomas Bradston, of Bradston, co. Gloucester, ob. 16 May, 1374; secondly to Sir Richard de St. Maur, Knt., summoned to Parliament as Baron St. Maur. senr., 1380, who died 15 May, 1401; buried in Stavordale Priory.

After Sir John St. Loe's death on 22 Nov., 1375, an inquisition was held for Wilts, when it was found Alexander his son, then aged half a year, and now surviving, was his next heir, by Margaret, his second wife.

Secondly, she married Sir Peter Courtenay, by whom she had no issue. Sir Peter died before his wife, on 2 Feb., 1404-5, and an inquisition was taken on Saturday before Passion Sunday, 6 Henry IV. (4 April, 1405), on the death of Sir Peter Courtenay, Knt. It was found that the said Sir Peter died on the second of February last past (1404-5), without issue, and that Edward, Earl of Devon, is his kinsman and nearest heir, viz., son of Edward, brother of the said Sir Peter. The jurors found that the said Sir Peter held, in right of Margaret his wife, who is still surviving, the following manors, viz., Mayden-Newton (and three others) in Dorset; Little Cheveral (and another) in Wilts; Alre, its Advowson and Chantry, Cheddre (with nine others and two advowsons) in Somerset; with remainder, after the decease of Margaret his wife, to William Botreaux, son of Elizabeth, daughter of the said Margaret by John de Sancto Laudo, her former husband.

Lady Margaret Courtenay died 5 Jan., 1411-2; her will was proved 7 Feb. following. In it she desires to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Bath, "near the body of my late husband, John St. Lo," and directs prayers to be said for the souls of herself, her first husband, John de St. Laudo, for his father, and Ela his wife, my late husband's mother.

For her large possessions three inquisitions were held: for Wilts, 28 Jan., 1411; for Dorset, 21 Nov., 1412; and for Somerset, 19 Jan., 1411-2. Her grandson William, Lord Botreaux (ob. 1462) was found her next heir; her daughter Elizabeth had predeceased her twenty-two years, ob. 14 Sept. 1389; as also her daughter's husband William, Lord Botreaux (father of the preceding), sixteen years, ob. 25 May, 1395.

Among the numerous manors Lady Margaret brought her husband Sir Peter was the chief family patrimony of Aller, near Langport, and interesting evidence of their alliance exists in the Church there. It may be fairly assumed they built its substantial

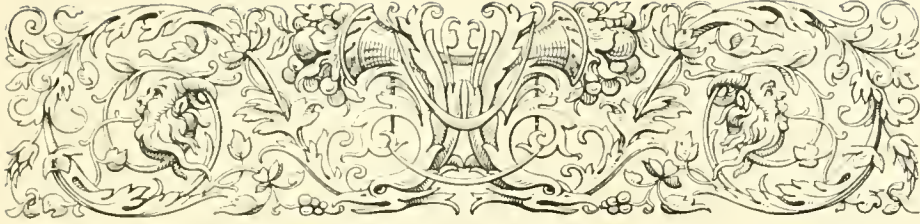
tower, with its bold turret, and unique features within. Although situate at the west end, it is supported inside on three fine arches, with buttresses springing from the nave walls, and two narrow passages, or side aisles, on the north and south sides, outside the arches.

On the corbels of the label of the west window are two sculptured shields; on the dexter side, *Three torteaux and label* (COURTENAY), on the sinister, Courtenay impaling, *Three escallops* (CLYVEDON of Aller). The Aller branch of Clyvedon bore, *Ermine, three escallops, gules*, found on the seal of her great-uncle Matthew de Clyvedon, 34 Edward III., 1361; crest, *an Escallop between two cow's horns*. The arms of the main branch were, *Or, a lion rampant sable*; of St. Loe, *Argent, a bend sable—a label of three*; crest, *a Phœnix or, vulning herself*.

Under an ogee arch in the chancel is the effigy of a knight in chain and plate armour somewhat similar to Sir Peter, referable to the middle of the fourteenth century, and may represent an earlier Clyvedon, but there is no inscription or arms, and near it a gravestone, preserved and set upright, commemorates Lady Margaret's great grandson, Reginald Botreaux, which will be further referred to in a succeeding account.

Reprinted from *Notes & Queries for Somerset & Dorset*, Vol. VI., pp. 241-5.





MOELS-BOTREAUX,
OF NORTH CADBURY, SOMERSET.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

SHERBORNE
PRINTED BY J. C. & A. T. SAWTELL
MDCCCXCIX



WILLIAM LORD BOTREAUX, AND ELIZABETH BEAUMONT HIS WIFE.
NORTH CADBURY CHURCH

ROBERT DE BOUTEAUX



FROM THE BOUTEAUX GRAVESTONE. - ALDER CHURCH.



SEAL OF MARGARET DE BOTREAUX.

MOELS-BOTREAUX

OF NORTH CADBURY, SOMERSET.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

The earliest recorded account of the "ancient and noble race of Moelis, alias Mules de Valence," appears to have been in Devon, wherein at the time of the Domesday survey, a Roger de Molis possessed Lew-Trenchard, and other estates in that county; and descending from him was:—

I. *Nicholas de Moels*, who was a stirring and influential man in the reign of Henry III.,—1216-72,—Sheriff alternately of Hampshire, Yorkshire and Kent, Governor of the Castles of Winchester, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Rochester and Canterbury, at various times, and had custody of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney. In 1242 he was deputed a joint Ambassador for denouncing war against the French king, and soon after appointed Seneschal of Gascony. In 1244 "he gave the overthrow of battle to the King of Navarre," obtaining a signal victory, for which and other services Henry III gave him the Manor of Kings-Carswell and others in Devon (subsequently descending to Dinham) and he was afterwards appointed Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports. He married *Hawise*, daughter and co-heir of *James de Newmarch* of North Cadbury, and in her right possessed that Manor and Saperton. He was succeeded by his son *Roger*.

II. *Roger de Moels*, married *Alice*, daughter of *William de Preux*, and was of North Cadbury. He served in the Welsh Wars and had the Castle of Lampadervaur committed to his custody, died in 1294, and was succeeded by his son *John*.

III. *John de Moels*, he married a daughter of *Lord Grey de Ruthyn*, and distinguished himself, temp. Edward I. in the Scottish Wars. He was summoned to Parliament as a BARON from 6 Feb., 1299—27 Edward I—to 16 June, 1311. Speaking of this Baron, Risdon (in his *Survey*, 1630) narrates:—

"Of this tribe was John, Lord Mules, one of the ninety-four barons that in a Parliament holden at Lincoln, in the reign of King Edward I, anno 1301, subscribed a letter denying the Pope's pretended title to the Kingdom of Scotland."

He died in 1311, leaving a son *Nicholas*; also apparently a daughter *Johanna*, married to Sir Henry de la Pomeroy, (ob: 22 Oct. 1367,) of Stokeley, Berye, &c., in south Devon, as his first wife.

IV. *Nicholas de Moels*,—styled second Baron, but never summoned,—he married *Margaret*, fourth daughter of *Hugh Courtenay*—Baron of Okehampton, ob: 1328, by his wife *Eleanor*, daughter, of Hugh De Spencer, Earl of Winchester, by whom he had two sons, *Roger*, his successor, and *John* who succeeded his brother.

Lady Margaret Moels, was sister to Hugh, first Earl of Devon, and great-aunt to Sir Peter Courtenay who married Margaret Clyvedon of Aller. He (Nicholas) died in 1316, and was succeeded by his elder son *Roger*.

V. *Roger de Moels*,—styled third Baron, but never summoned,—he died 19 Edward II, 1326, *sine prole*, and was succeeded by his brother *John*.

VI. *John de Moels*,—styled fourth (and last) Baron, but never summoned. He was created Knight of the Bath, 20 Edward II, 1327, and in the expedition to Scotland by Edward III in 1334.

He married *Joan*, daughter of *Richard, Lord Lovel*, of Castle Cary, (summoned as a Baron from 20 Nov. 1348, to 25 Nov. 1350,) by his wife *Muriel*, daughter of his guardian John Soulis of Old Rokesburgh (Burke says she was the daughter of William first Earl of Douglas in Scotland) and who died in 1351. Arms of Lovel of Cary:—*Or, semée of crosses-crosslet a lion rampant azure*.

By her John de Moels had two daughters, *Muriel* and *Isabel*, coheirresses. He died about 1337.

VII. *Muriel de Moels*,—she married her cousin *Sir Thomas Courtenay*—ob: 1357, styled of South-Pool and Wotton in Devon, fourth son of Hugh, second Earl of Devon, ob: 1340, by Agnes St. John. Cleaveland states:—

“He was put in commission with his brother Hugh, Earl of Devon, to lead the Devonshire and Cornish men against the French, who landed in the west, and they bravely beat off the French, and made them return to their own country, he did likewise serve King Edward III, in the wars against Great Britain.”

They had three children.—*Hugh*, ob: 1369, *sine prole*, *Margaret*, married to Sir Thomas Peverell, whose daughter *Katherine* married Sir Walter Hungerford, K.G. of Farleigh, ob: 1449, summoned as Baron 1426-48, and were both buried in Salisbury Cathedral;—*Muriel* married Sir John Dinham, who succeeded to the Manors of Kings-Carswell, &c., in Devon, and Stoke-Moels in Oxfordshire. The Dinhams were also connected with Somerset; at Buckland-Dinham, they founded a Chantry in the church,

and within it there still remains a gravestone to them, of early date, with busts and shields, greatly denuded; and at Corton-Dinham.

In South-Pool church is an antient effigy in the transept of a lady clad in long gown and robe over, with very large cushion-shaped head-dress, richly embroidered, with cover-chief,—that may probably represent this Muriel de Moels-Courtenay, the costume being of contemporary date.

VIII. *Isabel de Moels*,—she married *Sir William Botreaux*, and inherited the Manor of North Cadbury, and Dappleford in Devon; this match will be further referred to. At the death of John de Moels about 1337, the presumed barony fell into abeyance between these two daughters.

The arms of Moels, *Argent, two bars and in chief three roundels gules*, are exactly similar to the bearings of Hungerford, whose tinctures differ by the charge being *sable and argent*. The crest of Mules is given as *a Mule passant*.

A junior branch of Moels was settled at Ernesborough, in Swimbridge, north Devon, which, continues Risdon—

“As the name imports is a principal place or court house in the lord's manor, and so this seems by the ruins yet remaining. It became the seat of the Flavels whose inheritrix brought this heritage with a goodly patrimony to Sir Roger Mules, second son of the Lord Mules, baron of Cadbury in Somersetshire. The north aisle of the church was built by Sir John Mules of Ernesborough, as the inscription in a window, and a proof there once fairly painted and gilded, with the arms and matches of that family make evident, unto the maintenance whereof for ever he gave to that church his lands called Furse.”

The Chantry, dedicated to St. Bridget, is entered from the north aisle by a good arch, and on the bosses of the roof are shields,—Mules, impaling Battin,—Calmady, Dabernon, &c., and the date 1729, when these armories were probably restored, and the tinctures apparently incorrectly blazoned.

A branch from this house migrated to Halmeston in the neighbouring parish of Bishops-Tawton; of which place he further notes:—

“in Edward III time, Baldwin Ackland was invested, which descended to Joan his heir, married to Thomas Mules, second son of Thomas Mules of Ernesborough in Henry V time (1413-22) and so lineally after six descents to John Mules the late lord thereof, who married the daughter of Chafe, his father the heir of Yeomans of Northamptonshire,—his only daughter and heir, married to Bennet.”

This John Mules appears to have been the last male descendant of this branch of the family of whom Westcote (1630) observes,—

“the name is continued in this gentleman, John Moelis of Yalmston, whose company and assistance in this our journey would be very delightful and profitable unto us, for his many good parts.”

A monument in the church commemorates him thus inscribed:—

Erected to admonish the living of their end, and to reserve his memory who is not dead but sleepeth, JOHN MULYS of HALMESTON, ESQ., lineally descended from that worthy family of his name, Barons of North Cadbury in Somerset, whence a branch transplanted to Ernisborough in Swimbridge, continued on the descente to him who here lay down to rest the 12th September, 1633.

Arms,—Quarterly of six,—1. Mules, with crescent for difference, 2. Ermine, on a bend gules, three escallops argent,—3. Barry of nine argent and gules, a canton sable;—4. Fretty argent and azure, a chief ermine,—5. Mules,—6. Azure, six fusils in fess, and a canton argent, a crescent for difference, (CHAFE). Four other shields,—1. Mules, impaling, Ermine, on a bend gules, three escallops argent (PERROT?)—2. Mules, impaling, Azure, three battle axes or, (BATTIN) 3. Mules, impaling, Sable a chevron between three escallops argent, (DYER) 4. Chequy argent and sable, a chief of the first, (ACLAND) impaling Mules.

Apparently this is the only memorial existent to the "ancient and noble race" of Moels.

In alliance with the heiress of North-Cadbury, Isabel de Moels, we reach the equally antient family of Botreaux. Their original home was at Botreaux Castle, on the north coast of Cornwall, and subsequently also in Devon at Molland-Botreaux, where, according to Pole, "they had their dwelling in this country from Henry I tyme (1100-25) unto Henry VI tyme (1422-61) that the name fell into the family of Hungerford." There were seven descendants, of whom five were named William and two Reginald, and these bring us to their four successors, each named William, of North-Cadbury, with the first of whom our account begins.

I. *William de Botreaux*,—he was thirty years old at his father's death, and married *Isabel*, daughter and coheir of *Sir John de Moels*, K.B., styled fourth (and last) Baron, by his wife Joan, daughter of Richard, Lord Lovell of Castle-Cary. She was married in 1337., and at the decease of her father inherited the manor of North-Cadbury, &c.; and was joint heiress to the Barony. She died 19 July, 1340, her husband surviving her three days only, dying 22 July, 1340;—they left a son *William*.

II. *William de Botreaux*, aged twelve at his father's death,—he was in the expedition to Saxony. Portugal and Spain, and was summoned to Parliament as a BARON, from 24 Feb. 1367, to 12 Sept. 1390. He was born 13 Sep. 1337, and married 6 Feb. 1369-70, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Sir Ralph Daubenev*, of South Petherton, Knt., by Katherine daughter of William Lord Thwenge, and died 10 Aug. 1391. His wife, Lady Elizabeth Botreaux, appears to have survived him more than forty years, and Collinson relates,—

"She rebuilt the parish church of North-Cadbury, and in 1427, procured license from Henry VI to erect and transfer the said foundation into a Collegiate Church, and to establish a Perpetual College of seven Chaplains, one of them to preside and have the government thereof, and to be called Rector of the

College of St. Michael the Archangel of North Cadbury, and four Clerks to pray for the good estate of the King, and of her the said Elizabeth, and Sir William Botreaux the younger, Knt."

She died in 1433, and there appears to have been four sons, *William*, the heir, *Thomas*, *Ralph* and *John*, on all of whom the manor was entailed successively.

III. *William de Botreaux*, second Baron, aged twenty four at his father's death. He married *Elizabeth Clyvedon-St. Loe*, of Aller, previously described. She died 14 Sep. 1389, her husband 25 May, 1395;—they left a son *William*.

IV. *William de Botreaux*, third and last Baron, was summoned to Parliament from 1 Dec. 1412 to 23 May, 1461. He was born 20 Feb. 1389-90, and married first before 1415, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John, Lord Beaumont*, by whom he had two sons, *William* and *Reginald*, and two daughters, *Anne*, and *Margaret* eventually their sole heiress. *Anne* married Sir John Stafford, Knt. (ob: 5 Nov. 1427) second son of Sir Humphrey Stafford "*of the Silver Hand*," (ob: 1442) the marriage contract dated 16 March, 1426, the event "to take place before the Feast of Whitsunday next ensuing"; by him she had one son Humphrey, who died in Scotland 6 Aug. 1461, s.p. Elizabeth Beaumont, Lady Botreaux, died before 37 Henry VI, 1459. Secondly, he married *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas, Lord Roos*, and she remarried before 1464 Sir Thomas Burgh, Knt. He, Lord Botreaux, died 16 May 1462, and is said to have made his will in 1415, forty-seven years before his death, when he was about to accompany Henry V to France. He directs his burial to be in North-Cadbury church, and died seized of fifty manors in the western counties, the administration dated 1 July, 1462.

The presumed tomb, with the effigies of Lord William Botreaux and Elizabeth Beaumont his first wife, now occupies a corner of the tower of North-Cadbury church, but its original position was in the Founder's place on the north side of the chancel. He is in complete plate armour, his head on a helmet, with the remains of a crest, apparently a griffin, the cognizance of the family, his feet on a lion. The lady has a richly ornamented mitre head-dress, necklace, and clad in long robes. Two angels support her shoulders, and her feet rest on two dogs, one collared. Above their heads are the remains of a canopy.

V. *William de Botreaux*, eldest son, predeceased his father, and died before 1434, s.p.

VI. *Reginald de Botreaux*, second son, also died before his father in 1420,—s. p. The memorial to this son is in Aller church, the principal family manor descending on his grandmother's side. Originally a flat stone in the pavement, it is now set upright in the chancel and is considerably denuded. The shield is in low

relief, and the letters of the inscription are incised in a ledger line,—it records:—

Hic jacet Roginaldus filius William dom' de Botreaux qui obiit xxx die mensis Julii anno dom' Mccccxx.

Arms,—*A griffin rampant, (BOTREAUX) impaling—Semée fleurs de lys, a lion rampant, (BEAUMONT.)*

VII. *Margaret de Botreaux*,—sole surviving daughter and heiress. She was aged forty at her father's death, and had married Sir Robert Hungerford, Knt., second Baron, and brought to her husband a vast estate, in Somerset, Cornwall and Devon, that descended to her by Clyvedon, Moels and Botreaux, being also joint heiress to the barony of Moels, and sole heiress to that of Botreaux.

Notwithstanding her great possessions and noble espousal, the life of Margaret Botreaux was a succession of great vicissitude and trial, but she was a most energetic wife, and a much-tried, devoted mother. Her son, Sir Robert, having been taken prisoner after the unfortunate battle of Chastillon, she advanced immense sums to procure his freedom, which was only effected after an incarceration of seven years and four months. But she was destined subsequently to experience a similar but far greater trial that resulted in the loss of this son, for whom she had suffered and spent so much, perishing by the executioner's hand, he being again taken prisoner, this time at home, fighting on the Lancastrian side at Hexham, and being conveyed to Newcastle, there beheaded by the victorious Yorkists, in 1463. Six years afterward, she lived to experience further the death of her grandson Sir Thomas Hungerford, awarded the same dreadful fate at Salisbury in 1469. She was mulcted of large sums during her widowhood "for the composition of the lands of her late husband, divers times seized and given to several great lords," and also in "the loss she sustained when she was put into the Abbey of Ambresbury at the King's command, her moveable goods of great value being there burnt,"—yet notwithstanding these ameracements, she faithfully carried out her husband's intentions in founding and endowing the Chantry in Salisbury Cathedral, and buried him there in a tomb of marble with his effigies, and erecting another destined for herself; together with the Almshouse at Heytesbury, which still exists; in all at almost fabulous cost.

Robert, Lord Hungerford, her husband, died in 1459, and she was released from her troublous life 7 Feb. 1478-9. But misfortunes did not cease at her death; they were both buried in the Chantry this devoted woman had erected, and which Wyatt subsequently ruthlessly demolished. Her tomb,—described by Hutchins "as an altar tomb, the cover-stone being a good imitation of a pall with a cross on it,"—was completely destroyed, no identified trace remaining. The effigy of her husband was

preserved, and it now reclines on a patched-up tomb in the nave. It is of alabaster, clad in enriched fluted plate armour, throat-piece and gussets of chain-mail, ornamented baudric with anelace. The hair polled, collar of S.S., feet on a dog collared, and held by a leash.

But a characteristic remembrance of this remarkable lady remains in her seal, where she is represented as sitting in laced bodice and coverchief, with an open book on her lap, and around her a label inscribed "*Myne trouth assured*," on the dexter side a *lion statant* supporting a banner over her head bearing the arms of Hungerford impaling Botreaux, on the sinister a *griffin statant*, (the badge of Botreaux) with a banner charged with the arms of Botreaux impaling Beaumont, for her mother. The inscription, "*Sigillum Margarete d'ne de Hungerford et de Botreaux*."² The arms of Botreaux were originally, *Argent, three toads erect sable*, and subsequently, *Argent, a griffin rampant gules, armed and membered azure*.

In his description of the parish of Minster, north Cornwall, in which Botreaux Castle the original home of Botreaux was situate, Lysons records,—

"The manor, honour, and borough of Botreaux Castle, (now called Boscastle) were among the antient possessions of the baronial family of Botreaux, who were settled here as early as the reign of Henry II, (1154-89). William Botreaux and his younger brother Reginald were both among the rebel barons in arms against Henry III. William Lord Botreaux, the last of the family, was killed at the battle of St. Albans in 1462, (second battle) leaving an only daughter married to Sir Robert Hungerford. The principal residence of this antient family was at the Castle called after their name, of which only the mount remains. Leland speaks of the manor place as a thing of small reputation "far unworthy the name of a castel, the people there call it the court." Carew says "the diversified rooms of a prison in the castle, for both sexes, better preserved by the inhabitants memorie than discernible by their own endurance, show the same heretofore to have exercised some large jurisdiction." The manor-house,—now in a state of dilapidation,—and manors, passed with the heiress of Hungerford to Hastings. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, temp: Queen Elizabeth, sold the manor and lordship to John Hender, Esq."

Risdon (1630) speaking of Molland-Botreaux, their possession in Devon, says,—

"Botreaux Park was the antient dwelling of Botreaux in Devon, from the Conquest to the reign of Henry VI, at which time John Botreaux, a younger son of William, Lord Botreaux, Captain of Charenton in Normandy, temp: Henry V, enjoyed this land, who fighting valiantly at St. Albans was slain by the Duke of York, 23 May, 33 Henry VI, (1455, the first battle). William, first of this name, I find was in great favour with Henry I, (1100-35) and married Alice, daughter of Robert Corbett, sister of Amasia, by whom that King had Reginald, Earl of Cornwall."

* The illustration of her seal is taken from Canon Jackson's *Faviegh Hungerford*, with all acknowledgement and obligation.

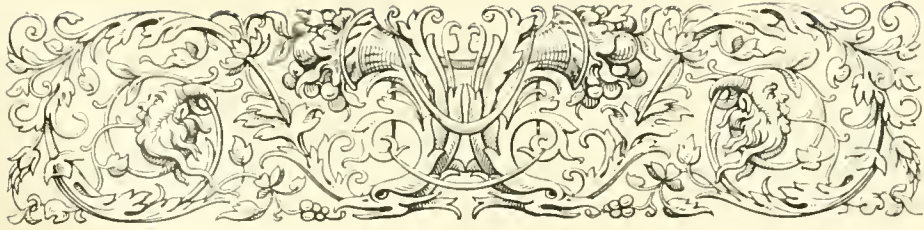
It is also given in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wilts*. The effigies at North Cadbury, from the drawing by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs. The outline from the Aller Gravestone by the author.

The interesting old Cornish tradition of the wreck of the vessel bearing a peal of bells to Botreaux, and whose notes are said to be still occasionally heard from the ocean depths, has been made famous by the poet-parson of Morwenstow, who in "*The Silent Tower of Botreaux*," pleasantly recounts the legend concluding,—

" Still when the storm of Botreaux's waves,
Is wakening in his weedy caves,
Those bells, that sullen surges hide
Peal their deep notes beneath the tide :—
" Come to thy God in time ! "
Thus saith the ocean chime ;
Storm, billow, whirlwind past
" Come to thy God at last ! "

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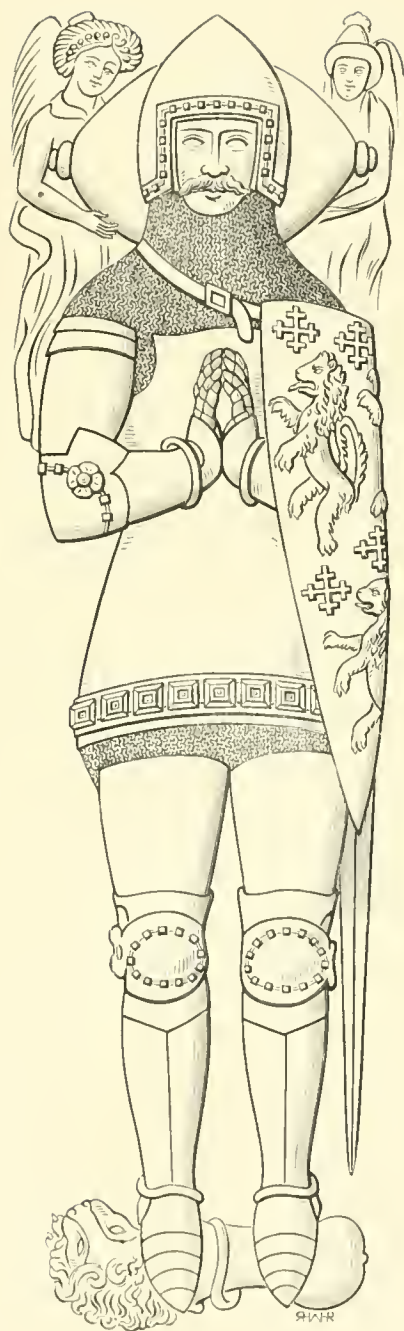




LADY ALICE DE MOELS,
OF NORTH CADBURY.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

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MDCCC.



JOHN DE WOTTON (?) WIDWORTHY CHURCH, DEVON.



IN LUSTLEIGH CHURCH. DEVON.

LADY ALICE DE MOELS, OF NORTH CADBURY.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

This lady, of whom some interesting particulars are recorded, was, with little doubt, the wife of Sir Roger de Moels of North Cadbury, styled third Baron, elder son of Sir Nicholas de Moels, (ob: 1315-16) by his wife Margaret, daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton. He, Sir Roger, is said to have died *sine prole*, (1323-4) but this is only correct as far as male issue, for he really had three daughters by the Lady Alice, who became her co-heiresses.

The descent of this lady is given shortly by Pole, and more extended, but with obvious uncertainty by Risdon.

Her lineage has however been comprehensively cleared up by that careful antiquary, the late Mr. Winslow Jones, in his paper on "*The early Northcote Pedigree*," in *Notes and Gleanings for Devon*, 1891—Vol. IV, pp. 133-143—a John de Northcote, having married (as her second husband) *Joan* eldest daughter of the Lady Alice, with no issue, but from which marriage the Northcotes were in error made to descend. This will be further alluded to. From this analysis we propose to quote the main particulars, together with some collateral information.

The Lady Alice was

"the only child and heiress of *Sir William Prouz*, lord of the manors of Lustleigh, Holbeton, Ashton, Gidleigh, Throwleigh, Widworthy, and Aveton-Giffard, and owner of the advowsons of Lustleigh, Ashton, Gidleigh, Widworthy, and Aveton-Giffard, (all in Devon) and *Alice* his wife, daughter and co-heiress of *Sir William Reigny* lord of the manor of Brixton-Reigny, in the parish of Brixton."

The family of Prouz was a very antient one in mid-Devon, and of them Westcote remarks,—

"Here flourisheth also (as saith Mr. Camden, and justly might he so say) the clarius family of Prouz, and so it doth at this day, (1630) though not perchance in equal estate or addition of titles with them. They flourished in this kingdom (if we may give credit to tradition and no slight manuscripts) even before the Conquest."

Sir William was the eldest of four brothers all knights, and the parent coat armour of the family was *Sable, three lions rampant argent*. The Reignys were also of considerable antiquity from temp. Henry III, and left their name as an affix to several places in the county; their arms are given as *Gules, three paring knives argent, hafts or*.

When Lady Alice was married to her husband does not appear, but

"On 1. Aug., 1318, Peter de Honetone was instituted to the rectory of Aveton-Giffard on Sir Roger's (Mules) presentation, which he exercised in right of his wife."

Five years afterward Sir Roger appears to have died, and the inquisition on his death was taken 7 Feb., 1323-4. (17 Edward II. No. 20.) On 19 June, 1329, Lady Alice presented Roger Hoche to the rectory of Gidleigh.

Apparently Lady Alice contemplated a second marriage with a *William de Moels*. Who he was or of what branch of the family does not appear, but probably, from her local associations, either from the Exourne or Halmeston descents.

"By a fine levied on the Octaves of the Holy Trinity 3 Edward III, (25 June, 1329) in which *William de Moels* was plaintiff and *Lady Alice de Moels* deforciant, she settled the manors of Aveton-Giffard, Widworthy, Lustleigh, Gidleigh, Holbeton, and nine carucates of land and £25 10s. rent in Clist, Heghcherche, Whitecherche, Stodbiry, Dornford and Assheboul, and the advowsons of the churches of Aveton-Giffard, Widworthy, Lustleigh, and Gidleigh, to hold to the said William and the heirs of his body by the said Alice, and in default of such heirs, to the said Alice and her heirs."

But nothing further is mentioned as to this contemplated marriage; if it did take place there was no issue of it, nor is anything said about it in the deed of partition of Lady Alice's manors after her death; but in a subsequent deed of settlement, dated 13 Oct., 1343, relating to Joan de Moels, eldest daughter of Lady Alice, and her second husband John de Northcote, the name of *Beatrix* the widow of *William de Moels* is mentioned, who held a rent charge, &c., for life in the vill of Brixton, which reverted at her death to the said John de Northcote and his wife Joan, and at their deaths to Richard de Wotton, Joan's eldest son by her first husband John de Wotton.

In the July following the above dated deed of June, 1329, Peter de Honetone, (who had been previously presented by her husband to the rectory of Aveton-Giffard) being dead, she as "*Dame Alice, relict of Sir Roger de Moels, Knt.*," the patron, presented Simon de Wybbury, to the vacant benefice. This presentation brought the following letter to her, from the then Bishop of Exeter, the great John de Grandisson. It is preserved

among his private letters, and included in the *Register* of that Prelate, by Mr. Hingeston-Randolph, Part I., page 224.

(*Litera Missa Domine Alicie de Mules.*)

A nostre treschere et treshonure fille en Dieu, Dame Alice de Mules, Johan, par le soffraunce de Dieu Evesque Dexeestre, saluz et trescheres amitez, ove la beniscoun de Dieu et la nostre.—Treschere Dame,—Purceo qe nous avoms entendu qe lesglise Dassetone Giffard est ja voide par la mort Sire Peres de Honetone, qi Dieux assoile, et apertient a vostre Avoeson; coment qe nous ne eioms conisaunce de vous ne de vostre persone, qy nous peise durement et de queor, nepurquant, pur la graunde bounte qe nous avoms de vous oy, et la queyntaunce qe nous esperoms de vous avoir en temps avenir, nous enprenoms de vous prier qe vous plese pur lamur de nous vouchier sauf le presentement de la dite Eglise et un de nos Clerks qil nous vous nomeroms, et que vous porra bon lieu tenir come yl ferra al eide de Dieu solonc son poer. E, chere Dame, ceste chose sovraynement requeroms, purceo qe le lieu en le mayn dun de noz nous seroit eise pur nostre giste en alaunt per pais. Et, sil vous plese, Dame, faire ceste nostre requeste, nous seroms prest autrefoich de avaunser un des vos, pur qi vous nous requerez, quant nous verroms lieu et temps covenable. Treschere Dame, le Seynt Espirit vous eit en Sa garde par Sa pite!—Escriptes a Nostre Manoir de Peyngtone, len demeyn de la Magdalene. (23 July, 1329.)

In November of this same year, 1329, a curious circumstance took place with regard to her father's interment, that cannot be better described than in the homely language of Risdon.

"Sir William Prouz ordained by his will to be buried among his ancestors at Lustleigh, but his executors interred him at Holberton. The Lady Alice Mules his daughter, who married Sir Roger Mules, baron of North Cadbury, after sometime coming to the knowledge of her father's will, touching his funeral, was not performed,—petitioned the then lord bishop of Exon, that the corpse might be taken up, and according to his will be buried at Lustleigh, which was granted, and thereupon a *mandatum* was sent forth to that purpose; which in regard of a matter so strange and unusual, some happily may desire to read it, whereof behold the transcript."

This Risdon supplies, but a more correct one is found in the *Register*, of Bishop Grandisson by Mr. Hingeston-Randolph, part I., page 534, which we quote instead:—

"*Registrum Venerabilis in Christo Patris, Domini Johannis, Dei gracia Exoniensis Episcopi, incepti in Manerio ejusdem Patris apud Chuddeleghe, die Mercurii in Festo Sancti Luce, Evangeliste, Videlicet xvijto die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini Millesimo CCCmo XXo nono, et Consecrationis sue tercio Incipiente.*

Holbeton; *Mandatum ad exhumandum corpus Domini Willelmi Proucz, Militis,—*

Quarto decimo Kalendas Novembris (19 Oct.) apud Chuddeleghe, emanavit Mandatum Domino Hemico, Vicario Ecclesie de Holboghethone, sub hac forma:—Johannes, etc.—Ex parte Nobilis Mulieris, Domine Alicie de Moels, nobis est intimatum, quod, cum Nobilis Vir, Dominus Willelmus Proucz, pater suus, Miles, parochianus Ecclesie de Lusteleghe, corpus suum disposuisset, in ultima sua Voluntate, in dicta Ecclesia de Lusteleghe sepeliri, quidam, tamen, corpus ipsius in Ecclesia de Holboghethone sepelire nimis voluntarie presumpserunt. Volentes, igitur ut tenemur, pias et honestas voluntates exequi defunctorum, vobis committimus et mandamus quatinus, si per legitimam Inquisitionem, vocatis vocandis, ita esse inveneritis, ossa prefati Militis, cum reverencia qua

decet, faciatis exhumari, et apud Ecclesiam predictam de Lusteleghe, quam primo comode poteritis, transportari. Datum, &c.

Sir William Prouz, the father of Lady Alice, died in beginning of 1316, and his inquisition was taken 19 May, 1316, and a second on the following day; his wife Alice Reigny was alive in 1318, and as his widow, made two presentations to Lustleigh. Doubtless the knight's bones were duly removed from Holbeton to Lustleigh church, within which are three supulchral effigies. Two of these, a knight and a lady, from the character of the defensive appointments and costume, point to the second half of the thirteenth century, and may represent Sir William Prouz's father Sir William, and his wife Emma de Widworthy,—the other, her second husband, Sir Robert de Dinham, as it is of somewhat later date; or with equal probability Sir Hugh, the father of Lady Alice.

"On May 14, 1332, a license was granted by Bishop Grandisson to Lady Alice de Moels, for the celebration, during his good pleasure, of divine offices in her Chapel of the Virgin Mary at Wallen in the parish of Throwleigh, which was founded by Sir Richard de Chagford, priest. And on 21 March, 1332-3, Richard de Wodeford was instituted to the rectory of Widworthy on her presentation."

Nothing further appears to have been recorded concerning the life of Lady Alice, and

"She died in, or shortly before December 1335, and by the inquisition after her death (9 Edward III, No. 24) taken on Wednesday, after the feast of the Circumcision in that year, 1 Jan., 1335-6; it was found that she held in fee the manors of Gidleigh, Holbeton and Widworthy, and the hamlet of Clyffe. and that "*Johanna, que fuit uxor Johannis de Wotton, Isolda, uxor Oliveri de Wybbury, et Alicia uxor Johannis Daumarle sunt heredes propinquiore eiusdem Alicie et de etate triginta annorum et amplius.*"

JOAN DE MOELS, eldest daughter. She was of Widworthy, a manor brought into her mother's family with Lustleigh and Aveton Giffard by her great grandmother, Emma de Widworthy. She married JOHN DE WOTTON. He was of a family of whom little or nothing is known, but may have descended from Matthew de Wooton, who held Wooton, in the parish of Colebrooke, *sans* date. He appears to have died before his wife's mother, Lady Alice, 1335-6. By her he had two sons *Richard & John*. She married secondly *John de Northcote*, by whom she had no issue.

Richard de Wotton married Julian, by whom he had a son *William*. She married secondly *Thomas Jerve*, probably of the family settled in the adjoining parish of Cotlegh, whose arms were *Fert, a lion rampant guardant ermine debruised with a fesse gules*.

William Wotton married *Gundred*, daughter and coheirress of *Thomas Wiger*, and *Christian* his wife, by whom he had a son

John. The Wigers were an antient Devonshire family whose arms were *Or, a Saltire vair.* *John Wotton* married *Engaret* or *Englesa*, daughter of *Walter Dymock*, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress *Alice*. Lieut.-Col. Harding in his description of the arms on the Chichester monument at Pilton, North Devon, *Dioc. Arch. Trans. Devon*, Vol. vi, page 175, says she was the daughter of *Walter Dymock* of Leicestershire, (but query of Ivybridge), and gives the arms to be further referred to.

"On 8th March, 1408-9, Bishop Stafford granted a license to *John Wotton domicellus*, (a young esquire), and *Englesa* his wife for an Oratory in their mansion of Wythworthy, in Widworthy."

Alice Wotton. She married *Sir John Chichester* of Raleigh in Pilton, North Devon, who succeeded to the manor of Widworthy, by whom she had two sons *Richard* and *John*. She deceased before her husband, who died 14th Dec., 1437. Her death ended the descent of Wotton.

ISOLDE DE MOELS, second daughter. She married *OLIVER DE WYBBURY* of Wybbury, in the parish of Alverdiscot, North Devon. They were assigned the mansion at Holbeton, with its gardens, closes, woods, meadows, dove cotes, &c., and nearly all its demesne, the demesne of Clist-Widworthy in Colyton, rents at Throwleigh, and the advowson of Lustleigh. No further descent appears of this match. The older Wibberys appear to have been of Chagford from 24. Edward I. 1296, for several descents, their arms are given as *Gules, semée fleurs de lys, three lions rampant, within a bordure engrailed or.* Wibbery of Wibbery, *Argent, a fess embattled counter-embattled sable, between three quatrefoils gules.*

ALICE DE MOELS, third daughter. She married *JOHN DAMARELL*, or *D'AUMARLE*, of Fleet in Holbeton, and *Aveton-Giffard* in South Devon, about 4. Edward III., 1331. They appear to have had two daughters, *Joan* and *Claricia*.

Joan married *John Dernford* or *Durnford*; they were an antient family holding various manors in Devon. Pole gives two bearings as belonging to them, *Sable, a ram's head carbosced argent, horned or*, and, *A Pillar with a crown on the top, a serpent enfolded about the pillar.*

Claricia married *John Berry* or *Bury*, an antient race of Berrynarbor in North Devon, settled there from temp. Edward I. and had issued *John*. Their arms were *Gules, three bars or.*

Of the Damarells, Pole says, "Robert de Albemarle or Damarell held lands in Devonshire in the Conqueror's time, from whom issued divers houses; there is remaining one of this name of mean quality." Damarell of Fleet gave this variation of the parent coat, *Azure, a chief gules, three crescents argent, 2 & 1.*

Descents of the 'clarous' family of Prouz were settled in Exeter and Crediton,—*Richard Prouse*, Mayor of Exeter, 1578 and 1589, ob. 1608, buried in the Cathedral, and *John*, his son, Mayor 1608-1619, ob. 1620. The last of the Crediton branch is thus commemorated on a monument in Crediton church—

Underneath Lie deposited the Remains of Mrs. Honor Prouze, the last of a numerous and worthy family of this Parish, who, after having compleated 73 years in the Practice of every Christian virtue,—In which she shone thro' Life Superiour to most Inferiour to none, was suddenly summoned to receive her reward, 1st July, 1773.

Arms,—*Ermine, three lions rampant gules.*

It was from John de Northcote, the second husband of Joan de Moels, eldest daughter of Lady Alice (who appears to have been Sheriff of Devon, 28 Edward III., 1354,) and his assumed issue by her that Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, connected the present descent with an older pedigree of Northcote. But Mr. Winslow Jones in his able investigation of the descent has conclusively proved there was no issue of this second marriage, and that Cooke must have surreptitiously inserted it.*

In Widworthy Church there is a very perfect effigy of a knight in chain and plate armour, with bascinet and shield on the left arm on which is sculptured *Semée of cross crosslets, three lions rampant*, and there can be little doubt that it represents John de Wotton, husband of Joan, eldest daughter of Lady Alice, being the coat of Prowz with the augmentation for difference.† Pole assigns this coat also to Sir Hugh Prowz, the uncle of Lady Alice who held the manor of Gatcombe, &c., in the adjoining parish of Colyton, as well as to "Wooton of Widworthy," but it is not probable the knight was buried there. On the monument of Sir John Chichester, ob. 1569, at Pilton, fifth in descent from Sir John and his wife Alice Wotton, is a profuse display of heraldry

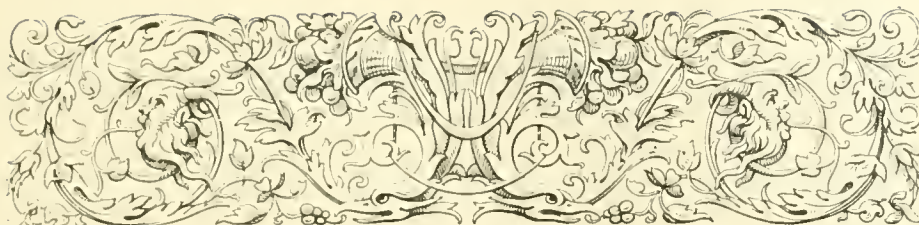
* The authentic pedigree of Northcote commences with John Northcote, a clothier of Honiton, who married Alice Durke, whose will dated 22nd Aug., 1558, was proved the 15th October following. His immediate descendants Walter, ob. 1572, and John, 1587, removed to Crediton where they continued to carry on the business of clothiers, then the principal staple trade of the West of England. They appear to have amassed considerable fortunes which they laid out in land, and themselves and their descendants made alliances with influential families in the neighbourhood. It was to Walter Northcote, Robert Cooke granted their arms in 1570,—*Argent, three cross-crosslets in bend sable*. Their descendant Sir John Northcote was created a baronet 16th July, 1641. His descendant Sir Henry Northcote, married Bridget Maria, only daughter and heiress of Hugh Stafford of Pynes near Exeter, whose name they have incorporated with their own, and where they have since resided.

† The illustrations are taken from *The Sepulchral Effigies of Devon*, by the compiler.

which Lieut.-Col. Harding (before alluded to) carefully describes. In the pediment a shield of ten quarterings bearing 1, Chichester ; 2, Raleigh ; 3, Wotton ; 4, Mules ; 5, Dymock, &c. ; and in the large number of shields otherwise appearing, numbering apparently twenty-seven in all, he places No. 8, *Argent, two bars and three torteauxes in chief*, (MOELS) impaling *Sable, three lions rampant argent*, (PROUZ) 9, *Sable, crusilee or, three lions rampant argent*, (WOTTON) impaling Moels. 10, Wotton, impaling *Sable, two lions passant argent, crowned or, a crescent for difference*, (DYMCK of Ivybridge?) John Wotton having married Englesia, daughter of Walter Dymock of Leicestershire, but Pole assigns *Argent, on chief sable, three stars or*, for Dymock of Ivybridge. 11, *Checky, or and gules, a chief vair argent and azure*, (CHICHESTER) impaling Wotton, which completes this part of the series relating to the heiress of Wotton. A descendant of Sir John Chichester and Alice Wotton, John of Widworthy on 24th Feb., 1570, married at Shute, Dorothy, daughter of Giles Daubeney of Wayford, near Crewkerne, and to their grandson in the chancel of the church is the only memorial there of the family,—a flat stone with their arms inscribed “*Dormitorium Johannis Chichester, armigeri, qui obiit nono die Junii anno Salutis, 1661.*” The Chichesters sold the estate to the Marwoods, and from them to Elton and others, their descendants.

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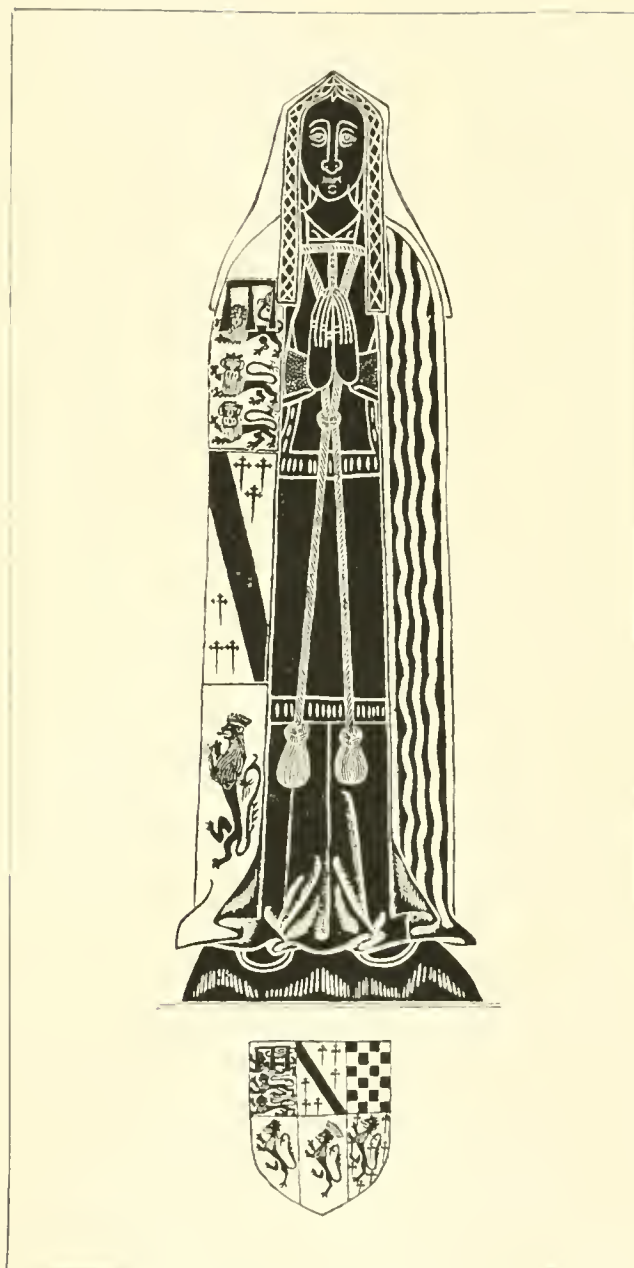
MOLYNS-HUNGERFORD,
OF FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD, SOMERSET.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

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SIR WILLIAM MOLYNS AND MARGARET HIS WIFE.
 STOKE POGES.



KATHERINE MOLYNS, DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.
STOKE-BY-NAYLAND.

MOLYNS-HUNGERFORD

OF FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD, SOMERSET.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

"The family of Moleyns," says Dugdale, "was originally of French extraction, and from that town in the Bourbonnois so named, is not at all to be doubted," of whom the first of any note in England was John de Moleyns, temp. Edward III.

I. JOHN DE MOLYNS,—he married about 1331, EGIDIA, daughter (or cousin) and heiress of *John de Mauduit*, of Somerford-Mauduit, &c, Wilts, by his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Pogeis, of Stoke-Pogeis, Co: Bucks.

His military exploits consisted, in 1332, with William de Montacute surprising in the night time the Castle of Nottingham, and taking Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, prisoner, for which offence he was soon after pardoned; and subsequently he was engaged in the Scotch wars, and in 1339 in the expedition of Flanders.

He was early attached to the Court of Edward III., in 1332, was a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber, and in 1339, Treasurer of the Chamber to that King; and for lands granted him in 1337, to hold *in capite*, by the service of Marshal of the King's Hawks & Falcons. He was also made a Banneret, and in 1353, was "in such esteem with Queen Philippa that she made him Steward of all her lands and lordships, with power to supervise her Castles, and to repair them, in case of need."

On 18 Feb., 1346-7, he was "summoned to a Council" by writ directed to "*John de Molyns*, but this summons was clearly not such as to entitle him to an hereditary Barony, though generally spoken of as such, nor were any of his descendants summoned."

His relationship to the Court, and favourable consideration of King Edward III., appear to have given him great influence in the acquisition of a large number of manors, estates and advowsons in various counties at intervals throughout the whole of his life (fully detailed by Dugdale) with license at different times to

embattle his mansion houses at Stoke-Pogeis, Ditton and Weston-Turville, to impark considerable areas of land on his various properties, with grants of fairs, and occasionally, other strangely-sounding to-day antient privileges of "*Ingfanthef, Outfangthef, Felons' goods, Wayf, Stray, Gallows, and Trial of Malefactors; Court-Leet, Correction of the Assize of Bread & Ale,*" and immunities, "*to be quit of Pontage, Murage, Pavage, &c.*"

Among these grants to him by Edward III., was a charter in 1337-8, giving him the patronage of the adjacent Abbey of Burnham, originally founded by Richard, King of the Romans, about 1265, for Nuns of the Order of St. Augustine. For this concession he endowed the Abbey with his manor of Silveston, Co. Northampton, and other lands, with the condition that a priest was to be found for the altar of St. Katherine in the Abbey, a second for the chantry of St. Thomas the Martyr in the church of Stoke-Pogeis, and a third for the chapel at Ditton, to pray for the souls of himself and his wife Egidia, of Vincent and Isabel de Moleyns his parents, and others, and to distribute afterward on the anniversaries of their deaths, certain doles of money and bread to the poor and needy. On the Abbey seal (the principal device on which was Christ crowning his Spouse the Church) were also, presumably, the arms of this John de Moleyns as second Founder, —*Sable on a chief argent, three lozenges gules*, and this coat, ascribed to Moleyns, is, or was, to be found among the heraldry at Farleigh-Hungerford.

The date of his death has not been recorded. His wife *Egidia* survived him and died 41 Edward III., 1368, "seized in fee-tail of the manors of Aston-Bernard and Ilmore, Co. Bucks, held of the King by service of Falconry, and formerly granted to her husband and his heirs." They left a son *William*.

II. *William de Molyns*, (styled second Baron) was engaged in the French wars and Knighted. He married *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *Edward Bacoun*, and died 4 Richard II, 1381, leaving *Richard*, his son and heir.

III. *Richard de Molyns*, (styled third Baron) he married *Eleanor*, daughter of *Henry, Lord Beaumont*, and died 8 Richard II, 1385, leaving a son *William*, then seven years old.

Presumably, so stated by Collins and others, he had also a daughter, *Katherine*, who married *Sir John Howard*, created by Richard III. Duke of Norfolk, 28 June, 1483, who was slain at Bosworth, fighting on the side of that monarch 22 August, 1485, and of whom this warning was said to have been affixed to his tent door the night before the battle :—

"Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold ;"

his body being conveyed to the Priory Church at Thetford, and there buried. A rather strange coincidence occurs here, relative to this Duke and Farleigh-Hungerford. Farleigh Castle, which had been forfeited with the other estates after the attainder of Sir Thomas Hungerford in 1469, Edward IV gave to his brother Richard, and when he became king he transferred it in 1483, to this John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who on his death at Bosworth two years afterward, was attainted, when its possession reverted to the Crown and Henry VII. restored it to the Hungerfords.

But there is some obscurity as to the Duchess being the daughter of *Richard* Molyns*, and the probability is, she was the daughter of his son William ob. 1424, with which a comparison of dates would more nearly coincide. She was the Duke's first wife, and by him had five children,—*Thomas*, his son and heir, *Anne*, married to Sir Edmond Gorges, whose son Sir Edmond was of Wraxhall, Somerset, *Isabel*, to Sir Robert Mortimer of Essex, Knt., *Jane*, to Sir John Timperley, Knt., *Margaret*, to Sir John Wyndham, Knt., of Crowthorpe, Norfolk, ancestor of the Wyndhams of Somerset. She died in 1452, and is buried in the chancel of the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Stoke-by-Nayland in Suffolk. Her brass, which has probably been moved from a position in the main chancel, now occupies the south corner of the south or Windsor aisle of the chancel, and is inserted in a slab of granite eight feet long, which has been broken and repaired. The costume of the figure is of much later date than that of her death, being apparently about 1500-25; and it was probably laid down by her son who was restored to the Dukedom in 1513, died at Framlingham 21 May, 1524, and ordered his body to be buried in the Priory Church at Thetford; and the fine monument with effigies in Framlingham church, is considered to represent him and his wife, and to have been moved there from Thetford at the Dissolution (Beattie).

She wears a pedimental head-dress, a cote-hardie edged with ermine, and sleeved gown with fur cuffs. Over this is a mantle of estate, having embroidered on the right side the arms of Brotherton, Howard and Mowbray (?) and on the left those of Molyns. The inscription was on a square panel under her feet and has disappeared. There were four shields at the corners of the stone, of which only one remains,—of the other three as noted and illustrated by Weever, one was Howard and quarterings encircled by the Garter, another Howard with five quarterings

* With reference to this doubt as to her being the daughter of *Richard* Molyns, Collins significantly adds in a foot-note,—“*Chaos*, No. 5, p. 55 in *Coll. Arm*”

impaling Molyns, and the third Molyns alone†. Weever has also preserved the following inscription:—

Under this Stone is buried the body of the right honorable woman and Ladie, sometime wife unto the right high and mighty Prince, Lord John Howard, Duke of Norfolke, and mother unto the right noble and puissant Prince, Lord Thomas Howard, Duke also of Norfolke. Which Lady departed this present life, Ann' Dom' 1452.

IV. *William de Molyns*, (styled fourth Baron) he was knighted and married *Margaret* (*Whalesborough*?) died 3. Henry VI. 8 June 1425, aged 47, leaving a son *William*, then nineteen years of age.

They were both buried, or intended to be, in the church of Stoke-Pogeis, on the north side of the altar, under a flat stone, whereon are their brass effigies and inscription. The Knight is clad in the full plate armour of the period, armed with sword and misericorde, his feet on a lion. The Lady is habited as a widow, in long robes, barbe, and coverchief. Below the figures is this inscription:—

Hic jacet Will'ms Molyns, Miles, qui obiit viij die Mens' Junii Ao d'ni MCCCCXXV,—Et d'na Marg'ria ux' ei' qo'r' a'ib's p'piciet' de' amen.

Arms, over the knight, (*Or*) *Three piles wavy (gules)* (MOLYNS, *antient*) over the lady, *Molyns impaling, (Argent) Three bends (gules) within a bordure (sable) bezantée*, (WHALESBOROUGH.)

By this it would appear that his wife was *Margaret* presumably the daughter of *John Whalesborough*, of Whalesborough in Marham-Church near Stratton in Cornwall, by his wife Joan, daughter and heir of John Raleigh of Nettlecombe, Somerset. He held

† A curious circumstance connected with this brass is, that the *crosses-crosslet* of Howard on the lady's mantle, appear to have been defaced—"delete,"—ploughed out by a graver, and those on the shield nearly obliterated also, both being restored in the illustration from the faint indications visible. Is this apparent defacement significant of the troubles that befel the Howards during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII, and his daughter Queen Elizabeth? After the barbarous execution of the aged Countess of Salisbury,—the last of the Plantagenets,—by Henry VIII in 1541, orders were given to "render delete" all armorial bearings, &c., found in the beautiful Chantry she had built in the Priory Church, at Christchurch, Hants, which wretchedly vindictive proceeding was carried out, as may now be observed. Pertinent and interesting to our little history it may be mentioned, this ill-fated Countess Margaret Plantagenet was born at Farleigh Castle, 14 Aug., 1473, and the circumstances were these. After the attainder of Sir Thomas Hungerford, in 1469, to be subsequently noticed, Edward IV. gave it to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the other "unhappy brother" being George, Duke of Clarence, and father of the Countess Margaret; apparently some arrangement existed between the brothers and the Duke of Clarence, and his wife the Lady Isabel Neville appears to have occupied the Castle for a time, and during this sojourn their daughter was born. This must have been a temporary occupancy only, as the same year Richard, then King, gave it to the Duke of Norfolk, who apparently held it until his death in 1485.

at his death the manor of Bampton and four others, Co. Oxon,—Stoke-Pogeis and eight others Co. Bucks,— and Somerford, La Lee, and six others Co. Wilts.

As to the burial of his widow, a difficulty arises. From a *Register of Sepulchral Inscriptions*, existing temp. Henry VIII, in the Church of the Grey Friars, London, the following then found in the Chapel of St. Francis in that edifice, is included.*

" *ven'l d'na, d'na Anna Molens, ux'r d'ni Will'mi, d'ni de Molens, et filia Joh's Whalysburgh, armig'. de Com Cornubie ob. 1 March 1487.*"

Are these for the same person, the scribe having mistaken *Anna* for *Marg'ria*? The Stoke-Pogeis inscription does not give a date; the lady, habited as a widow, doubtless laid down the brass and intended to be interred beneath it. Even if she had married very young, she would have been in extreme old age in 1487, as the words *ven'l d'na* would imply.

V. *William de Molyns*,—(styled fifth, and last Baron) survived his father's death only four years, being slain at the siege of Orleans, 8 May, 1429, then aged twenty-three. He married *Margaret*, and left one daughter and heiress, *Alianore*, then three years of age. At his death he was seized of all the foregoing manors held by his father, and also Pengelley in St. Neot,—Polruan-Molyns in Lanteglos near Fowey, and Trengref in Cornwall, which presumably he must have succeeded to *jure matris*. It would be interesting to get the difficulty of the Whalesborough alliance solved, as also the correct parentage of the Duchess of Norfolk.

VI. *Alianore de Molyns*, only daughter and heiress,—she married first Sir Robert, third Lord Hungerford, and secondly Sir Oliver Manyngham.

Sir Robert Hungerford, third Baron, was one of the central figures of that noble but unfortunate race, the vast ramifications of whose family by descent, and territorial possessions, held such large influence over an extensive area comprised in the adjoining counties of Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester and Oxford.

He was the eldest son of Robert, second Baron Hungerford, of Farleigh-Hungerford, by his wife Margaret Botreaux, of North Cadbury, a heiress by descent to large possessions, as also to the Barony of Botreaux, and joint heiress to that of Moels.

He married before 19 Henry VI, 1441, and this date would agree with her age, recorded to be "when she was thirteen," his child-wife being the aforesaid Eleanor Molyns, the little orphan daughter of William Molyns, slain at Orleans in 1429, she being

**Mss Top. et Geneal.*—Vol. 5, p. 289, MS. Cotton. Vitellius. F.xii.

then only three years of age. But she was heiress to considerable possessions—which accounts for the desire to secure her, though of such tender age—as also to the Barony of Molyns, a title afterwards revived in her husband, who represented also in right of his mother, the abeyant baronies of Moels and Botreaux, honours subsequently restored to his descendants.

But all these worldly distinctions and wealth did not save him from misfortune; Sir Robert's life was a troublous one, and ended—as did so many of his race—disastrously on the scaffold. His wife during the twenty-two years of their married life, must have found it a period of considerable trial, and she could have seen comparatively but little of him, nor did her sorrows end with his death.

On 13 Jan., 1444-5, (to 20 Jan., 1451-2) he was summoned to Parliament, during his father's lifetime, as BARON MOLYNS, his wife being the sole representative of that honour. Subsequently he was in the French wars, serving under the Earl of Shrewsbury, and was taken prisoner after the unfortunate battle of Chastillon 25 July, 1453. Here he suffered an incarceration of seven years and four months, his energetic mother spending immense sums to procure his release. In 1459 his father died, during his imprisonment, and he succeeded to the title as BARON HUNGERFORD.

In 1460, on his arrival home, 38 Henry VI, that monarch:—

“In consideration of his services and his sufferings, gave him license to transport fifteen hundred sacks of wool, into any foreign parts, without custom of the same, as also to travel beyond sea, and to take as many with him in his company, with gold, silver, and other necessities as should be suitable to his degree, and on this occasion he travelled into Italy.”

Returning soon after, he became an active adherent of the Red Rose, fought at the battle of Towton 29 March, 1461, and fled afterward to York, joining Henry VI and accompanying him to Scotland. For this he was attainted by the first Parliament of Edward IV, but notwithstanding.—

“The king regarded his wife Alianore, and his younger children with such feelings of compassion, that he committed them to the keeping of Lord Wenlock, to whom he granted the attainted lord's estate, for a fitting support.”

The Lancastrian cause being once more in the ascendant, Lord Hungerford was again found in their ranks, and with them at the battle of Hexham, 15 May, 1463, but the Yorkists were victorious, and he was taken prisoner, conveyed to Newcastle, where, in accordance with the savage reprisals of that period, he was beheaded. His body was brought to Salisbury, and buried in the Cathedral, and when the alterations in that edifice took place, a large flat stone was discovered, having the indent of a knight in full armour, his head on a helmet, and feet on a lion, with numerous shields and *sickles*, which was considered to be his memorial, doubtless laid down by his wife.

They had four children,—the eldest *Sir Thomas*, was of Rowdon, near Chippenham,—

“he sided for a while with Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, who then espoused the cause of Edward IV., but afterward falling off, and exerting his influence for the restoration of Henry VI., he was seized, and tried for his life at Salisbury, 8 Edward IV., 1469, and having had judgment of death as a traitor, was executed the next day.”

He married Anne daughter of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and left one daughter Mary, sole heiress to all the accumulated properties that were unforfeited, and the dormant baronies of Moels, Botreaux and Molyns. She married Sir Edward Hastings, summoned to Parliament in 1483, as Baron Hastings of Hungerford, ob: 8 Nov., 1507, and secondly she married Sir Richard Sacheverell. 2. *Sir Walter Hungerford*; he lived at Heytesbury, and was “one of those who deserted Richard at Bosworth,”—to him Henry VII. in 1485 restored the possession of Farleigh Castle, which had been forfeited by the attainder of his brother in 1469, and by Edward IV. given to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, as previously noticed. He died in 1516. 3. *Leonard*,—and 4. *Frideswide*, a nun of Sion.

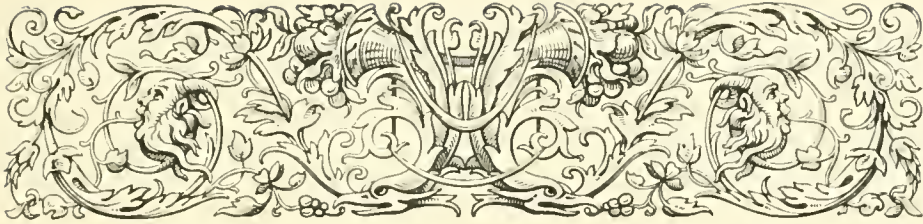
Lady Eleanor Hungerford, his widow, aged about thirty-four at his death, married secondly Sir Oliver Manyngham. She was buried at Stoke-Pogeis—the home of her family,—on the south side of the altar, where, on a large flat stone, is the indent of the figure of a woman, with a square portion beneath her feet for an inscription. From recorded evidence, (Lysons) the effigy represented a woman in a shroud, or winding sheet, with which the outline corresponds. Below the indent, and separate from it, on a narrow brass is this inscription:—

“*Hic hoc sub lapide sepelitur corpus venerabilis domine Elenore Mullens, baronesse, quam primitus desponsavit dominus Robertus Hungerforde, miles et baro, et hanc postea nupsit honorabilis dominus Oliverus Manyngham, miles,—quorum animabus propicietur Deus,—Amen.*”

no date is given here, but she was living in 1469.

There were four shields at the corners of the stone, of these three remain, each charged with the modified arms subsequently adopted by Molyns, *Paly wavy of six (or and gules)*. Apparently this gravestone is a memorial to *two* persons, the indent to the earlier, and inscription and shields to a later one,—query if the earlier was to her mother?

There is a fine ogee canopied and crocketed monument, with supporting pinnacles, in the north wall of the chancel at Stoke-Pogeis, referable to the middle of the fourteenth century, but there is no tomb or effigy now within it, arms or inscription. George Hastings, first Earl of Huntingdon.—son of Edward, Lord Hastings. by his wife Mary Hungerford, grand daughter and sole heiress of Eleanor Molyns,—who died 24 March, 1544, was buried in the chancel at Stoke-Pogeis, but there is no monument to his memory. The Arms of Hastings are sculptured on the south porch.



THE
“HEART-CASE” & TOMB
OF
SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, OB. 1648,
FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, SOMERSET.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

SHERBORNE:—
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MDCCC.



FROM THE "HEART-CASE" OF SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD.

THE
“HEART-CASE” AND TOMB
OF
SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, OB. 1648,
AT
FARLEIGH-HUNGERFORD, SOMERSET.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

In the remarkable mortuary Chapel of the Hungerfords, at Farleigh Castle, Somerset, among the many interesting monuments to them found within it, the splendid marble tomb with recumbent effigies to Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B., of Corsham, and his wife Margaret Halliday, immediately arrests the attention of the spectator.

He was the son of Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, Oxfordshire, (ob. 1627) by his first wife Lucy, (widow of Sir John St. John) daughter of Sir Walter Hungerford, (ob. 1596) by his second wife Anne Dormer.

He was born in 1596, and created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles I., 2 Feb., 1625. He took the side of the Parliament, was Commander of the Wiltshire Forces for the Commonwealth, and besieged Wardour Castle when it was so heroically defended by Blanche Somerset, Lady Arundell. He lived chiefly at Corsham, which his great-uncle Sir Edward Hungerford (ob. 1607: s.p.) purchased in 1602. He died 23 October, 1648, aged fifty-two, leaving no issue.

He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of William Halliday, an eminent Citizen, and wealthy Alderman of London. Soon after her husband's death, the side-chapel of St. Anne, in which their tomb is erected, was, says Canon Jackson,

“embellished, and the vault underneath was enlarged by Lady Margaret, and the walls, cieling, and beams were covered with coats of arms, and figures of angels in various fantastic attitudes, blowing trumpets, &c.; the Apostles with

2 *The "Heart-Case" and Tomb of Sir Edward Hungerford.*

their respective emblems; also the representation of the interior of some church with altar tombs and effigies, all in fresco, and not in very good style. The floor was inlaid with black and white marble in lozenge, and gilded iron gates with arms and crests were placed between this side-chapel and the nave."

The monument itself is a very fine one, the recumbent effigies are of white marble, and recline on a slab of black marble in a single piece, eight feet long by five wide, and the whole is said to have cost eleven hundred pounds. Concerning its erection, the following inscription was "formerly painted on the west window, but blown out in the great storm of 1703," and is thus quoted by the Canon:—

"MARGARET, LADY HUNGERFORD wife and relict of SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, daughter and co-heir of William Hallyday, Alderman of the city of London, and Susan his wife, (who was afterwards Countess of Warwick) out of her pious affection to the memory of her deceased husband, beautified this Chapel, and erected this monument at her own cost; and designs when it shall please God to take her out of this world, to rest by her husband in this Vault."

Lady Hungerford died in 1672, and—

"by her Will, proved in London, 2nd May, 1673, she charged her manor and lands at Stanton-St. Quintin with "Five pounds per annum, for the repair of the vault at Farleigh Castle, when it shall be defective, the same to be kept in stock in the mean tyme;" but the bequest appears to have been overlooked. She was Foundress of the large Almshouse at Corsham, which, under the same will, is maintained out of the Stanton-St. Quintin estate."

The tomb of the great-uncle (who left his property to Sir Edward) commemorating himself and Dame Jane his wife, also occurs in the north east corner of this side-chapel, and is thus inscribed:—

"Edward Hungerford, Knight, sonne to Wa'ter Lord Hungerford, and late heire to Sir Walter Hungerford, deceased the 5th date of December 1607, and lieth here with Dame Jane his wife, daughter to Sir Anthony Hungerford of Downe Amny,"

and they are both buried in the vault underneath, together with their great-nephew, and Dame Margaret, his wife.

Thus much for their memorials in the Chapel; we have now to follow them to their last resting place in the vault below.

"This is reached from the outside by a descent of eleven steps. It is well built of ashlar and arched, about fourteen feet long, twelve wide, and six high in the centre, and on the further side lying across two stone trenches are the leaden coffins of four males, two females, and two children. The wooden outer coffins have long since perished. There were formerly plates with inscriptions upon the coffins, but as these have disappeared it is impossible to distinguish whose bodies are now lying here."

Some of these coffins are shaped to the form of the bodies within them, a method not unusual at the date of their being placed there, their occupants embalmed, and the coffins filled

with the embalming fluid. Up to a comparatively late date the vault was open and unprotected, and as a consequence its unconscious inmates were subjected to thoughtless indignities, and an attempt was made to rob it for the sake of its leaden contents, but it has since been properly secured by an iron gate from further intrusion.

It appears also that :—

"About the year 1650 there were in this vault some glazed earthenware jars covered with white leather, one of which being broken by accident, discovered a heart, &c. preserved in liquor. There was also until 1822,—when, upon an attempt being made to steal the leaden coffins it was carried away,—a cylindrical urn of lead, enclosing the like contents."

And Canon Jackson further observes :—

"Against the east wall of the side Chapel, there is affixed a circular copper plate, which for many years lay loose on one of the coffins in the vault below and was originally on the lid of the cylindrical leaden urn below, which contained the heart (and probably viscera) of this Sir Edward Hungerford, ob. 1648."

Of this copper plate a rubbing has been taken and is offered as an illustration. It is somewhat mutilated at the edges, but the inscription and arms, both of much interest, are intact. The inscription reads :—

"Hic intus recondit' mortale totu' insigniss' D'ni Edw : Hungerford de Cossa' in Com: Wilts Ho'b'lis Ord: Bal: Mil: fil' nat' max: D'ni Anthon: Hungerford de Blackbourton in Com: Oxon Eq: Avrat: et uxor' eius D'næ Lucie Hungerford filie Gualt' Hungerford de Farley Hungerfor' in agro Somerset' Eq: Avrat' cujus antiquiss: et clariss: prosapia de Farley Hungerford fuit terminus felici thalamo coniunct' D'næ Margareta filia et Cohæred: Guil: Hallyday Civis et Alderm' Lond: per annos XXVII Obiit No. Kal IX^{bris} MDCXLVIII An^o ætat' LIIo."

Which the Canon thus translates

"Within are deposited the mortal remains of the most illustrious SIR EDWARD HUNGERFORD, OF CORSHAM, in the County of Wilts, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath; eldest son of Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, in the County of Oxford, Knight, by his wife Dame Lucy Hungerford, daughter of Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley Hungerford, in the County of Somerset, Knight, of which most eminent and ancient line of Farley Hungerford, he was the last

He was united in happy marriage for 27 years, with Dame Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Halliday, Citizen and Alderman of London. He died on the 10th before the Calends of November, (23 October) 1648, in the 52nd year of his age."

and adds in a note

"This Sir Edward was representative of two branches of the Hungerford family, Black Bourton and Farleigh; the former on his father's side, the latter on his mother's. He had no children. The estate passed to Anthony his brother by a different mother; consequently, though not the last of the Hungerford owners of Farleigh, he was strictly the last male representative by blood of the Farleigh branch of the family.

4 The "Heart-Case" and Tomb of Sir Edward Hungerford.

The arms over the inscription on the copper plate that formed the cover of the heart-case are interesting, as shewing the descent of the Knight:—

Quarterly of fifteen,—1. *Two bars, and in chief three roundels*, —(HUNGERFORD) 2. *Per pale dancetté, a chevron*, (HEYTESBURY) 3. *Barry of six, three ermine*, (HUSSEY) 4. *Three garbs and a chief*, (PEVERELL) 5. *A lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed bezanté*. (CORNWALL) 6. *On a chevron, three eaglets displayed*, (COBHAM, of Blackborough.) 7. *Three roundels*, (COURTENAY) 8. *Two bars, and in chief three roundels*, (MOELS) 9. *Three toads erect*, —(BOTREAUX, antient) 10. *A griffin rampant*, (BOTREAUX) 11. *Paly wavy of six*, (MOLYNS) 12. *In a chief, three lozenges*, (MOLYNS, of Burnham) 13. *A lion rampant crowned within a bordure*, (BURNELL) 14. *A saltire engrailed*, (BOTETOURT) 15. *On a fess engrailed three crescents*, (LISTER ?)

The inscription on the marble tomb, much to the same effect as that on the copper plate, is as follows:—

Prostratos huic marmori habes iconismos parvis honoratissimi ;—

D'ni EDWARDI HUNGERFORD, Honorabilis Ordinis Balniensis Militis ;—

Filii illustrissimi viri Anthonii Hungerford, de Black Borton, in agro Oxon. equitis aurati : et Lucie uxoris ejus, ex nobilissimâ prosapiâ Hungerfordorum, de Castro Farleighensi, in com. Somerset, oriundæ.

Religionis in Deum,—zeli in patriam—amoris in uxorem,—fidei in amicos :—celeberrimi exemplaris.

Vixit Deo patriæ suis annos 52. Serenissimè obdormivit, 23. Octobris, anno salutis 1648.

Domine Margaretæ Hungerford, conjugis dilectissimæ ;—

Filiæ et cohered : insignissimi viri Gulielmi Hollyday, civis et Aldermani Lond. et Susannæ uxoris ejus, postea Comitissæ Warwickensis.

In cujus encomium plurima fas est dicere, sed superstes vetat ; ista in futuro. Resurgemus.

The shield of arms displays also the exact same quarterings as on the copper plate, with the addition of an escutcheon of pretence charged with the arms of Halliday,—*Within a bordure, three helmets in profile with barred visors*,—it is surmounted with the Hungerford crest, and below is the motto "*ET DIEV MON APPUY*" (*God is my support*)—the crest of Halliday also appears. *A demi-lion rampant, supporting an anchor.*

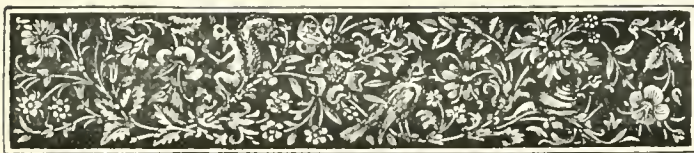
The disposal of the body and heart apart from each other—here probably from the process of embalming,—and often at different places, was a well known practice occasionally adopted in the middle ages, extending to later times, and well authenticated instances are on record ; and it sometimes happens during restorations or repairs, a small "heart-case" composed of lead enclosing its poor withered unknown occupant, is found immured in our parish churches.

The "Heart-Case" and Tomb of Sir Edward Hungerford. 5

"The strange and useless process of embalming" remarks Canon Jackson, "seems to have been adopted in some of these burials, and it certainly seems a little anomalous to pronounce over a corpse embalmed and strongly cased in lead, such words as 'earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust.' How much wiser the resolve,—instead of attempting to wage a futile war against decay, and so expose the lifeless remains to the irreverent curiosity and desecration of strangers,—to lay them at once in the earth with simple burial, accepting the irrevocable decree, 'dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.'" *Pulvis et umbra sumus.*

Reprinted from Notes & Queries for Somerset & Dorset, Vol. VII. pp. 10-13.





STAFFORD

OF

SUTHWYKE IN NORTH BRADLEY, WILTS,
AND HOKE, DORSET.



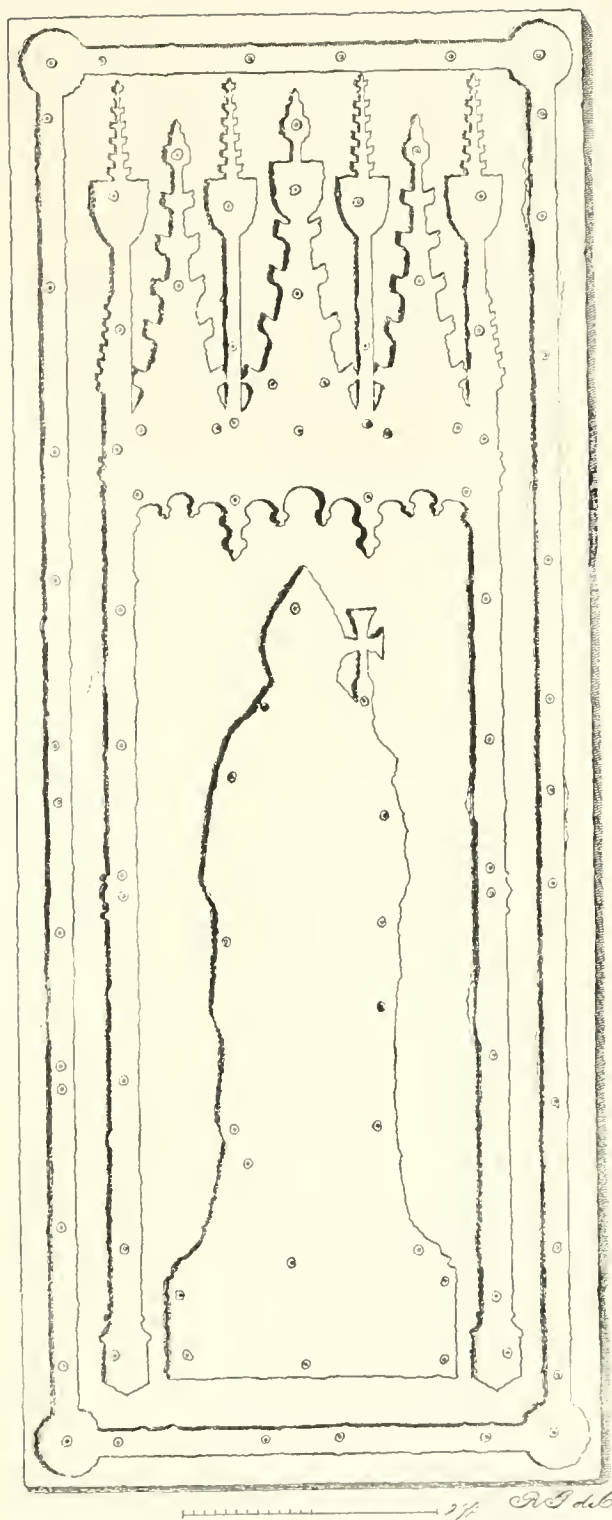
By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

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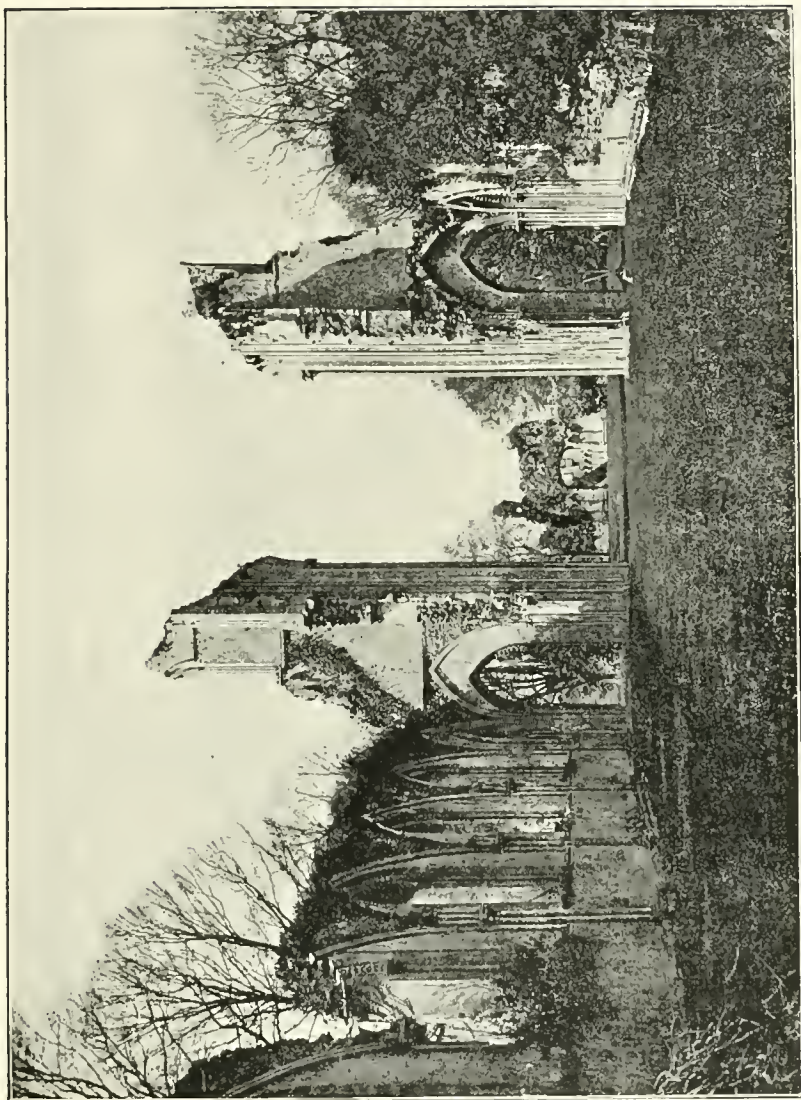
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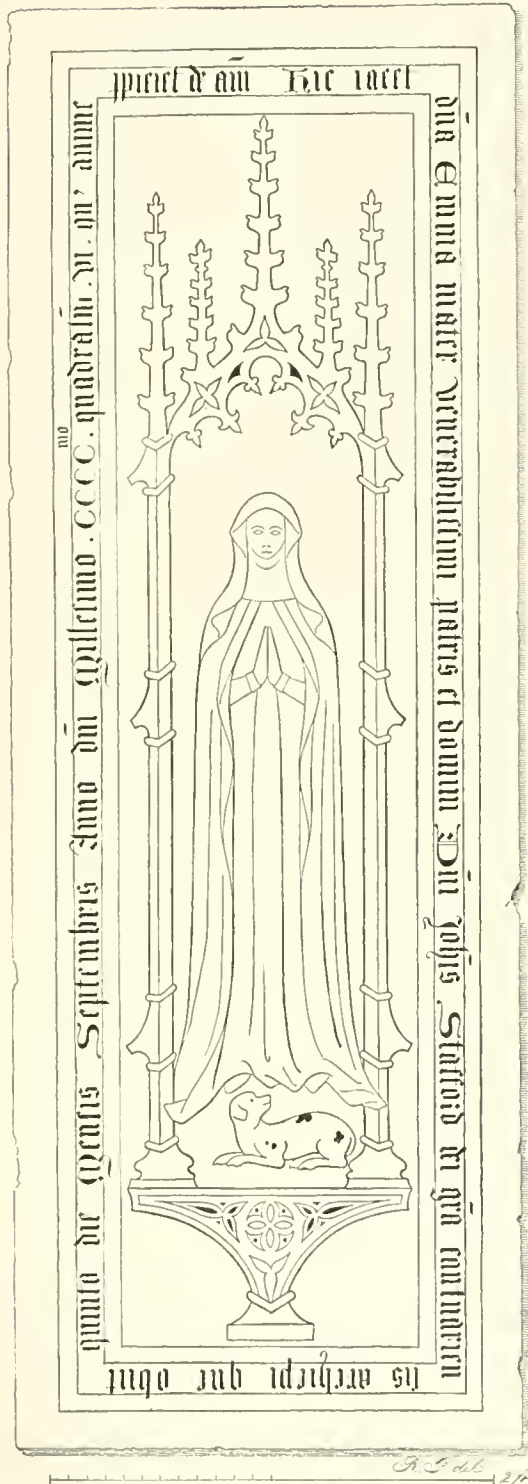
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INDENT OF THE BRASS OF ARCHBISHOP STAFFORD IN
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



BURIAL PLACE OF HUGH STAFFORD, EARL OF DEVON.
GLASTONBURY ABBEY.




EMMA, MOTHER OF ARCHBISHOP STAFFORD.

NORTH BRADLEY, WILTS.

STAFFORD

OF SUTHWYKE IN NORTH BRADLEY, WILTS,
AND OF HOKE, DORSET.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

HE following Pedigree of Stafford of Suthwyke, and Hoke (*hodie* Hook) and their immediate descendants, was given the transcriber about ten years since, when he was investigating the subject, by his late kind, much-valued friend, and unequalled authority on west-country genealogy, Mr. B. W. Greenfield, who had himself written comprehensively thereon, clearing up several obscure points that had remained unexplained. It has been arranged for convenience in paragraph form, the details and dates (with the exception of a few additions) being given verbatim. Some supplementary notes have been added where such seemed desirable, and were available.

PEDIGREE.

I.—**Sir John Stafford, Bart.**, of Amelcote and Bromshull, co. Stafford. He was living in 1361.

He married first, **Elizabeth**, second daughter of **SIR PHILIP SOMERVILLE**, of Whichnor, co. Stafford, about 1340. By her he had an only child *Matilda*, born 29 Dec. 1340, married before 1355, *Edmund Vernon*, and died before 1379, s.p. Lady Elizabeth Stafford died before 1355.

Secondly, he married **Lady Margaret**, daughter of RALPH, first EARL OF STAFFORD, who was of Amelcote in 1374. By her he had two sons, *Humphry* and *Ralph*, of Grafton, co. Worcester, from whom the Staffords of Blatherwick, Tottenho, Bradfield, and Malwood.

II.—**Sir Humphry Stafford, Esq.**, senior, of Suthwyke in right of his first wife, and of Hoke, Dorset, in right of his second wife, which she held in jointure from her first husband.

He married first, **Alice**, daughter and heir of JOHN GREINVIL, or GREYVYLE, of Suthwyke, in North Bradley, co. Wilts. She was aged nine years in 1353, married in or before 1365, and was living in 1377. *John Greinvil* held the manor of Suthwyke, and patronage of the Chapel of St. John Baptist in North Bradley, manors and advowsons of Farnburgh and Clutton, co. Somerset, and Burmington, co. Warwick. His arms, *Argent, six lions rampant gules*. By her Sir Humphry had one son, *Humphry*, his heir.

Secondly, he married **Elizabeth**, second daughter of SIR WILLIAM D'AUMARLE, of Wodebury, Devon (ob. 1361), and was co-heir of her brother William in 1362, when she was aged seventeen years. Sir William D'Aumarle held the manors of Wodebury, Devon, Middle-Chynnock, Somerset, and Alvredston, Isle of Wight; and in 1395, this *Elizabeth*, as cousin and co-heir of Sir John de Meriet, knt. of Meriet (with her cousin Margaret, wife of Sir William Bonville, through their mother Agnes or Ellen de Meriet, aunt of Sir John de Meriet) inherited a moiety of the manors of Meriet, Great Lopen, and Stratton, co. Somerset. His arms, *Per fesse, gules and azure, three crescents argent*.

She was then the widow of SIR JOHN MAUTRAVERS, knt., of Hoke, Dorset, and Crowel, co. Oxon. He was born at Hoke, 11 Nov. 1337, his will, dated 16 May 1386, proved at Sarum 19 July 1386. He died 15 June 1386, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Andrew, in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury. He also held the manors of Stapelford and Over Kentcombe, &c., in Dorset. His arms, *Sable, a fret or*. By him she had two daughters, *Maud* and *Elizabeth*.

Maud, eldest daughter and coheir, aged eighteen in 1386, and then the wife of Peter de la Mare, of Offlegh, Herts, who died about 1395, s.p. She married secondly, as his first wife, *Sir John Dinham, knt.*, of Bokeland Dinham, Somerset, who died about 7 Henry VI, 1428-9, when his son John was of full age, and he married secondly a daughter of Lord Lovel. She (*Maud*) died 2 Nov. 1402, s.p.

Elizabeth, younger daughter and co-heir, married her mother's second husband's son *Humphry Stafford*.

Elizabeth D'Aumarle was married to her first husband *Sir John Mautravers*, about 1365, and to her second husband *Sir Humphry Stafford*, before Hilary (January) 1387-8, her will dated 18 Sept. 1405, and codicil 13 Oct. 1413, was proved 29 Nov. 1413.

She died 15 Oct. 1413, leaving no issue by her second husband *Sir Humphry*, and was buried beside both her husbands in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

Sir Humphry's will dated 5 April, and proved 29 Nov. 1413. He died 31 Oct. 1413 (surviving his wife a fortnight only), and was buried beside her in Abbotsbury Abbey Church. His arms, *Or, a chevron gules, within a bordure engrailed sable.*

Sir Humphry had another son named *John*, (destined to be the most celebrated of the race that bore the name of this branch of Stafford) by a mother named *Emma*, of parentage unknown, but who were probably located in the neighbourhood of North Bradley. She was admitted to the sisterhood of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Canterbury, of which her son, the Archbishop, was a Brother. She died 5 Sept. 1446, and was buried in a mortuary chapel in the church of North Bradley.

[*Note*.—Her effigy is incised on the cover-stone of the tomb, she is clad in long robes with wimple and cover-chief; there is a dog at her feet, over her head a rich canopy, whose side supports rest on a pedestal. On a ledger line is this inscription:—

Hic jacet d'na Emma mater Venerabilissimi patris et domini D'ni Joh'is Stafford dei gra' Cantuariensis Archiepi' que obiit quinto die Mensis Septembris anno d'ni Millesimo CCC^{mo} quadra'smo vij^o cuj' anime p'piciet' de' am'.

Her son, although born under what are termed such adverse circumstances, rose rapidly in the Church, as also the State, even to the highest position in both, being successively Dean and subsequently Bishop of Bath and Wells, Archbishop of Canterbury—a Privy Councillor and Lord Chancellor; a very remarkable career. He died on the 6 July 1452. He was buried in the "Transept of the martyrdom," in Canterbury Cathedral, under a very large marble stone, on which was inset a splendid brass, where, under a fine canopy, his effigy in complete episcopal costume, with mitre and crozier was shown. Nothing but the indent now remains. The inscription was on a ledger line, and is thus given by Weever:—

*Quis fuit enucleos quem celas saxea moles?
Stafford Antistes fuerat dictusque Johannes.
Qua scdit sede marmor queso simul ede?
Pridem Bathonie, Regni totius et inde
Primas egregius. Pro presule funde precatus
Aureolam gratus huic det de Virgine natus.*

Dr. Grose, in a note on Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, page 387, in Vol. ii, of these *Notes & Queries*, says:—

"When John Stafford left Bath and Wells for Canterbury, he was succeeded in that Bishopric by one who had been born not far from his own (probable) birthplace, by Thomas Beekington. For if the Archbishop were born at Bradley, the new Bishop first saw the light at Beekington. I have introduced him in order that I may refer to a deed which perhaps may throw a glimmer of light on the question of the Archbishop's birth.

Bishop Beckington granted certain lands to a Dawbridgecourt, who married Beatrice, a relative of the Prelate; and the deed states that these lands had formerly been held by Emma, who was mother, and Agnes *Bradley*, sister of Bishop John Stafford."

From this additional information, we learn the Archbishop had a *sister*, her name *Agnès*, also that with her mother *Emma*, they had been possessors of lands, and so, presumably, persons of some position, and that Bishop Beckington acquired them. The appearance of Bishop Beckington here, merits examination. He was born in the adjoining parish of Beckington, and it is quite probable that the Archbishop and himself, being such near neighbours, and both in the Church, were great friends, and as Beckington succeeded Stafford in the See of Wells, it may be fairly inferred that the Primate used his influence for the promotion. Was Beckington the family name of the Bishop, or did he adopt it? The latter the more probable, as he is described as Thomas *de* Beckington, LL.D., consecrated to Wells, 13 Oct. 1443, and died 14 Jan. 1464-5. So in the grant of lands by him to Dawbridgecourt, the name of the parish in which the previous possessors presumably lived, *Bradley*, was adopted, and it is quite surmisable to prevent further identification. The Primate, his mother and sister, had probably no heirs or representatives to bequeath them to, and their transfer to Beckington would be a friendly arrangement.

The Primate placed no surname to his mother on her tomb—himself boldly assumed his presumed father's name and arms, apparently without protest from the family, with whom he was on terms of friendship; and his distinguished position—the first in the land—disarmed any captious exception from others.

One more interesting fact has been added to his history, but here the clue to further identification ends for the present. An examination of the diocesan muniments at Wells may further help to clear up this curious bit of mediæval romance.

The illustrations are from drawings by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs.

Sir Humphry Stafford, senior, was sheriff of Dorset, 10 Richard II, 1387, and 7 Henry IV, 1406. He was one of the Knights of the Shire for that County 12 Richard II, 1389, at Cambridge, and 13, 16, 20, of the same King, 1390-7, also 1, 5, 8, Henry IV, 1399-1407, at Westminster.]

III.—*Sir Humphry Stafford, Ant.*, junior, of Suthwyke by inheritance, and Hoke *jure uxoris*,—"WITH THE SILVER HAND,"—was aged 34 years and more at his father's death in 1413.

He married *Elizabeth Mautravers*, second daughter and co-heir of SIR JOHN MAUTRAVERS, KNT., by his wife *Elizabeth D'Aumarle*, who

subsequently became the second wife of his, *Sir Humphry's*, father. She was aged eight years in 1386, heir of her mother and aged thirty-three years and more in 1413. She was married in, or before 1399, died about 1420, and was buried in St. Anne's Chapel in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

By her he had four children—*Richard*, *John*, and *William*, and one daughter, *Alice*.

His will was dated 14 Dec. 1441; and he died 27 May 1442. He founded the Chapel of St. Anne in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury, wherein he desired to be buried with his wife.

[*Note*.—He was a Sheriff of Dorset, 11 and 12 Henry IV, 1410-11, and Knight of the Shire, 2 and 5 Henry V, 1415-8, at Leicester, and 1 Henry VI, 1422, at Westminster.]

IV.—*Sir Richard Stafford, Knt.*, eldest son.

He married about 1415 (as her first husband) *Maud*, daughter and heir of ROBERT LOVELL, Esq., and his wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of *Sir Guy de Briene, Knt.*, junior.

By her he had one daughter, *Avice*, sole child and heir. She was born 4 Dec. 1423, was aged eighteen and married before September 1442, on the death of her grandfather *Sir Humphry*.

She married about 1438, *Sir James Butler, Knt.*, fifth *Earl of Ormond*, created *Earl of Wiltz* 1449, and K.G. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Towton, and beheaded at Newcastle, 1 May 1461, s.p. His wife *Avice Stafford* having predeceased him, he had married secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and she married, secondly, Sir Robert Spencer, of Spencer-Combe, Devon. She had issue by him two daughters, and died 16 Aug. 1501.

Avice Stafford died 3 June 1457, s.p., when *Humphry*, son of her uncle, *Sir John Stafford*, was found her next heir.

Secondly, MAUD LOVELL-STAFFORD (her mother) married JOHN FITZALAN, K.G., EARL OF ARUNDEL, who proved his age in 1429; his will is dated 8 April 1430, proved 15 Feb. 1435. By him she had one son *Humphry, Earl of Arundel*, aged six 1435, and who died a minor, 24 April 1438.

Her will was dated 11 May, and proved 25 Oct. 1436. She died 19 May 1436, and was buried with her first husband in St. Anne's Chapel, in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury. *Sir Richard* had died about 1427, and was there interred.

[*Note*.—He was Knight of the Shire for Dorset, 2 and 3 Henry VI, 1424-5.]

V.—*Sir John Stafford, Knt.*, second son.

He married about June 1426, the marriage contract dated 16 March 1425-6, when he was abroad,—*Anne*, daughter of WILLIAM, third LORD BOTREAUX (of North Cadbury), by his first wife *Elizabeth Beaumont*, and she died about Oct. 1427.

By her he had one son *Humphry*, died 5 Nov. 1427, and was buried at Abbotsbury Abbey Church.

VI.—*Humphry Stafford, Esq.*, only child and heir, heir also to his cousin *Avice, Countess of Wilts*, in 1457.

He was born at Michaelmas 1427, and died in Scotland 6 Aug. 1461, s.p.

VII.—*William Stafford, Esq.*, of Suthwyke, third son.

He married *Katherine*, daughter and coheir of SIR JOHN CHIDIOCK, about 1437, the marriage articles dated 11 March 1436-7. By her he had one son *Humphry*.

She married secondly (as his second wife) SIR JOHN ARUNDELL, KNT., of Lanhern, Cornwall, the marriage settlement dated 5 March 1457. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Morley, married April 1446, died about 1447. *Sir John Arundell* died 12 Nov. 1473.

She married, thirdly, SIR ROGER LEWKINOR, KNT., who died 4 August 1478. She died 14 April 1479.

William Stafford was killed fighting against the rebels under Jack Cade at Sevenoaks, Kent, 18 June 1450.

[*Note*.—He was Sheriff of Dorset, 20 Henry VI, 1442. Sir John Chidiock died 28 Henry VI, 1450, his wife was Katherine, daughter of Ralph Lumley, died 1 Edward IV, 1461.]

VIII.—*Sir Humphry Stafford, Gnt.*, of Suthwyke, only son and heir.

He was born about 1440, and next heir to his cousin *Humphry* in 1461. He was created by Edward IV Baron Stafford, of Suthwyke, 1464, and EARL OF DEVON, 7 May 1469.

He married *Isabel*, daughter and heir of SIR JOHN BARRE, KNT., and she married secondly SIR THOMAS BOURCHIER, KNT.

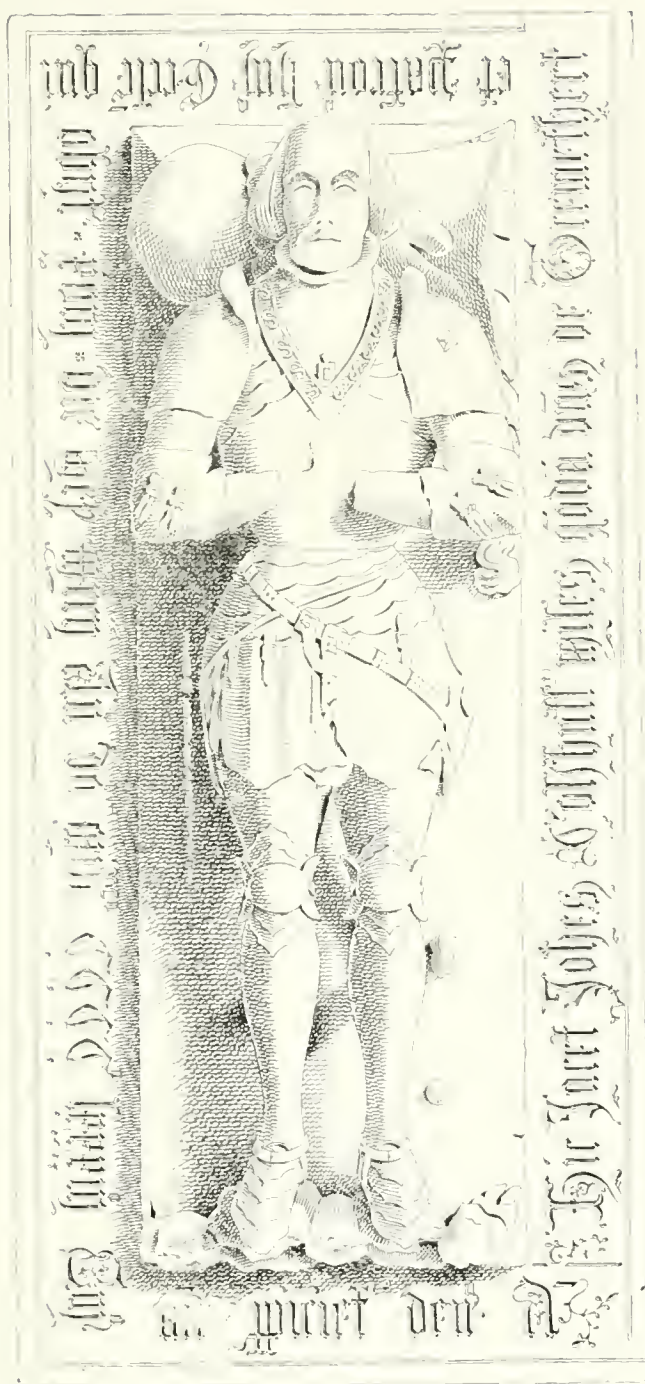
For acting treasonably at Banbury against Edward IV, the Earl was apprehended and beheaded at Bridgewater, 17 Aug. 1469: s.p. He was buried under an arch of the central tower in Glastonbury Abbey. She died 1 March 1487-8, s.p.

[*Note*.—His wife was buried with her second husband at Ware, Herts, and Weever has preserved the following inscription:—

"Hic iacet Thomas Bourchier miles, filius Henrici Comitiss Essex; ac Isabella uxor eius nuper Comitissa Deuon, filia et heres Johannis Barre militis; qui obiit . . . 1491 . . . et Isabella ob: 1 die Marcii 1488; quorum animabus . . ."

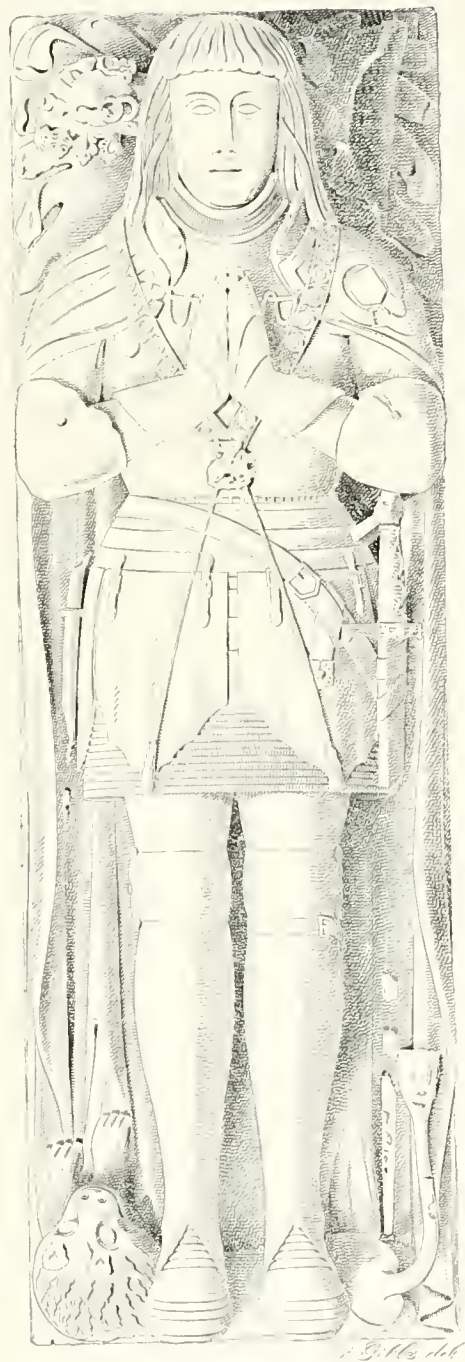
He was Sheriff of Dorset, 1 Edward IV, 1461.]

IX.—*Alice Stafford*, only daughter of *Sir Humphry Stafford*, of Suthwyke, junior, ob. 1442, and sister to the three preceding brothers, *Richard*, *John*, and *William*.



SIR JOHN COLSHULL.

DOLE CHURCH, CORNWALL



LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, K G

CALLINGTON CHURCH, CORNWALL.

She married first SIR EDMUND CHENEY, KNT., of Broke, Wilts, about 1424. He was born 4 Dec. 1401; and died 30 May 1430. By him she had two daughters *Elizabeth* and *Anne*.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir, was born Nov. 1424. She married before 1438, *Sir John Coleshill, Knt.*, of Duloe, Cornwall, who was of age before 1437, and died 30 March 1484, s.p. She died about 1492, s.p.

[*Note*.—He is buried at Duloe, where is his tomb with effigy in a Chantry of the Church.]

Anne, second daughter and co-heir, born 26 July 1428, and married before 1445, *Sir John Willoughby, Knt.*, who was aged fifteen in 1437. He was killed at Tewkesbury 3 May 1471. By him she had four sons and two daughters, *Robert, William, Richard, Edward, Cecily* and *Elizabeth*.

Sir Robert Willoughby, eldest son, created *Lord Willoughby de Broke*, and K.G. 12 Aug. 1492. He married *Blanche*, eldest daughter and co-heir of *John Champernowne*, of Beer-Ferrers, who died in 1475; and she was living in 1480. His will was dated 19 Aug. 1502, proved 21 Dec. 1502.

[*Note*.—He was buried in the chancel of Callington Church, Cornwall, under a fine tomb whereon is his effigy in alabaster, clad in full armour, and insignia of the Garter.]

William, second son, was of Turners-Piddle, Dorset. *Richard*, third son, was of Silton, Dorset. *Edward*, fourth son, was Dean of Exeter Cathedral, and Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He died in 1508. *Cecily*, was Abbess of Wilton, and died in 1528. *Elizabeth*, married *William Carrant* of Toomer in Henstridge, Somerset, and was living in 1501.

Secondly, ALICE STAFFORD, married (as his second wife) WALTER TAILBOYS, ESQ., of Newton Kyme, Yorkshire, and Golphawe, co. Lincoln. He died 13 April 1444.

By him she had one daughter *Alianore*, sister of the half blood of *Elizabeth* and *Anne Cheney*, and co-heir with them of her cousin *Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon*, in 1469, when she was aged twenty seven years and more, and wife of Thomas Strangeways.

She married first *Thomas Strangeways, Esq.*; his will dated 18 Dec. 1484, and proved 24 March 1484-5. By him she had two sons, *Henry*, eldest and heir, and *Thomas*, and one daughter, *Joan*.

Thomas, second son, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Reginald Walwyn*.

[*Note*.—He appears to have been the *Thomas Strangeways*, who as executor to his mother *Alianore*, in Feb. 1505, confirmed the foundation of the Strangeways Chantry or Mass, which she had endowed previous to her death in Abbotsbury Abbey

Church, "in consideration of which the Abbot, &c., obliged themselves to find for ever a monk, being a priest of the convent, to celebrate a daily mass in the Chapel of St. Mary in the Monastery, for the souls of Alianore, Foundress of the Mass, her late husbands, and all her ancestors and descendants (therein named), they were bound to pray for; the monk that celebrates it, to receive, at the end of every week, fourteen pence for his salary."—(*Hutchins*).

Joan, only daughter, married *Henry Champneys*.

Secondly, she married *John Twynyho*, who died about November, 1485, s.p.

[*Note*.—The Twynyho's were of Turnworth, Dorset, and there was a branch in co. Gloucester. A John Twynyho of Cirencester, 12 Edward IV, 1473, founded a perpetual Chantry for one Chaplain at the altar of St. Blase in the church of Lechlade. Their arms—*Argent, a chevron between three lapwings sable*.]

Thomas Strangeways died in 1484—his wife *Alianore*, her will dated 11 Feb. 1500-1, proved 15 Apl. 1502, died 2 April 1502, and both were buried in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

[*Note*.—*Thomas Strangeways*, senior, born 1430¹, is described as of Stinsford, "and was the first that settled in this county, being brought into these parts by Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who married Cicely Bonville, the great heiress of Shute, in Devon. He married 1 Edward IV, 1460, and by his wife had a great part of the estate of the Staffords. His relict lived to be a very great age, and parted not the lands (between the issue of Sir Edmund Cheney, her mother's first husband, and her own), till 1492-7, Henry VII,—her household goods being parted after her death in 1502."—(*Hutchins*.)

He appears to have had two other sons, *John* and *James*.

James Strangeways—"he married *Lady Catherine Gordon*, then widow of Matthew Cradoc, of Cardiff. His will, dated 30 Nov. 1516, proved 9 Jan. 1516-17, orders his body to be buried in the Abbey Church of St. Mary Overie, Southwark, but he seems to have been buried in Abbotsbury Abbey Church. His wife remarried Christopher Asheton, of Fyfield, Berks—her will, dated 12 Oct., and proved 5 Nov. 1537, ordered her body to be interred in the church there. Dugdale has preserved his epitaph formerly in the Abbey:—

Hic jacet corpus Jacobi Strangways, armigeri, qui obiit octavo idus Dec. A.D. M.CCCC . . 11, pro cujus anima celebrabitur ad praesens altare, in perpetuam missa cotidiana, ex ordinatione, et fundatione dominae Katerinae Gordon, consortis suae: quorum animae perpetua pace quiescant. Amen. (*Hutchins*.)]

Henry Strangeways, Esq., eldest son, was of Melbury Sampford, Dorset, and married *Dorothy*, daughter of *Sir John Arundell*, of Lanherne, Cornwall, by his wife *Katherine*, daughter and heir of *Sir John Chidioc*; his will was proved 10 May 1504.

[*Note*.—He was the first that possessed Melbury Sampford. He appears to have married first, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Wadham*, by whom he had a daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Sir Thomas Trenchard*, of Wolveton, as his first wife, and three children by *Katherine Arundell—Giles*, his heir, ob. 1547, *John* and *Mary*.]

The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Abbotsbury, appears to have been founded by Orcus, a native of Rouen, about A.D. 1026, in succession to a religious establishment that had existed on the same spot "from the very infancy of Christianity among the Britons." It was well endowed, and presided over by a succession of about twenty Abbots, terminating with Roger Roddon *alias* Corton, who, with the Prior and ten Monks, surrendered the Monastery to Henry VIII, 12 March 1539. Almost immediately after, the site of the Monastery, Manor, and lands around, were granted to Sir Giles Strangeways, Knt. (the son of Henry Strangeways, ob. 1504), with whose descendants its possession still remains. The dismantling of the Abbey and Church appears to have at once taken place, but "the Chapel of St. Mary at the east end, of most excellent workmanship, Sir Giles Strangeways preserved this curious Chapel for his place of sepulture, but it was afterwards demolished." Included in this—the Lady Chapel—was the Clopton Chantry, founded by a family of that name of whom there is little record, but who appear to have been identified both with Dorset and Somerset, a Baldwin Clopton, of Clopton, being mentioned as early as *temp.* Henry III, 1216-72, (their arms—*Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed azure*), the Chapel of St. Andrew, and the Chapel of St. Anne, founded by Sir Humphry Stafford, wherein so many of their race had been interred, as also several of the Strangeways, but Sir Giles was buried at Melbury, where is his tomb with effigy. The arms of the Abbey were—*Azure, six keys addorsed in three pairs, or*.

Only a few comparatively insignificant portions of these edifices now remain ; and, speaking of the Conventual Church, Hutchins says (edition 1774) :—

“It seems to have stood a little north of the Abbey, and parallel to the parish church, between both (as at Muchelney) as may be judged by an ancient low gate—probably one of the porches—on the north side opposite the Abbey house. A little west of the said gate is a large heap of ruins, under some large elms, where perhaps the tower stood ; so that, it being entirely destroyed, we are left to judge of its beauty and grandeur, by the fondness of the nobility and gentry of these parts being buried there, and for erecting chantries and chapels in it.”

Thus from this life the name and succession of the knightly family of Stafford, erstwhile of Suthwyke and Hook, lapsed to extinction ; and the stately edifice, within which at death they found their last resting-place, also disappeared, both becoming a memory of the Past only.

“Where stood the tower, there grows the weed,
Where stood the weed, the tower,—
The present hour no likeness leaves,
To any future hour.”

[Reprinted from “*Wiltshire Notes & Queries*,” vol. iii, pp. 193—202.]





ROGERS-COURTENAY-HUDDSFIELD,

OF

BRADFORD-ON-AVON, WILTS; CANNINGTON,
SOMERSET, AND
SHILLINGFORD, DEVON.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

Devizes :

"GAZETTE" PRINTING WORKS.

MDCCCCL.



Conditoyrredptor copys & annie
 Sit michi medicus & custos utriusq;
 Dame katherine y wife of p willia hnd
 of feld & daughter of p phit courtway knight

SIR WILLIAM HUDDSFIELD AND KATHERINE COURTENAY, HIS WIFE,
 SHILLINGFORD CHURCH, DEVON.

ROGERS-COURTENAY-HUDDSFIELD,
OF
BRADFORD-ON-AVON, WILTS ; CANNINGTON,
SOMERSET ; AND SHILLINGFORD,
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By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.



HIS descent, founded at Bradford-on-Avon, subsequently by migration to Cannington in Somerset, and by a second marriage to Shillingford in Devon, contains features of considerable interest.

Thomas Rogers, of Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, Serjeant-at-Law, is the first member of the family mentioned in *Visit. Som.* 1623.

He appears to have married, first, **Cecilia**, daughter and heir of *William Bessils*, of Bradford. By her he had two sons, *William* and *John*.

William Rogers, eldest son, married *Johanna*, daughter of *John Horton*, of Ilford, Wilts. He is mentioned in the will of his stepmother (Katherine Courtenay) thus:—“*I bequethe to William Rogers of Bradford, gent., son of the said Thomas Rogers, a standyng cup of silver and gilt, with a cover of dragons' wings.*” He left two sons, *Anthony* and *Henry*, and two daughters, *Cecily* and *Awdrie*. *Anthony*, who married,

Dorothea, a daughter of *Ernely*, of Cannings, Wilts, left three sons, *Anthony*, who married *Anna*, daughter of *Thomas Wroughton*, of Broughton, Hants, *Richard*, *Ambrose*, and a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *William Cavell*, of Bath.

John Rogers, his brother, was probably of Sutton-Valence, Kent. In her will his step-mother adds: "*To his (William's) brother John Rogers, a flatt cup of silver white, with a cover of my own Arms.*" Nothing further is recorded of this brother.

Secondly, he made a distinguished match, and married **Katherine**, daughter of *Sir Philip Courtenay*, of Powderham, Devon, knt., ob. 16 Dec. 1463, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G.*, who ob. 14 Dec. 1476—and she, Katherine, was sister to Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter and Winchester.

At the time of her marriage to Thomas Rogers, she was the relict of *Sir Seintclere Pomeroy*, knt., son and heir of *Henry de Pomeroy*, ob. 1481, by *Alice*, daughter of *John Raleigh*, of Fardell, Devon. *Sir Seintclere*, died in the lifetime of his father, 31 May 1471, s.p.

By her he appears to have had one son, *George*. The date of his death does not appear. In his wife's will she directs "*the churchwardens of Bradford, Wilts, to take my wryten Mass-Book to pray for the souls of me, and of Thomas Rogers, sometyne my husband, and Serjeant at the Lawe, and, I will that there be a stone laid upon hym my said husband at Bradford aforesaid.*"

George Rogers, son and heir, aged thirty at his mother's death. He is described as of Lopit (Luppit), Devon. This is a parish near Honiton, in which Mohuns-Ottery is situate, the seat of the Carews, whose occupant at the time was Sir Edmund Carew, who had married his half-sister, Katherine Huddesfield. He married **Elizabeth**, by whom he had a son *Edward*, and two daughters, *Katherine*, to whom her grandmother bequeathed "*twenty marks in money*," and *Elizabeth*, daughter "*of the same George my sonne*," who, with her father she constitutes two of her residuary legatees.

Sir Edward Rogers, knt., son and heir. His name appears among those, "to the nombre of 40, that were advanced to the honorable Ordre of Knighthood in the happy reigne of Kinge Edward the Sixt, dubbed by the Kinge on Sondag the day of his coronation the 20 of February 1546"; his arms described as *Argent, a chevron between three stags passant sable, a mullet or for difference*. Crest—*A stag passant sable platée, attired and ducally gorged*.—(Metcalf).

He was the first of Cannington, Somerset, and the Rev. Thomas Hugo, in his "History of Canyngton Priory," *Som. Arch. Trans.*, vol. xi, says:—

"In the 30th year of his reign, 1538, the King Henry VIII, 'of his special grace, and in consideration of good, true and faithful service,' granted to Edward Rogers, who had been in possession, as farmer, of the property, the whole House and site of the late Priory of Cannynghon, in the County of Somerset, and all the church, bell-tower, and cemetery of the late said Priory. And also all messuages, houses, buildings, gardens, orchards, &c., near the site of the said Priory,—also all the manor and rectory of Cannynghon, nomination and presentation to the Vicarage whensoever vacant, &c., all messuages and lands, &c., situate in Cannynghon, Powlett, Stowey, and Ffedyngton, Somerset, or elsewhere whatever; to be held by the said Edward Rogers, and heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, in chief, by the service of a tenth part of one knight's fee, and a yearly rent of £16 8s. 10d. The grant dated 8 May 1538."

The Priory was of the order of Benedictine Nuns, and some very interesting remains of the structure still exist, and a few fragments of sepulchral memorials to the Nuns.

He married **Maria**, daughter and coheir of *Lisley* or *Lisle*, co. Hants. By her he had two children, *George* and *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Bamfield*, of Hardington, Somerset.

Sir George Rogers, son and heir, of Cannington. His name appears among the twenty-two knights "dubbed in the progresse to Bristowe, 1574," which included several other Somersetshire gentlemen. He married **Jane**, daughter and heir of *Thomas (or Edward) Winter*, and left a son *Francis*.

Sir Francis Rogers, son, and heir of Cannington. A "Sir. Francis Rogers, Somerset, was made knight at Woodstocke, 28 Aug. 1616." He married **Helena**, daughter of *Sir Hugh Smith*, Knt., of Long Ashton, Somerset, by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Sir Thomas Gorge*, of Langford, Wilts. They left a son *Edward*.

Edward Rogers, son, and heir of Cannington. He married **Katherine**, daughter of *Sir John Popham*, Lord Chief Justice of England.

He appears to have been the last of the family who held the Cannington estate, which had been in their possession a hundred and thirty-four years, and passed from them at his death as its last male descendant, owing to the natural and in no way unusual circumstance, that his children consisted of daughters only, and as a consequence, under the original condition of the grant, it reverted to the Crown. This Mr. Hugo proceeds to narrate, accompanied by one of those extravagant and unwarranted commentaries as to the alleged cause, which occasionally deform the investigations of this painstaking writer.

"The property at Canyngton remained in the possession of the family of Rogers until the year 1672. Intestine feuds had bitterly cursed the doomed race (*i.e.*, for being in possession of what had been "church" property) when 'the estate taylor of the sayde Edward Rogers determined by the failure of his issue male, on or about the 2nd day of the month of September, 1672.' The sin attracted the usual judgment. The land reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Charles II, on the 15th July, 1672, to Thomas, Lord Clifford."

This "eminent man" (who was a Roman Catholic), continues Mr. Hugo, was raised to the peerage 20 April, and made Lord High Treasurer in November, in the same year in which he had received the grant of Cannington. He held the property about a year only, dying toward the close of the following year, but Mr. Hugo makes no allusion as to the "usual judgment." Lord Clifford's descendants continue to possess it.

From Collinson we learn that, on the south wall of the chancel of the church is an ancient monument of alabaster thus inscribed:—

Amy, second daughter of Edward Rogers, of Cannington, Esq., in the Countie of Somerset, and Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir John Popham, knight, Lord Chief Justice of England; the beloved wife of Henry Saint Barbe, of Ashington, in the same county, Esq., died An'o Dni 1621, aged 33; whose pious life warrants her eternal happiness with Christ.

Arms—Paly of eight argent and sable, per fess counterchanged (ST. BARBE) impaling Rogers.

We have now to revert to the third alliance of Katherine Courtenay.

Katherine Courtenay, surviving her second husband, *Thomas Rogers*, married thirdly, *Sir William Huddesfield, knt.*

He is described as being the grandson of *William Huddesfield*, of Honiton, and son of *William Huddesfield*, of Shillingford, near Exeter, by his wife, *Alice*, daughter of *John Golde*, of Seaborough, Somerset, who died before 1427.

He was of Shillingford, and Dr. Oliver, speaking of him, says:—

"I have seen a deed dated 21 April 1481, by which this learned gentleman, describing himself as Attorney-General of King Edward IV, assigns and releases to Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter 1478-1487 (his wife's brother), to Robert Morton, Master of the Rolls, and others, the manor of Shillingford, the advowson of its church, and of St. Mary Steps' church, Exeter."

The tangle of marital relationship in this descent is very remarkable.

Sir William Huddesfield, had married as his first wife *Jennet*, daughter of *John Bosom*, of Bosom's Hele, Devon. He was her second husband, she being relict of *Sir Balawin Fulford*, knt., of Fulford in Dunsford, Sheriff of Devon, 1460, by whom she had *Sir Thomas*, son and heir, ob. 1489 (who married Philippa Courtenay, sister to her second husband's second wife), *John*, canon of Exeter, ob. 1518, *Thomazine*, married to Thomas Wise, of Sydenham, Devon, and *Anne*, to Sir William Cary, of Cockington, Devon, beheaded after the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.

By Sir William Huddesfield, Katherine Courtenay-Rogers, appears to have had two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Katherine*. Genealogists have differed as to the assignment of the mother of *Elizabeth*, but the remarkable clause in her will as to this daughter, and the appearance of *two* daughters on the brass, apparently confirms that she was mother of both.

Elizabeth Huddesfield, eldest daughter, she married *Sir Anthony Poyntz*, of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, who died 26 Henry VIII, 1535. In her (presumed) mother's will is this conditional bequest :—

"My daughter Elizabeth Poyntz to have all such stuff as remaineth in my place at Britporte (Bridport), as in a bill made and subscribed by me, is specified and declared, so that the said Elizabeth and her husband Sir Anthony Poyntz, &c., &c. If they vex, or trouble my Ex'ors, I give it to my son George."

Katherine Huddesfield, second daughter, she married *Sir Edmund Carew*, Baron Carew, of Mohuns-Ottery, Luppit, Devon, he was knighted at Bosworth, and killed at Terouenne, 24 June, 5 Henry VIII, 1514. She predeceased her husband and her mother, her will being proved at Lambeth 6 July 1499, and this would account for no mention of her in her mother's will.

Sir William Huddesfield died 20 March, 1499. *Dame Katherine*, his wife, her will dated 21 Nov. 1510, proved 1514. In addition to the bequests before recited, she first desires :—

"My body to be buried in the Church of the Grey Friars, Exeter, before St. Francis, beside the High Awter." And in conclusion names as "*residuary legatees, George Rogers my sonne, Edward Rogers his son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth, daughter of the said George.*"

But it is probable she was buried at Shillingford with her husband ; in which church there is now, on the north side of the chancel, a plain high tomb, with cover stone of grey marble, round whose verge is an indent for an inscription, now lost. Over the tomb, affixed to the wall, is a brass, whereon, depicted under a double canopy, are the figures of a knight and lady, with a son and two daughters.

The knight is in armour, with sword and spurs. He is bare-headed, and wears over his armour a tabard, on which is embroidered the arms of Huddesfield—*Argent, a fess between three boars passant sable, on the fess a crescent for difference*. He kneels before a *prie dieu*, on which is an open book, and on the floor by his side lie his gauntlets, and helmet with mantling and crest, *a boar rampant*. The lady kneels in the other canopy behind the knight. She has the pedimental head dress and lappets, gown, ornamented girdle, with dependant pomander. Over this she wears a robe of estate, on which is her arms, *Or, three torteaux a label of three*, for Courtenay. Behind her kneels her only son by her second husband, *George Rogers*, and following them her two daughters by Sir William Huddesfield, in similar costume to their mother, *Elizabeth Poyntz*, and *Katherine Carew*.

Below is this inscription, the abbreviations of the Latin extended :—

*Conditor et Redemptor, corporis et anime
Sit michi medicus et custos utriusque.
Dame Kateryn ye wife of S'r Willia^d Huddesfeld
& daught^r of S'r Phil^d Courtnay kny^{ht}.*

In the centre of the cover-stone of the tomb is a shield with the arms of Huddesfield impaling Courtenay.



When Westcote, in 1630, visited the church, he noted this inscription, which was probably on the ledger line round the table of the tomb, and has since disappeared :—

"Here lieth Sir William Huddesfield, knight, Attorney-general to King Edward IV, and of the Council to King Henry VII, and Justice of Oyer and Determiner; which died the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1499. On whose soul Jesus have mercy, Amen. Honor Deo et Gloria."

And further observes :—

"In a window over his picture, in glass,—*Hi tres sunt mihi spes, Jhesus, Maria, Johannes.*" Over the head of her picture, "*Quæ peperit florem, det nobis floris odorem.*" Under both their pictures—"*Orate pro bono statu Willihemi Huddesfeild militis et Katharinæ uxoris ejus.*"

These "pictures" have disappeared, and Westcote speaks also of some shields of arms. These have been preserved and carefully reinstated, in this secluded, well-kept, little church; and are found in the south chancel window,—1. Courtenay,



impaling, *Sable, two bars and in chief three roundels, argent*, (HUNGERFORD) for Lady Katherine's mother.—2. *Or, three lions passant sable*,—(CAREW) impaling Huddesfield,—for her daughter Katherine's alliance.—3. Huddesfield, impaling, *Azure, three bird-bolts in pale, points downward or* (BOSOM) for the first wife of Sir William.—4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Huddesfield, 2, Courtenay, 3, *Gules, a chevron argent*—(FULFORD), for his first wife's first husband.

Sir William Huddesfield built the tower of the church, and on its west front are three sculptured panels, with arms and labels, but greatly denuded. On the first is Huddesfield impaling Courtenay, with supporters a *boar* and *dolphin*, in the sinister spandrel, the *three sickles interlaced*, of Hungerford,—inscription on the label indistinguishable. The second shield and label quite denuded. The third shows traces of arms as on the first, and the words "*Spes mea Marca . . .*" is all that is decipherable on the label.

The church, Dr. Oliver observes, "is often described in the episcopal registers as "*Capella vel Capella curata*," is dedicated to St. George, and was probably at first a domestic chapel of the Shillingfords." The manor and advowson was purchased by John Southcote of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir William, his gravestone is inscribed:

"*John Southcote, Esquyer, sometymes Lord and Patron of this Church, who departed this present life the 6 day of September, Anno Di MCCCCCLVI.*"

The transfer, in the deed previously mentioned, to Bishop Peter Courtenay, (his wife's brother) and others, was probably temporary only, and for trusteeship purposes.

The seal of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, father of Dame Katherine Rogers-Huddesfield (in the illustration, drawn by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs), is taken from one of two (the other being that of his contemporary Sir William Bonville) appendant to a deed relating to Wynard's Charity, dated 14 Henry VI (1435-6), preserved among the Exeter City Muniments.

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THE POULETT BRASS,
MINETY CHURCH, WILTS.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

SHERBORNE:
PRINTED BY J. C. & A. T. SAWTELL,
MDCCCXCIX.



THE FOWLETT BRASS. MINETY CHURCH, WILTS.

THE POULETT BRASS,

MINETY CHURCH, WILTS.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

A few miles north of Swindon is the parish of Minety, and in its Church, among many features of interest, is one specially relating to the county of Somerset, the brass of Nicholas Powlett, who was presumably a member of the principal descent of that family at Hinton St. George.

Aubrey—the Wiltshire Leland—in his description of the church taken A.D. 1659-70, relates:—

"In a south window of three columnes (lights) in the top are these two escutcheons, the first by the name of Chiche, the second by the name of Clay. Minety Court in this parish was the mansion of the Lord of the Mannour, or some great person: the seat in the church belonging to the house is under the windowe in which these two coates are, and therefore not unlikely they were coates of some of the possessors of the Court aforesaid. In the limb;—"Orate pro a'iabus de - - - generosi et Alicie"--- In the third column " - - - ac Xtoferi - - - Joh'is - - - Dorothee - - - Isabelle - - - qu - - - hanc fenestram - - -"

Over this inscription in the window is the effigies of a knight armed cap-à-pee, with his mandilion or surcoat, on which his coat of arms; (Hungerford, with a *mullet* for difference,) with the effigies of his three sonnes, and three daughters. They are in purple gowns. First daughter in a cap argent, semée guttée de poix; second a kind of French hood; third haire dishevelled, temples bound round with pearles. Over the three sonnes and three daughters' heads in a scroll, "*That we may long.*"—" *Laudate pueri.*" These, in this and the next windowe, are the pictures of the benefactors and their children kneeling, in the habitts of those dayes *bidding* their beades.

The next windowe, three columnes, one is semée horseshoes or. The other semée fetters or; a terrett of a greyhound's collar. Another semée escallops or; besides M and R for the Blessed Virgin.

In a north windowe,—"*Orate pro a'iabus Thome Hungerford militis et Dame Cristian uxoris ejus qui - - -*" This coate in several places of the windowe (Powlett impaling Hungerford, with a *mullet* for difference) underneath is a little brass inscription of Nicholas Powlett, and Mary his wife who was a Hungerford."

Of this glass only a few fragments remain, but there is little doubt the group originally represented Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Down-Ampney, ob: Oct., 1494, his wife Christian Halle and their six children. Sir Thomas was the son of Sir Edmund of Down-Ampney, ob: 1485, who was the third son of Walter, the first Lord Hungerford, K.G., ob: 1449, by his wife Katherine Peverell.

Christian Halle was the daughter of John Halle of "The Halle," Salisbury, an eminent merchant and woolstapler of that city, whose fine mediæval residence still remains there; and within it, as also at Down-Ampney, are found the arms of Hungerford with *mullet for difference*, impaling the coat of Halle, — *Argent, a chevron sable, charged with an estoile of six points or, between three columbine flowers azure, leaved and stalked vert.*

The brass of Nicholas Powlett occurs on the north wall of the chantry, at the east end of the north aisle, which is enclosed from the body of the church by oak screens of carved tracery. Canon Jackson says this was a chantry "used" by the Hungerfords, which was probably the case, but its origin may be ascribed to the Claye family, as on the corbels that support its roof, are shields that bear their arms, — (*Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three trefoils slipped (sable,)* as previously observed by Aubrey in the windows. The Claye family appear to have belonged to the parish of Chrich in Derbyshire, where they held an influential position, and in the church there (in 1750) were several monuments to them, one with incised effigies and arms, and punning inscriptions on their name, which from their quaintness deserve quotation. On a tomb to several members of the family dated 1583-1603-32, is,—

"Heere lieth John Clay gentleman, and Mary whom he first did wive,
With her he lived near eight years space, in which God gave them children five.
Daughter to William Calton, esquir, who was unto that Kynge of fame
Henrie the eight, chief cock-matcher, and servante of his hawkes by name.
And as she had a former match, Charnell of Swarston in Lestershire,
So she deceast, this Clay did take the widow of German Poole, esquire,
Daughter of Edward, who was son to Sir John Ferrers of Tamworth, knight,
Shée is entombed in this church with him to whom she first was plight,
And now this Claye is closed in claye, the fairest flesh doth fade like grass,
He had on sister who unto Stuffyn of Shirbrook married was.
For death doth give an end to all, and now this Clay shall reste herein,
All Claye to claye shall com at last by deathe, the due reward of synne,
Thou deathe, his deathe, thy deathe is he whose soule doth live with Criste for aye,
The stinge of death can no one flee, the greatest monarchs are but claye."

and over the tomb,—

"Soules they are made of heavenly spirit;
From whence they come ye heavens inherite.
But know that bodyes made of Claye:
Death will devoure by night or daye,
Yett is he as hee was I saye:
He living and dead remaineth Claye.
His very name that nature gave:
Is now as shalbe in his grave.
Tymes doth teache, experience tryes:
That claye to duste the winde up-dryes.
Then this a wonder coumpte wee must:
That want of minde should make Claye dust."*

* *Coll. Top. et Geneal.*: Vol. I., page 46-9.

The foundation of the chantry points to a date antecedent to the inscriptions; and it was erected, probably by a person resident and holding possessions in the neighbourhood—it may be Minety Court,—as suggested by Aubrey.

Nicholas Powlett and his wife Mary Hungerford appear kneeling in prayer, and facing each other, with their children behind them, treated in the conventional style adopted at this era, that of late in the sixteenth century. He is in full armour with sword and misericorde, above his head "NICOLAS POWLETT," behind him kneels his son in academic gown, and over him "AMES POWLETT." His wife in rich costume, above her "MARY POWLETT," behind her kneel her three daughters named respectively "ELIZABETH,"—"MARY,"—"EDIGHT."

Above them are some interesting armories illustrative of their descent. Over Nicholas is,—1. *On a wreath, an embowed arm in armour, the hand glaived, grasping a sword, on the arm a crescent for difference*,—being the crest of Powlett, and cadency for a second son;—2. a shield charged with, *three swords in pile*, (POWLETT)—3.—*A hand with wrist ruffled grasping a sword erect*, across the blade a label with the motto "GARDEZ LA FOI"—also for Powlett. Above the lady are, 1. *Out of an Earl's coronet, a wheat-sheaf, supported by two sickles*, being the crest of Hungerford,—2. A shield thereon, *Two bars, in chief three roundels, a crescent for difference*, (HUNGERFORD). 3. *Three sickles in triangle, enclosing a mullet for difference*, badge of Hungerford, with cadency for a third son. Below the shield is this inscription.—"OF SVFFERANCE COMES EASE." There is no further inscription, or date.

With little doubt the brass may be assigned to Nicholas Powlett the second son of Sir Hugh Poulett of Hinton St. George, Sheriff of the county 29 and 34 Henry VIII, 1538-43, and 1 Edward VI, 1547, who married, first, Elizabeth daughter of Walter Blount with no issue, and secondly, Philippa, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard,* by whom he had three sons and one daughter, and according to Collinson was buried in Hinton St. George church, where there is his effigy in armour with that of his wife, and this inscription, "*Hic jacet Hugo Powlet miles, qui obiit 6 die Decembris, Anno D'ni - - -*." The eldest son of Sir Hugh was the well-known Sir Amias Poulet, ob: 1588, gaoler of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and Nicholas appears to have named his son after his uncle Sir Amias.

Mary Hungerford, the wife of Nicholas Powlett (according to Canon Jackson) was the daughter of Thomas Hungerford of The Lea, near Malmesbury, by Edith Strange his wife, and he was great-grandson of Sir Thos. Hungerford and Christian Halle before referred to. Of their three daughters, Elizabeth married Henry Long, of Ashley, near Box.

* A Justice of the Common Pleas, of Gorleston, and King's-Nympton in North Devon, and who is said to have had twenty-seven children by his two wives, eleven sons and sixteen daughters.

The Stranges were of Somerford-Keynes, and in the north aisle of the church is a fine monument with this inscription:—

Pie Lector;—Dormientem hic habes Robertum Straung Filium unigenitum et Posthumum Roberti Straung de Somerford-Keynes in Agro Wilts Armigeri et Janæ uxoris, filie Anthonij Hungerford de Black-Bourton in agro Oxon. Militis. Qui e quinque Sororibus tres habuit superstites; Quæ (concurrentibus maritis) fragile hoc erexerunt Monumentum in Fratris sui memoriam: qui e vivis decessit 14o die Junii An'o D'ni 1654. Ætatis suæ 23.

Ὁν φιλεῖ Θεὸς ἀποθνήσκει νέος
(*He whom God loves dies young.*)

Non jacet hic Straung attamen hic jacet ille Robertus
Qui modo Straung fuerat, Straung abit, ille manet.

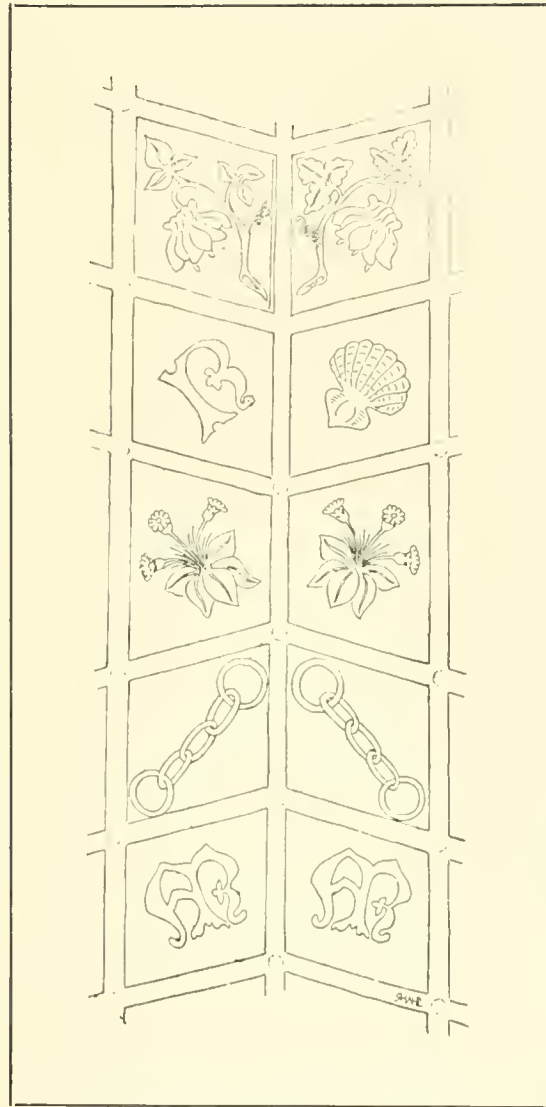
Arms,—Quarterly,—*Two lions passant, debriused by a bend ermine*, (STRANG)E and Hungerford.

With regard to the figured quarrels observed by Aubrey, a few are still found in the west window, *the columbine, scallop, chain-fetter, primrose-plant* (?) and letters R. and A. R., &c.

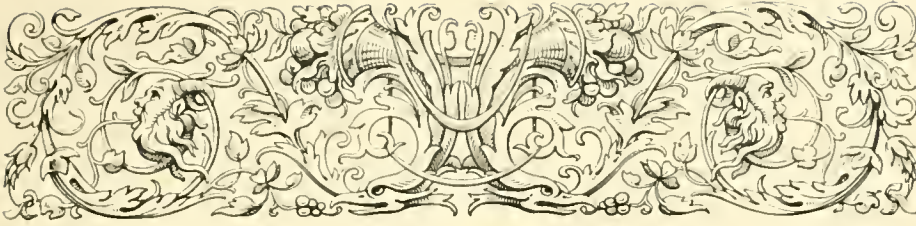
The *chain-fetter*, is probably a badge of Percy. Sir Thomas Hungerford of Farleigh, executed at Salisbury in 1469, married as his first wife, Anne, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. The *columbine* of Lady Christian (Halle) widow of Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Sudington-Langley, Worcestershire; by her will dated July, 1504, she desires to be buried in "*Monasterio D'næ de Cirecestre*." Sir John Hungerford, her eldest son, will dated 24 July, 1524, desires "*to be buried in the Abbey Church of Cirencester*"; as also his wife, the Lady Margaret, will 6 April, 1527, "*to be buried in the Chapel of Our Lady in the Abbey Church of Cirencester*, where my husband Sir John is buried." Where Sir Thomas the husband of Christian Halle was buried, does not appear.

Reprinted from Notes & Queries for Somerset & Dorset, Vol. VI., pp. 193-6.





FIGURED QUARRELS—WEST WINDOW—
MINETY CHURCH.



THE DORSET CHAPEL,
AND
KNIGHTSTONE;

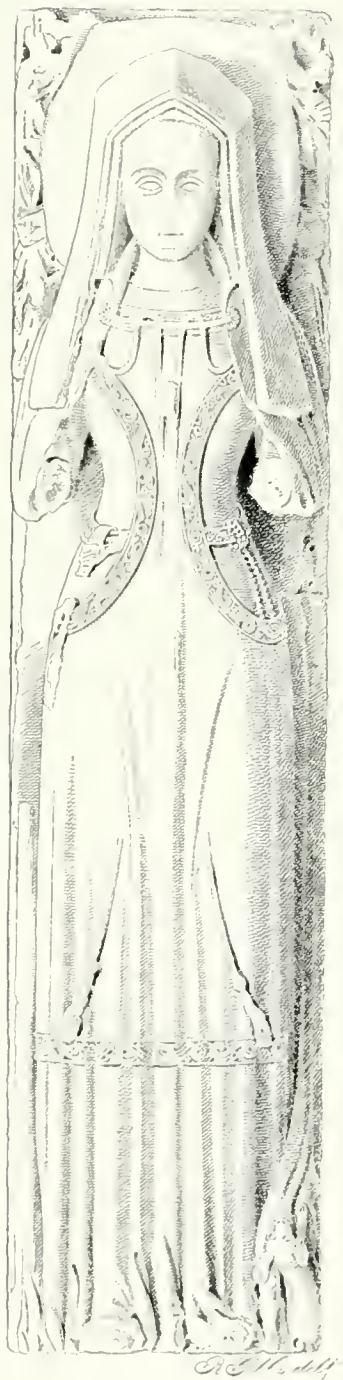
BONVILLE AND SHERMAN; OTTERY ST. MARY.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

SHERBORNE
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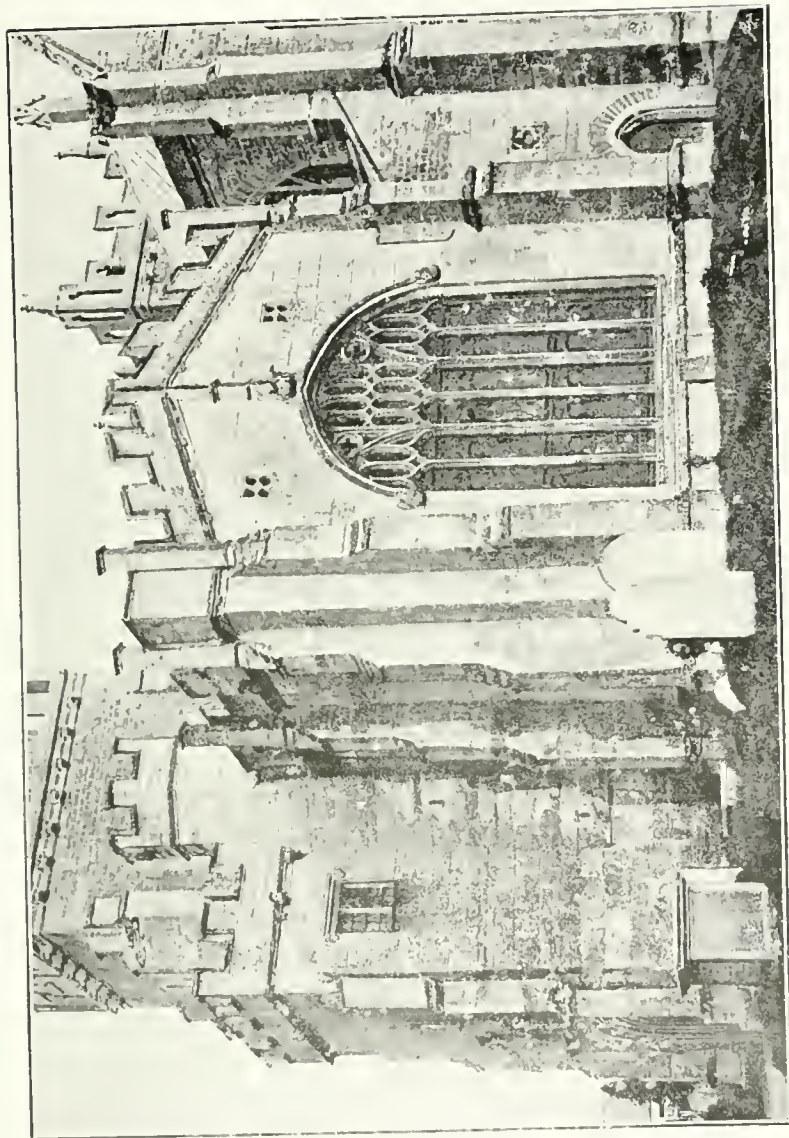


THE DORSET CHAPEL.
OTTERY ST. MARY CHURCH, DEVON



CICELY BONVILLE, MARCHIONESS OF DORSET.

ASTLEY CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE



THE DORSET CHAPEL, OTTERY ST. MARY CHURCH, DEVON.

IOANNES OB. 1542.



GVILIELMVS OB. 1583.



ÆT MEMORIA.

IOANNIS SHERMAN, GENEROSI, GVILIELMI FILII EIVS,
ET RICHARDI NEPOTIS QVI EX IPSORVM VOTO, VNÀ RESVRVSCVIT.
TRES TEGIT HOC VNVM MARMOR: VIRTVTIBVS OMNES,
VITVMVLO, MERITIS, SANGVINE, LACTE PARES.
HIC PATER, HIC NATVSQ, NEPOSQ, PROPAGINE CLARA
SHERMANNI, OTTRÆO, NOMINA CHARA SOLO.
SANCTA DEI CVLTV; CVRÀQ, CELEBRIA EGENVÆ
QVEIS PIA SVBSIDIJ HIC MVNERA IN ÆVA DABANT.
QVILIBET OCTO ANNOS DECIES PROPE VIXIT, AT AVLÀ
VIVIT IAM ÆTERNÀ SPIRITVS ORBE DECVS.
HIC VNÀ EX VOTO, RECVBANT; VNÀ VNDE RESVRGANT.
AC VNÀ A CHRISTO LAVREA PARTA BEET.

THE DORSET CHAPEL,
AND
KNIGHTSTONE;
BONVILLE & SHERMAN; OTTERY ST. MARY.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

In describing the social history of the antient town and parish of Ottery St. Mary, apart from its ecclesiastical importance, Pole says "Their hath bine, and nowe are, in this towne and parish, dwellers of goode meanes, and, theire bee divers others, which hold by customary estate, some old barton, some new barton, and other tenures, and some by grant, which have good livinge in this parish."

Among these "old bartons" or manors, whose owners and occupants successively represented the foregoing description, is Knightstone, an estate and small mansion situate about a mile south of Ottery.

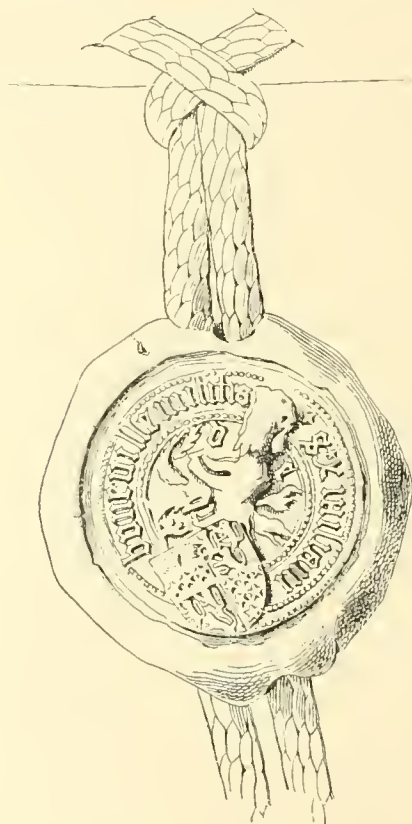
The same authority gives a succinct account of its possessors:—

"Knightstone, was the ancient possession of the name of Knightstone, and about the 44. of King Edward III., 1371, Richard the son of John de Knightstone conveyed the same unto Thomas Bittlesgate, unto whom afterward Margaret, that was the wife of John Upton, and sister of the said Richard, and Elias Upton her son, did make a release thereof. In this place Bittlesgate made his dwelling, whom succeeded Thomas his son, which entailed this, among other his lands, unto the children of Thomas his son (which died in his father's lifetime) and in remainder to William, Lord Bonville. All the children died without issue, by means whereof Bittlesgates lands came unto the Lady Cicely (Bonville) wife of Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorset, notwithstanding Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers, his claim made as next heir to Bittlesgate.

By the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, this land fell unto the Crown, and was purchased by William Sherman, of St. Mary Ottery, and descended unto Mr. John Sherman his son, which made his dwelling at Knightstone, and left it unto Gideon his son who is lately dead."

In October, 1381, Bishop Brantyngham granted a licence for the performance of divine service to Thomas Bittlesgate and Jane his wife in "*Oratoria sive Capellas infra Maneria sua de Kyngeston (Knightstone) infra Parochiam de Otryde Sanctæ Mariæ, et de Sparkeye (Sparkhayne) infra Parochiam de Coleton (Colyton) situal.*" An obit was also kept for them by the College at Ottery, on 26 August yearly. Arms of Bittlesgate,—*Argent, an annulet sable, over all a fess gules.*

The circumstance of William Lord Bonville, K.G., of Chew-



SEAL OF LORD WILLIAM BONVILLE.

ton-Mendip, Somerset, acquiring the reversion of Knightstone, was destined in the person of his descendant, and great-grand-

daughter, Cicely Bonville, successively Marchioness of Dorset and Countess of Wilts, to leave a striking and permanent memorial of their ownership, by the addition of the beautiful north aisle to the grand church of Ottery St. Mary, and named after her as "The Dorset Chapel," which apparently without doubt she caused to be erected.

The personal history of this influential but unfortunate nobleman is well known, and a few facts only need be related. Born in the not distant parish of Shute, he inherited large properties in Somerset and Devon, and to these he appears, from his influential position, to have considerably added by "entails," acquired occasionally from the descendants of other families, and apparently sometimes to the prejudice of the rightful heirs, of which Knightstone was one, although this reversion did not fall into hand until more than thirty years after his decease. He was a zealous Yorkist, as were also his son and grandson, and all three threw in their lot even to the death with that faction, and perished, the father on the scaffold after the second battle of St. Albans, Feb., 1461, the son and grandson having been previously slain at the battle of Wakefield, 31 Dec., 1460, and through these tragic circumstances the male descent of Bonville in the main line became extinct.*

From this wreck there remained one little infant daughter, born to the grandson who fell at Wakefield, Cicely by name, heiress to all the accumulated possessions of her family, Knightstone included, but which she was not put in possession of until 1494, when the homage represent the death of Richard Bittlesgate—apparently the last descendant of that family—and the right descended to Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, and Cicely his wife, in right of the said Cicely; and she had then been married many years.

A short notice as to who this husband was. Of course so great an inheritrix was destined not long to remain single, and in due time "a convenient marriage was purveyed for her," her husband being no less a personage than Thomas Grey, step-son to the King Edward IV. by his Queen Elizabeth Widville, widow to Sir John Grey of Groby, who fell on the Lancastrian side at St. Albans, where his wife's great-grandfather lost his head after the

* The seal of Sir William Bonville, is from a deed among the Exeter Municipal Muniments, dated 1435-6, the effigy of Cicely Bonville from Astley Church, both drawn by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs; the Sherman brasses, and interior of the Dorset Chapel, from rubbings and a photograph specially taken. The arms on the seal are Bonville quartering Fitz-Roger, of Chewton-Mendip, for his mother Elizabeth Fitz-Roger, the heiress general of that family, through whom he succeeded to the manor of Chewton, &c., and took his title therefrom. In the church are the effigies of a knight and a lady; the knight has their arms, *three lions rampant*, on his surcoat. The legend "S' WILLIAM DE BONEVILLE MILITIS."

same battle engaged in the interest of York. He had been created Marquis of Dorset by Edward IV. Cicely Bonville was his second wife, and by him was said to have had seven sons and eight daughters. He died 10 April, 1501, and bequeathed his body to be buried in the Collegiate Church of Astley in Warwickshire.

Cicely Bonville married, secondly, *Henry Stafford*, second son of Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, K.G.,—beheaded in the Market Place, Salisbury, “without any arraignment or legal proceeding,” 1483,—by his wife Katherine, daughter of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, K.G.—executed at Northampton, 1467. He was cousin to her first husband, and she was his second wife. He was created by Henry VIII, in 1509, Earl of Wiltshire and K.G., and died 6 March, 1523, leaving no issue, when the title became extinct.

It must have been during the lifetime of her second husband, Henry Stafford, that Cicely Bonville caused the beautiful aisle or Chapel in Ottery Church to be erected. Although no documentary evidence, we believe, remains to confirm this, it is clearly attested by the heraldic symbolism found sculptured on the fabric. The arms over the doorways, both inside and outside the porch, are unfortunately too much denuded to be made out, and were probably made ‘delete’ after the attainder of her grandson, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, in 1554, but in the back of the niche with the arms, outside, the *mullet* of Bonville, and the Stafford *knot* alternate, still conspicuously remain, and studding the moulding under the parapet above, these devices again occur, together with the Harrington *fret*, for her grandmother from whom she inherited the barony of that name, and the *bull's head* of Hastings for her mother's second husband. Within the Chapel, on the pillars of the arcade, are the arms and rebus of Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, 1504-9, and those of his successor, Bishop Veysey, evidencing that it was erected during the episcopates of these Prelates. The Wardens of the College during this period were Thomas Cornish, Bishop of Tyne, Suffragan to Bishop Fox, 1511, Thomas Chard, also Suffragan Bishop to Oldham and Abbot of Ford, 1518, Walter Dudman, and Oliver Smyth, 1525, who with the other members of the College subscribed to the King's supremacy, 12 July, 1534, he died 4 April, 1544, and his inscribed gravestone is in the ambulatory behind the reredos.

This great lady stood very high in the Court of Henry VIII., and assisted at the christening of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, the daughter of the hapless Queen Anne Boleyn, when, according to Hall, she was one of the child's godmothers, and in the procession her son, the second Marquis, “bore the Salt,” and afterwards the “old Marchioness of Dorset, widow,”—his

mother Cicely—made the infant princess “a present of three gilt bowls pounced with a cover.”

She made her will 6 March, 19 Henry VIII., 1528-9, and “bequeathed her body to be buried in the Chapel of Astley, in the tomb where her late husband the late Lord Marquis lay, and a thousand masses to be said for her soul. That a goodly tomb should be made in the Chapel of Astley, over the Lord Marquis her husband, and another for herself, and two priests daily to sing in the said Chapel of Astley by the space of eighty years, to pray for the soul of the said Lord Marquis, and her own soul.”

She appears to have died the year following, 1530,—and a “goodly tomb,”—at least for her,—was probably erected in this beautiful but now much mutilated church, in which was placed the fine effigy, presumably representing her, still remaining, but the tomb has disappeared. It is composed of alabaster of fine workmanship, and the costume consists of pedimental head-dress, embroidered cote-hardie, and from her girdle are suspended portions of an *aumônière* on the right side, and a rosary on the left. There was a mantle over with cordon and tassels. A little dog with collar and bells is at her feet. The figure which exhibits much simple dignity is greatly injured, the hands and other portions destroyed. It was originally emblazoned with colour, traces of crimson are on the mantle, and the embroidered ornamentation gilded. The costume exactly coincides with that prevalent at the date of her decease.

Succeeding Cicely Bonville, Marchioness of Dorset, was her eldest son, *Thomas Grey*, second Marquis. He married first, *Eleanor*, daughter of *Oliver, Lord St. John*, by whom he had no issue, and secondly *Margaret*, daughter of *Sir Robert Wolton*, of Bocton, Kent, by whom he had Henry, his heir, and other children. He made his will in 1530, and ordered himself to be buried at Astley. He was succeeded by his son, *Henry*.

Henry Grey, third and last Marquis of Dorset, and subsequently Duke of Suffolk and K.G. He married secondly, *Frances*, daughter of *Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk* and K.G., by his third wife the Princess Mary, daughter of King Henry VII, widow of Louis XII., and so Queen Dowager of France. By her he had three daughters, the eldest being the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey who perished with her husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, 12 Feb., 1554. The Duke, accused of participation in Wyatt's rising, fleeing from his accusers, secreted himself in a hollow tree in his park at Astley, and was betrayed by one of his park-keepers, who was in the secret of his hiding place. He was executed on Tower Hill, 23 February, 1554.

His death ended the possessorship of Knightstone by the Bonville-Greys, and the Duke having been attainted, his properties were forfeited to the Crown. From the Crown, according

to Pole, it was purchased by William Sherman, designated a merchant, third in descent of a reputable family of that name, settled in Ottery St. Mary, and who died in 1583. The Shermans appear to have held it about a hundred and twenty-five years to the death of Gideon Sherman, apparently the last male heir in 1679, when it passed to the descendant of Richard Coplestone of Woodland, Devon, who had married in 1624 Gertrude, eldest daughter of John Sherman of Knightstone, who died in 1620.

The "Dorset Chapel" or aisle is of considerable size, and has a rich fan-tracery vault with pendants. Many of the original bench-ends remain, but there is no symbolism on them beyond the *double-rose*, the carving is of architectural character, and long panels of *linen moulding*, bound the passage from the entrance porch. The structure forms a second north aisle, the arcade of depressed arches, the columns and sculptured capitals being of a type prevalent in the neighbourhood. No mention is made of any endowment for this Chapel, nor to whom dedicated, by the authorities,—the probability is there was none, if intended; the Marchioness died in 1530, and events were then fast hastening for the suspension, and subsequent suppression of ecclesiastical endowments.

The first of the Sherman family we get an account of is,—

ROBERT SHERMAN, described in the *Visitation* of 1620, as of Yaxley, a parish near the town of Eye, in north Suffolk. In Yaxley Church is an inscribed stone to *Thomas Sherman* and *Barbara*, his wife, dated 1621, and numerous entries to the family occur in the *Register*.

He is said to have married the eldest daughter of *William Sherman* of Ottery St. Mary; by this it would appear there was a family of that name settled there, both probably emanating from the same parent stock. They had a son *John*.

JOHN SHERMAN, of Ottery St. Mary, son and heir of the preceding. Whom he married does not appear, but they had two sons, *John* and *William*. He died in 1542, and was buried at Ottery. On the gravestone is his brass effigy, clad in ruff, doublet, short trunk-hose, and mantle over with dependant sleeves, richly banded with lace, the hands raised in prayer. On a label over the figure is

"JOANNES OB: 1542."

John, eldest son died in the lifetime of his father, s. p.

WILLIAM SHERMAN, second son and heir. He married, first, a daughter and heir of WILLIAM TERRENT or TRENT of Ottery. By her he had two sons, *John* the eldest, and *William*; and four daughters, *Katherine*, *Johanna*, *Agnes*, and *Isabel*.

William, second son, died without issue.

Katherine, eldest daughter, married as his second wife, *Gilbert Drake*, of Pratshead, in the parish of Littleham, third son of *John Drake* of Exmouth, and *Margaret* daughter of John Cole. His will proved 9 May, 1580; her's 12 May, 1604, she was buried at Littleham, 29 March, 1604.

Johanna, second daughter, married *William Mallock*, of Bindon, Axmouth, son of John Mallock of Axmouth, M.P. for Poole, ob: 1566-7, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Chaplyn of Taunton. Her will proved 1 May, 1606.

Agnes, third daughter, married *William Coram*, of Ottery, he was buried there 18 Jan., 1606-7, his wife 16 Aug., 1622. The Corams appear to have been a respectable family found in the *Visitation*, 1620, of several descents,—their arms,—*Argent, a cross sable between four eagles displayed gules*. Crest,—*A beaver passant or*.

Isabel, fourth daughter, of her there is no further account.

The arms of Terrent or Trent as given by Pole are, *Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed gules*. This will be further referred to.

Secondly, *William Sherman* married *JOAN*, daughter of *John Mallock*, of Axmouth; her place in the pedigree is not assigned. By her he had one son *Richard*. The arms of Mallock are, *per chevron engrailed or and sable, on three roundles three fleurs de lys, all counter-changed*. Crest, *An arm embowed grasping a mallet*. Their arms with inscriptions to their memory, almost obliterated, on flat stones, are, or were to be found in Axmouth Church.

Richard Sherman,—third son, and only child by the second wife. He married first *Joan*, daughter of *John Eveleigh*, of Holcombe, Ottery, son of John Eveleigh of that place, by Joan, daughter of John Southcott, of Bovey-Tracy. By her he had two sons, *William* and *Henry*, and two daughters, *Margaret* and *Susan*.

William, eldest son, thirty years old in 1630, appears to have died without issue. *Henry*, second son, died an infant.

Margaret,—she married 14 May, 1607, at Ottery, *John Cooke*, of Thorne, in Ottery, gent, son of Christopher Cooke of that place, and Joane, daughter of Richard Coplestone of Woodland. His administration dated 5 Jan. 1632-3.

The monument of this John Coke or Cooke, is on the east side of the wall of the north transept, and consists of a large and somewhat uncouth effigy, standing under a pediment supported by Ionic columns. He is clad in half-armour, bare-headed, trunk hose, boots and spurs. In his right hand he holds a

baton, his left rests on his sword, behind him is a pike or lance with a pennon, and at his feet his helmet. The whole painted and gilded. Below is the inscription :—

" *The monvment of John Coke of Thorne Esq. the sone of Christopher Coke and of Joan the daughter of Richard Copleston Esq : he marryed Margaret the daughter of Richard Sherman, gent. and had issue Richard, John, William, Jane and Joan : he was of the age of 42 yeares and 7 moneths, and dyed the 28 day of March, 1632.*

Nos simul ac orimur, morimur : cocus inclitus urnâ

Conditur exigua populo-peramabilis omni :

Vivit at ille tamen, quem sic lugetis ademptum,

Non obiit sed abiit ; agit felicia cælo

Secula nec tenui possit sub cespite claudi."

Arms,—a shield quarterly of nine,—1. *Ermine, on a bend cotised, gules, three cats-a-mountain passant guardant or*,—(COKE). 2. *Argent, a fess gules, between three lions rampant sable*,—(THORNE). 3. *Gules, a chevron between three owls argent, crowned or*, (RADWAY). 4. *Argent, two glazier's irons in saltire sable, (between four fears pendant proper)*—(KELLAWAY). 5. *Argent, a chevron gules between three fears pendant sable*, (PERHAM, or ORCHARD). 6. *Azure, a lion rampant (semée of escallops) or*, (HENDOWER). 7. *Or, a lion rampant gules, a bordure indented sable, (bezantée) a label of three azure*, (CORNWALL). 8. *Argent, on a chevron gules, three mullets, or*,—9. *Argent on a bend sable, six bezants*, (CHAMBERLAYNE). Crest, on a helmet, a demi-leopard rampant guardant or, holding an oak branch vert, fructed of the first. Owing to the height of the monument from the ground, and decay of the colours, the bearings are very indistinct and apparently inaccurately blazoned when restored ; directly over the figure are two other shields, 1. Thorne,—2. Sherman.

Immediately beside the foregoing inscription is another :—

" *This was new beautified by his grandson John Misson, gent, July 30, 1726."*

In the corner, a shield, apparently *Three cock's heads erased or, impaling, an anchor, or* : for Misson.

Susan, of whom nothing further is mentioned.

Secondly, *Richard Sherman* married *Joan*, daughter of *Richard Coplestone*, of Woodland, ob: 25 Oct., 1586, and *Alice* daughter of *Henry Kelly* ; and widow of *Christopher Cooke* of Thorne. Her son *John*, by her first husband, married her second husband's daughter *Margaret*, by his first wife.

By *Joan Coplestone* he had two sons, *Richard* and *Christopher*, and two daughters, *Joan* and *Margerie*.

Richard, third son, was aged twentyone in 1620 ; date of the *Visitation*. *Christopher*, fourth son, baptized 5 Jan., 1602-3, buried at Ottery 13 Jany., 1633-4. *Joan* was buried at Ottery 8 April, 1615.

Margarie, married as his first wife, *William Collins* of Offwell, son and heir of *Thomas Collins*, and *Mary*, daughter of *John Bere* of Huntsham ; ob: 1657-8. She was married 28 April, 1637, and died without issue. The *Collyns'* were originally of Ottery, their arms, *Azure, three torches or, enflamed proper*. Crest, *A cubit arm erect, the hand holding a torch all proper*.

This *Richard Sherman*, the grandson of *John*, ob: 1542, and *nepotis* of the inscription, his effigy on the gravestone represents him in ruff, doublet, with large cloak over, gathered up, and held by his left hand, the right being laid on his breast; he wears trunk-hose, high boots with large tops, spurs, and sword. The figure is a very fine one, and well proportioned. There is an indent over the head for an inscription, as in the other two, but it has disappeared. The date of his death does not appear.

The inscription on the gravestone is on a brass plate below the three effigies:—

Act Memoriae

*Joannis Sherman, generosi, Guilielmi filij eius,
et Richardi nepotis qui ex ipsorum voto, una requiescut.
Tres tegit hoc unum marmor: virtutibus omnes,
Ut tumulo, meritis, sanguine, laude pares.
Hic pater, hic natvsq', neposq', propagine clara
Shermanni, Ottræo nomina chara solo.
Sancta Dei cultu; curaq' celebra egenum,
Queis pia subsidij hic munera in æva dabant.
Quilibet octo annos decies prope vixit, at avla
Vivit iam æterna spiritus orbe decus.
Hic una ex voto, recubant; una unde resurgant,
Ac una a Christo laurea facta beet.*

The following is offered as a translation:—

To perpetuate the memory of John Sherman, gentleman, William his son and Richard (his) grandson, who by their own wish rest together.

This one monument covers the three, all equal as in (their) tomb (so) in virtues, worth, birth, and praise.

This same father, son and grandson, of the renowned race of Sherman, (are) celebrated names in Ottery from (their) piety, and distinguished care of the destitute for whose assistance for ever they here bestowed pious gifts.

Each lived near eighty years, and now lives in the eternal mansions an ornament of the world of spirits.

Here together according to their wish they lie, hence together may they rise, and together be blessed with the crown promised by Christ (himself).

A touching testimony as to their social worth, and of the unity and family affection existing between the three generations of these aged men, in life and death.

William Sherman aforesaid, who succeeded his father, *John*, ob. 1542, appears to have purchased Knightstone from the Crown, forfeited on the attainder of Henry Grey. Duke of Suffolk, in 1554, and he probably erected the original mansion, the date on the chimney piece being 1567.

His name is included among the four first Governors of the Church Corporation,—

" On 24 Dec. 1545, the King (Henry VIII) granted to John Haydon Esq, Hugh More, William Trent, and William Sherman, gentlemen, as the four

Governors of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Ottery, all its Church, helfry, Lady Chapel, and cemetery, vestries, cloisters, chapter house, vicars, secondaries, and choristers houses, and school house, with their appurtenances, lately belonging to the College there, and all manner of tythes in the parish, excepting the sheaf, but out of the profits to provide a preacher with salary of £20, a school-master £10, to instruct the youth of the parish in "the kynges newe grammer scole in Seynt Marye Otteley."

His effigy appears on the gravestone, as *fili ejus* of John; he is clad in very similar costume to his father, but with less ornament on the robe, and longer trunk hose; the hands also raised in prayer. On the label over his head is,

"GVILIELMVS OBIT 1583."

A remarkable coincidence occurs here. In St. Stephen's church, Ipswich, there was in 1843,—(*Topographer and Genealogist*, Vol. iii, p. 303) a brass with the figures of a man and woman, and part of the inscription remaining, together with the arms, *Or, a lion rampant sable, between three oak leaves vert, SHERMAN, impaling LANY, Or, on a bend between two fleurs de lys gules, a lion passant of the field.* Of this brass, only the portion with the inscription now remains



but which when complete probably read thus:—

(Here lyeth bur) ied the bodye of William Sherman gent'
(citizen and) grocer of London who decessed the (.....day of
Ju) ne in the yere of our Lord God, 1583,

It appears from information kindly supplied by the Rector, the Rev. W. F. Clark, this fragment was found under the Communion Table many years ago when the Church was reseated, and as the *Register* does not commence until two or three years after, the date of the month cannot be supplied. Although there can be little doubt he belonged to the same Suffolk family, whereof a branch migrated to Ottery, and the name and date of death is the same, it is clear the two memorials do not commemorate the same person.

JOHN SHERMAN, of Knightstone, eldest son and heir. He married first, BRIDGET, daughter of *Thomas Haydon* of Bowood and Ebford, ob: 1589, and *Christian*, daughter of *Robert Tytherleigh*, of Tytherleigh, Chardstock, Dorset, ob. 1600, both buried at Woodbury; by her he had no issue.

Secondly, he married MARY, second daughter of *Sir Bernard*

Drake, Knt., ob: 1586, of Ash, Musbury, Devon, by his wife *Gertrude*, daughter of *Bartholomew Fortescue* of Fillegh, Devon, ob: 1601. By her he had two sons, *Gideon*, and *John*, and two daughters, *Gertrude* and *Mary*.

John Sherman, second son, he was aged nineteen in 1620. *Gertrude*, eldest daughter, married 16 June, 1624, at Ottery, *Richard Coplestone*, of Woodland, Devon, eldest son of *Richard Coplestone*, ob: 1617, by his wife *Eleanor*, fifth daughter of *Richard Beller* of Ash-Rogus. *Mary*, buried at Ottery, 15 May, 1626, s. p.

John Sherman was buried at Ottery 12 June, 1617; *Mary*, his second wife, buried there 4 Sep., 1620.

On enriched mural panels inserted on the north wall of St. Stephen's Chapel in Ottery Church are two long poetic inscriptions to their memory.

The first to John Sherman :—

Under this monument lies one
Did good to many, hurt to none,
Friended ye rich, releev'd ye poore,
Was kinde to all,—who can do more?
That loved hospitalitie,
And loathed prodigalitie;
That raised his state and portion,
Yet used no oppression.
Each dweller and each tenant roar'd
At such a neighbour, such a lord.
When aged weakness did possess
His crased body, nay—the-less
His steps his church-path so would wear,
The church should often have him there;
His limbs were weak, the walk was long,
Yet seemed this short, ye other strong;
His live above, his death hereunder
Was full of goodness, full of wonder;
Six years beyond man's com'on age,
He walked here in pilgrimage;
And then one age, one very day,
Tooke both the sire and sone away;
As if time for the sire and sone
As much as time cou'd do had donne,
Making them live and die uneven,
And yet to live as twyns in heaven;
Let us that are here standinge by
Learne so to live, and so to die,
That after life and death's annoy,
We may revive and meet in joy.

It is difficult to explain who the *sou* was, mentioned in the inscription, as no date or person seems to indicate it,—but the premature decease of Agnes Fry, the first wife of his son, Gideon, whose burial did take place on the same day as John Sherman's, appears to be the circumstance alluded to.

The other is to his second wife Mary Drake,—
 Within this monument doth also lie
 A patterne true of o'r infirmitie;
 Whose infancie, childhoo'de, youth, and age
 Was still attended by ye wrathful rage
 Of that which crept in by our parent's fall:
 Her welcome, entertainment, end, and all
 Seemed all alike from first to latest breath,
 She alwaes seemed to die one living death.
 Small griefs sometimes seeme great, but her's were so
 As greater seild (*seldom*) or never made less mo, (*more*)
 These were her passions; now her actions stoode
 Like the Samaritan's, intituled good;—
 Had she a respite from her proper woe,
 That day should respite other's pains also.
 It was her custome and her comforte here,
 As soon as her owne rod did disapeere
 The comfortlesse to comforte, and restore
 According to her talent, sicke and sore,
 Hence envious death did slay without remorse
 Her that in others did withstand his force,
 And pitilesse to her no pitie yielded
 'Cause others paines she pitifull releved.
 What need more words? Works shewe her life was action,
 Her dying words, her death was contemplation.
 She died xxvii August, 1620.

Above these inscriptions in an ornamented panel is a shield, quarterly, 1 & 4, *Or, a lion rampant sable, between three oak, or holly leaves, vert*, (SHERMAN) 2 & 3, *Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed gules*,—(TRENT, or TERRENT) for his mother; and above an arch in the north transept is a similar panel with a shield, *Argent, a wyvern with wings displayed and tail nowed gules*, and crest, *An eagle displayed gules*, (DRAKE, of Ash, Musbury, and Littleham) which evidently has relation to this alliance, and that of his sister Katherine, who married Gilbert Drake. The crest of Sherman as given by Burke was,—*A sea-lion sejant, per pale or and argent guttée de poix, finned of the first, on his shoulder a crescent for difference*.

GIDEON SHERMAN, of Knightstone, eldest son and heir, aged 22 in 1620.

He married first 28 May, 1617, at Ottery, AGNES, sixth daughter of *Nicholas Fry* of Yarty, Membury, ob: 25 Oct., 1632, by his wife *Eleanor*, daughter of *John Brett*, of Whitestaunton, ob: 18 March, 1620-1. A most unusual and melancholy fate met this bride, for she died within the first week of her marriage, and was buried on the 12 June, 1617, at Ottery, apparently on the same day as her husband's father, and in the same church where she had been married a few days previously. Her memory is preserved also by a poetic epitaph in a panel on the north wall of St. Stephen's Chapel, placed there the following year:—

If wit, wealth, bewtie, youth, or modest mirth
 Could hire, persuade, intice, prolong, begnile,
 Death's fatall dart, this fading flowre on earth
 Might, yet unquailde, have flourished awhile,
 But mirth, youth, bewtie, wit, nor wealth, nor all,
 Can stay, or once delay, when death doth call.

No sooner was she to a loving mate
 From carefull parents solemnlie bequeathed,
 The new alliance scarce congratulate,
 Than she from him, them, all, was straight bereaved;
 Slipping from bridal feast to funerall bere,
 She soon fell sicke, expirde; lies buried here.
 Oh, death, thou mightest have waited in the field
 Of murd'ring canon, wounding sworde and speare,
 Or there, where fearful passengers doe yeld
 At every surge, each blast of wind doth rear;
 In stabbing taverns, or infected towns,
 On loathsome prisons, or on prince's frownes.
 There, not unlookte for, many a one abides
 Thy diretul summons; but a nuptial feast
 Needs not thy grimme attendance; mayden brides
 In strength and flower of age, thou mightst let rest.
 With winges so weake mortallitie doth fly,
 In height of flight death strikes, we fall and dy.

1618.

With regard to these poetic epitaphs, the Rev. Dr. Cornish in his *Notes* on Ottery Church, says "that when Southey the late Poet Laureate visited the Church, he expressed his opinion that they were written by William Browne, the well-known poet, born at Tavistock in 1588, and author of *Britannia's Pastorals*, &c., and that Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienses* is very doubtful with regard to his death, that in his searches he finds one William Browne of Ottery St. Mary, died in 1645, but cannot tell whether he was the same with the poet. Nothing appears to have been afterward heard of him, nor the place of his interment claimed to be elsewhere."

Secondly, *Gideon Sherman* married at Christow 21 Sep., 1622, ELIZABETH, daughter of *Robert Davie* of Canonteign, Christow, by *Anne*, daughter of *John Northcote* of Crediton, Devon. By her he had three sons, *John*, *Gideon*, and *John*, and two daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*.

John, eldest son, died an infant, buried at Ottery, 26 Feb., 1623-4. *John*, third son, also died a child, buried at Ottery, 27 Jany., 1633-4. *Anne*, died an infant, buried at Ottery, 26 Dec., 1625. *Elizabeth*, buried at Ottery, 17 Feb., 1644-5.

Gideon Sherman was buried at Ottery, 10 March, 1630-1, aged about 32. Where his second wife was buried does not appear.

GIDEON SHERMAN, second surviving son and heir. He married, 6 March, 1653-4, at Ottery, ELIZABETH, daughter of *Richard Duck*, of Broadhembury, and Mount Radford, Exeter. ob: 1656-7, and *Bridget*, daughter of *Sir Thomas Drewe*, of the Grange, Broadhembury, Devon, ob: 1656; both buried at Heavitree.

Gideon Sherman, was buried at Ottery, 31 March, 1679, aged about 53. *Elizabeth*, his wife was buried at Ottery, 24 Jany., 1688-9, aged 60.

The death of Gideon Sherman appears to have ended this descent of the family in the male line,—Knightstone reverting to Coplestone through a former daughter of the house, who became the heiress.

Knightstone is pleasantly situate, in a retired nook, at the end of a short lane leading off from the main road to Sidbury, about a mile south of Ottery, and there are the usual ineffaceable features still remaining to shew it was a place of gentle origin.

The house is of good size, of somewhat E-shaped form, with two gables, and the porch between them, and is now covered with luxurious creepers, with barge-boards on the gables. The principal antient features outside, are two large square-transomed windows lighting the hall within, and an exceedingly massive oak and iron-studded front door, opening under an elliptic arch. The hall is entered within by a door on the left of the front entrance. It is of some size, with originally an open-timbered roof to the height of the main building, which is now ceiled over level with the corbels that support the principals. The two large windows fill nearly one side, and extend almost from floor to the springing of the roof. There is a deep stuccoed cornice of arabesque ornament, in relief, and in the corners, as also on the roof-corbels, stand large grotesque figures, apparently of the same material. Opposite the windows is the hearth fire-place, a stone mantel-piece of proportionate size, with depressed arch and frieze over of four sunk quaterfoils, having in their centres sculptured on lozenges.—

G S.—E S.—A^O D^{NL}.—1567.

These initials apparently refer to Gideon Sherman, and Elizabeth Davie his second wife, and the inference would be that they built the house. But this could scarcely be the case, as Gideon Sherman died in 1630-1, aged about thirty two. The probability is that his grandfather, William Sherman, who purchased Knightstone in 1554, built the original house (Pole seems to infer it was his father, John.) which Gideon may have completed or enlarged, retaining the date of its first erection in 1567.

No notice of Sherman of Knightstone would be complete without inclusion of the following found in Dr. Cornish's *Notes* :—

"The Alms-houses in *Jesu*, otherwise *Yonder Street*, are said to have been founded by the Sherman family, who settled at Knightstone about 1547. At the eastern gable there was a small Chapel for the use of the inmates, rising the whole height of the roof, and abutting upon the road which is still called *Chip*, an abbreviation for *Chapel Lane*. The premises being very dilapidated were re-built by the Feoffees of Ottery in 1837, and are now capable of accommodating twenty-four inmates, who are maintained by weekly allowance from the funds of the trust."

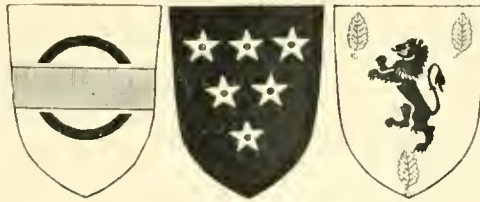
That the Shermans did found or considerably aid the

endowment of these Alms houses, is evidently confirmed by the inscription on their brass in the church. And although "*that devout woman, Cecilia, Marchioness of Dorset, Lady de Bonville, and Haryngton*" has left a striking memorial of her ownership of Knightstone in

"The long drawn aisle and fretted vault "

she caused to be added to the Church,—her immediate successors in its possession, the Shermans, if of humbler rank and estate, in goodness of heart by their "*distinguished care of the destitute, for whose assistance for ever they here bestowed pious gifts,*" have left a more gracious, and equally permanent remembrance, for thus

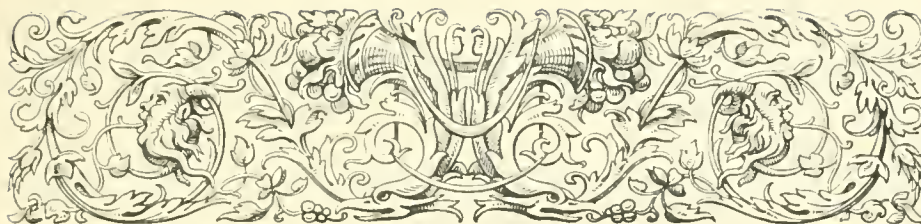
"the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom from the dust."



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GOLDE-STRECHLEIGH

OF

SEABOROUGH, SOMERSET,

AND

ERMINGTON, SOUTH DEVON.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

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The history of the Golde family of Seaborough, from their first settlement there in the thirteenth century, down to their extinction in the main descent at the conclusion of the sixteenth, and their immediate descendants, contains much of an interesting nature.

The Conqueror gave the manor to one of his followers, named De Vaus, or Vallibus, and the feudal service due for its possession was the finding of one soldier, to the King's use. His descendant Ralph de Vallibus, temp. Henry III, being obliged to send men when that King undertook a Crusade in Palestine, among others despatched one Gole or Golde, for the manor of Seaborough, "who went accordingly," says Collinson

"to Jerusalem, and was present at the siege of Damietta, where he fought valiantly, and after his return, as a reward for his merits, this Ralph de Vallibus gave him an estate at Seaborough,—by deed still extant,—A.D. 1229."

Ralph de Vallibus had one daughter and heiress, Grecia, who married Eudo de Rochford, and they settled the manor, &c, on their son John, who in the year 1320, disposed of it to John Golde, a presumed descendant of the Crusader, and at the time possessor of property there; he presented to the rectory in 1341, and his grandson John Golde, gave a piece of land for the building of a new church at Seaborough, 3 Henry V, 1414-15. The edifice was considerably added to, and partially rebuilt in 1728.

The grandson of this last John Golde, *Thomas Golde*, of Seaborough, who died 5 May, 1502,—he married *Eleanor*—who was living in 1522-4. They had three sons, *Thomas*, the heir, of whom presently,—*John* and *James*.

John Golde or *Gould*, second son, was of Staverton in South Devon, having married *Katherine*, the daughter of *Richard Preston*, of that place, and from them proceeded the Dorsetshire and Exeter, &c, descents. They appear to have used different arms

from those belonging to the main line at Seaborough, which were, *Or, on a chevron between three roses gules, as many bunches of grapes, or rose leaves of the first,—and gave, Per saltire azure and or, a lion rampant counterchanged.*

James Gould, third son,—he married *Margaret* daughter and coheir of *Roger Appleton*, and apparently sister to *Edith*, the wife of his brother *Thomas*. He died March 1529-30; and is described as being of Henley in Crewkerne, the estate on which his nephew *John Gould*, was murdered in 1555; the owner and occupier at the date of that event being John Weeks, or Wyke. From them descended the families of Gould of Wilts, and London.

Thomas Golde, or Gould, eldest son and heir, aged thirty at his father's death. He married *Edith*, daughter and coheir of *Roger Appleton*. By her he had one son and heir *John*, and four daughters, *Margaret*, *Katherine*, *Alice*, and *Anne*. He died 13 Sep. 1525, and was buried in Crewkerne Church, where, on the south wall of the chancel is a brass to his memory.

He is represented in the full armour of the period, with skirt and collar of mail, sword, broad-toed sabatons, and spurs. Bare-headed, he kneels on a cushion, with hands raised in prayer. The inscription records,—

(Pray for the soule of) Thomas Golde esquier which decessed the xiiij day of September the yere of our lord m^o v^e xxv (on whose soule Jhu have mercy.)

an almost unique peculiarity of this inscription is, that the words contained within the brackets, but which can be readily made out, have been designedly obliterated, evidently by the direction of a person who did not believe in prayers for the dead, after the soul had passed into the more immediate presence of its Maker. That this deletion was caused by some one having relationship with the deceased, and exercising authority to do so, admits of little doubt, and from some after circumstances, to be further alluded to, we think it may be fairly inferred who that person probably was. The date of his wife's death does not appear.

John Golde or Gould, only son and heir, aged thirty at his father's death. He married *Elizabeth*—whose will dated 4 Dec. 1584, was proved 12 Feb. 1584-5. They had one son *John*, "named in a deed of enfeoffment 6 Oct., 15 Henry VIII, 1524," he died young, s. p.

John Gould, the father, met with a dreadful death, having been murdered on the 7 August, 1555. Collinson gives this account of the tragedy:—

"The last of the family was John Golde, who was killed in a field on Henley farm, near Seaborough, in the reign of Queen Mary, as he was pursuing his favourite diversion of hawking at harvest time. Mr. Weeks the then owner of the farm (between whose family and that of the Goldes there had existed an

antient animosity) being in the field at the time, ordered some of his men to beat Mr. Golde off his horse, which one of them did with a rake and killed him. For this murder, Mr. Weeks and two of his men, were tried at an assize held at Crewkerne, and being found guilty, were condemned and executed."

Pulman, in his *Book of the Axe*, gives a more circumstantial and somewhat dramatic narration of this unfortunate occurrence.

"An unfriendly feeling had long subsisted between Mr. Gould, and Mr. Weeks or Wyke, who was then the owner and occupier of Henley farm. One morning in harvest time, Mr. Weeks was engaged superintending his workmen in one of his fields. Hawking at that time was a favourite amusement of country gentlemen, and a party engaged in its pursuit in the plain below, attracted the attention of Mr. Weeks and his reapers. Mr. Golde who was passionately attached to the amusement, had often been cautioned against trespassing upon the lands of his unfriendly neighbour. He was one of the party on the morning in question. The sport was most exciting, and the horsemen were galloping in different directions as the movements of the contending birds required different positions from which to command a view. Mr. Golde in the eagerness of the sport, had become separated from his friends, and, in order to rejoin them, rode into one of Mr. Weeks fields. No sooner had he done so, than the owner who had long been waiting an opportunity for a personal encounter, rushed down upon him with his men. A furious quarrel immediately commenced, and Weeks in the height of his passion, directed his men to fell Mr. Golde off his horse. They instantly proceeded to do so, and one of them struck him a blow with a rake, which brought him to the earth a corpse. Weeks and two of his men, were afterward tried at an assize held on the occasion at Crewkerne, they were sentenced to be hanged."

The execution is traditionally related to have taken place in the Market Place, Crewkerne, it being scarcely probable the culprits would be conveyed to the county gaol at Ilchester for that purpose. In the November following "the goods of the felon Wikes," were escheated to the Crown.

Connected by a date some sixty years afterward and relative to Wyke, is a monument in Crewkerne Church recording the death of "*Elizabeth Wyke, wife of John Wyke of Henley, Esq., and daughter of James Coffine of Munckly, Devon, Esq., 21 May, 1613,*" with an acrostic epitaph,—evidently the wife of a descendant of the offender.

John Golde made his will 2 Oct. 1545, and proved by Elizabeth his relict, 25 Oct. 1555,—in it he desires,—
"To be buried "*in the church of Cruchorne,*" to which church, and that of Norton-sub-Hamdon, each six shillings and eight pence. To my sister Katherine Golde, twenty pounds, and an annuity of four pounds. Giles Penny the younger to have the Manor of Seaborough during his natural life, paying the heirs twenty marks yearly; my wife to give yearly for five years four pounds, six shillings and eight pence, to a priest to pray for me and my friends; and twenty shillings to Thomas Hobell, priest of Chardstock; to Bernard Golde (his cousin) "*my best gelding, and a standing cupp,*" &c.

At the death of his widow in 1584-5, his son having predeceased him, the estate reverted to his four sisters, coheirresses.

Margaret Golde, eldest daughter, married as his first wife, Richard Martin, second son of Sir William Martin, of Athelham-

ston, Dorset ; from their eldest son and heir Adam, who succeeded to their portion at Seaborough, the descent of Martin at that place was continued down to the close of the last century. Two memorials of them appear to have existed ; one described by Pulman, as occurring in Crewkerne Church, was not observable on a recent visit, but is thus noticed by him,—

A brass, bearing the arms of Martin of Seaborough quartered, and the motto, "ACCEDIMVS, SVCCEDIMVS, DECEDIMVS," and on a stone beneath, "These are the arms of Adam Martine, of Seaborow, Esq. and his wife, the dafter of Hvbvrde Hossie, of Sedland, Esq."

This appears to have been Hubert Hussey, Esq. of Sydling St. Nicholas, Sheriff of Dorset 1645, of whom, says Hutchins,—

"His then estate here value £400 per annum was sequestered, and in 1642 he was ordered to be sent for as a delinquent for having said "that if the peace of the country was disturbed it was owing to Sir Walter Erle" which was deemed as a reflection on the Parliament."

The arms mentioned must have been those of Martin, *Argent, two bars gules*,—quartering Hussey, *Barry of six, ermine and gules*.

The other, a monument in Seaborough Church, with a fine bust of the deceased, life size, in close-gathered robe and flowing wig,—inscribed

"*M.S.—Adami Martin armig. qui, tanquam semper moriturus, vivens : tandem semper victurus, mortuus est, die 15 Jan. 1738. Ætat. 66.*"

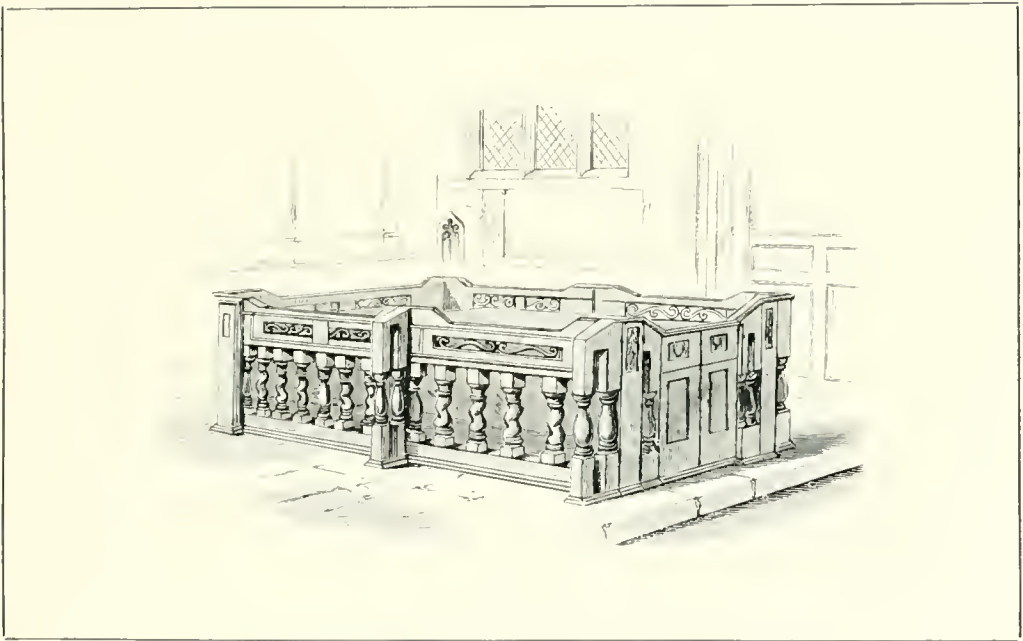
Trouble appears to have continued at Seaborough,—Collinson relates

"The families of Martin and Bale (who married Alice Golde, third daughter) inhabited each their respective parts of the dwelling or mansion house. But they were too near neighbours to continue long good friends, and the ways to each others grounds became also a matter of contention. Wherefore Mr. Hugh Martin, grandson of Mr. Richard Martin, pulled down his third part of the Mansion, and carrying off the materials, built the house at Seaborough in 1591, in which some of the Martins have dwelt ever since ; and soon after they parted their respective grounds."

Katherine Golde, second daughter,—she married *Henry Hoskyns*, and died 20 March, 1586, s. p. when her moiety of the manor, reverted to her three surviving sisters ; who divided the whole property by lot in 1589.

Alice Golde, third daughter, married *John Bale* ; he subsequently acquired the other sister, *Anne Strechleigh's* portion, whereon their descendants resided for nearly a century.

Anne Golde, fourth daughter,—she married *William Strechleigh*, of Strechleigh, in Ermington, South Devon, a family of antient descent, and who held considerable possessions in the neighbourhood. They had one daughter and heiress, *Christian*.



THE COMMUNION TABLE AND RAILS.

ERMINGTON CHURCH A.D. 1860.



WILLIAM STRACHLEIGH AND ANNE GOULD HIS WIFE.

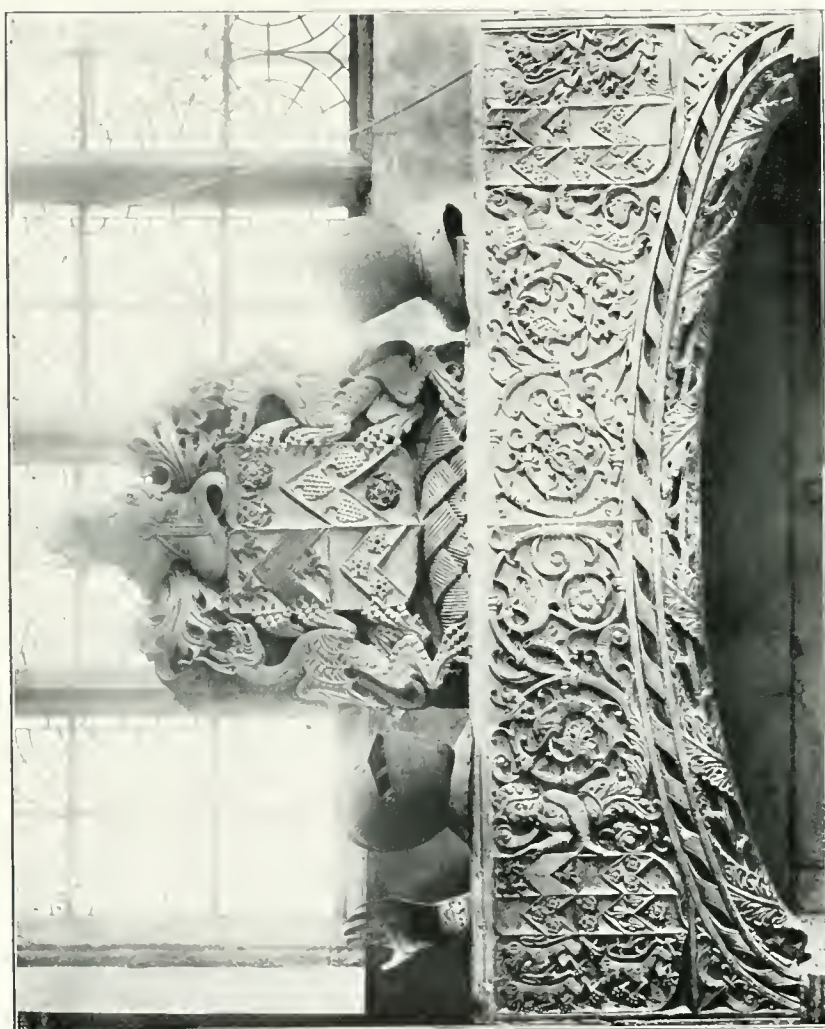
ERMINGTON CHURCH, DEVON.



Thomas Goldeſmeſe Which
 died the xij day of September the yere of our
 lord m^o cc^o xxv

THOMAS GOLDE.

CREWKERNE CHURCH, SOMERSET.



CANOPY, ARMS AND ARMOUR. STRECHLEIGH-GOLDE TOMB.

ERMINGTON CHURCH, DEVON.

William Stretchleigh "of Armington, Devon, Esq." died 21 July, 1583. His will dated 11 Dec. 1582, was proved 16 Oct. 1583, by *Anne*, his relict. In it he gives

"to John Chudleigh (his grandson) *my chain*,—to William Carye, son and heir of George Carye only son of my daughter deceased (by her second marriage) £100,—to Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne Carye daughters of the same, £100 each,—to my wife Ann Stretchley. Sir George Speke (of Whitelackington, Somerset, whose daughter Elizabeth married John Chudleigh his grandson) and Mr. Robert Carye, Esq. overseers."

Ann Stretchleigh, his wife, her will dated 3 Sep. 1591,—proved 27 Jan. 1591-2, by the trustees of her lands,—

"To be buried at Ermington,—to my only daughter Christian, now dead, wife of Christopher Chudleigh,—to her daughters Elizabeth (wife of Peter Carew, of Bickleigh) Mary, and Ann (now wife of William Nobell, gent.) £150 each; William and Mary Cary, children of George Carye of Clovelly, Esq., Robert Chudleigh, son of John Chudleigh, deceased,—Elizabeth Merricke (her grand-daughter, wife of Andrew Merricke of Queen-Camel, Somerset), and her son Chudleigh Merricke, and her daughters Dorothy and Penelope Merricke,—To the church and poor of Ermington,—"*To the setting up of the organs in the church of Crewkerne, if they shall be set up in the honour of Almighty God*,"—to the poor of Crewkerne 10/-,—to the church of Seaborough, Somerset, 10/-,—To Ann Stretchley daughter of Nicholas Stretchley, gent, 40/-,—Bridget and Dorothy daughters of John Chudleigh, Esq. deceased; John brother of Robert, son of John Chudleigh,—to George Chudleigh, son of John Chudleigh (her grandson, created a Baronet 1 Aug. 1622, married Mary daughter of Sir William Strode, of Newenham) "*three gold rings, whereof one was my wedding ring, another with a turkis my brother Gould's, and the other was cut from the finger of my brother, after he was dead*,"—(when he was murdered)."

They were both buried in Ermington Church, where there is a brass to their memory, and their only daughter. It is now affixed to the wall of the north transept, and inserted in the recess of a small granite frame which forms a kind of double canopy, all of plain design. The inscription reads;—

Here lyeth buried ye body of Willia' Strachleigh of Strachleigh Esquire who dyed the xxi day of July in the yeare of our Lorde God 1583, and Anne his wife ye daughter and heyre of John Gould of Dorc' Esquier and Christia' there only daughter and heyre who maryed with Christopher Chudleigh ye sönne and heyre of Syr Richard Chudleigh Knight by whom she had issue John, Strachleigh, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Marye, and Anne.

There are three figures,—the man in fur-lined robe with large short sleeves, over a gown with close sleeves, ruffs round neck and wrists, bare headed, kneeling in prayer on a cushion before a *prie dieu*, on which is an open book with clasps,—the woman in close cap with dependant veil, gown with large striped sleeves, ruffs on neck and wrists, also kneeling and fronting her husband, on a cushion, before another *prie dieu*, on which is an open book. Behind her kneels the daughter in similar costume, with embroidered petticoat.

Over the figures are three shields,—1. Quarterly,—1 and 4, *On a chevron three cinquefoils*,—(STRECHLEIGH) 2 and 3, *A chevron between three heath-cocks*,—(BROMFORD). 2. Quarterly,—1 and 4, *On a chevron three rose leaves, (or bunches of grapes?) between three roses*, (GOLDE) 2 and 3, *A fess between three pine cones erect*,—(APPLETON or PYNE). 3. Per pale,—1 and 4, *Ermine, three lions rampant*, (CHUDLEIGH) 2. *Three bends*—(MERTON) 3. *A lion rampant double queue*, (NONANT) impaling—1. Strechleigh,—2. Bromford,—3. Golde. 4. Appleton?

A curious example of the inaccuracy of monumental inscriptions occurs here, Anne Golde-Strechleigh, was the *daughter* of Thomas Golde, of the brass at Crewkerne, and *sister* and coheirress of John Golde her brother, who met with such an untimely death, and died s. p.

Christian Strechleigh, only daughter and heiress. She married first *Christopher Chudleigh* of Ashton, Devon, son of Sir Richard Chudleigh, Knt. ob: 1558, by Maria daughter of Sir Nicholas Wadham of Meryfield, Somerset. His will was proved 14 Sep. 1570. By him she had eight children, four sons and four daughters as mentioned on the brass.

Of the sons, *Strechleigh*, died 3 April 1570, s. p. *John*, third son, succeeded. His life was short and unfortunate. Living here probably a considerable portion of his time within a short distance of Plymouth, he appears to have been smitten with the glamour of the buccaneering and sea-roving adventures of the era,—half—"glory"—half-rapine,—toward which Devonshire, in the persons of Drake, Raleigh, Gilbert, and others of lesser note, had contributed a large quota engaged in these exploits. When he was barely twenty four years of age, (born in 1565) he determined to throw in his lot with these adventurers, and for that purpose disposed of the Broadclyst estates that had descended to him from Nonant, and with the proceeds, fitted out at his own entire expense, three vessels, ostensibly on a voyage of discovery, round the world. They set sail from Plymouth 5 Aug. 1589, a few days afterward, the *Delight* one of the little squadron, parted company from the others, during a storm, and was ultimately wrecked on the coast of France, only four of her crew being saved. Of the other two, with John Chudleigh aboard, nothing further appears to have been heard, the supposition being they were lost on the dangerous coast of the Straits of Magellan.

The date of his death however is given as 6 Nov. 1589,—administration to his relict 1 June 1590, who renounced; and a second 9 Dec. 1599, to Hugh Walden, one of his creditors (Vivian).

He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir George Speke of White Lackington, Somerset (named as one of the overseers of William Strechleigh's will.) He left four daughters, and one son George, who was created a Baronet 1 August 1622, he married Mary daughter of Sir William Strode of Newnham, died 15 Jan.

1657, and was buried at Ashton, where there is a large monument to his memory. It was to him his great-grand-mother Anne Golde-Strechleigh, bequeathed the three rings, one of them having been cut from the finger of her murdered brother.

Christian Strechleigh-Chudleigh, married secondly, as his first wife, *George Cary* of Clovelly, eldest son of Robert Cary of that place (who perished of gaol fever after the Black Assizes at Exeter, 1 April, 1586). He was Sheriff of Devon, 1587, died 10 July 1601. By him she appears to have had two children *William* son and heir, and *Margaret*. The date of her death does not appear, but she was dead before 1583, the year of her father's death.

Anne Strechleigh, "gentlewoman," sister of William of the brass, her will proved 16 Oct. 1583. In it she mentions

"My late brother Edward,—cousins John, Philip, Arthur, Sampson and John Strowde,—Mrs. Catherine Champernoun, a gold ring,—Anthony, and Jane wife of Edward Bonville, a gold ring, (they were of Modbury and Ivybridge, descendants of John Bonville, a natural son of William, Lord Bonville, of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, beheaded at St. Albans 19 Feb. 1460-1) to Mrs. Elizabeth Chudleigh, (wife of the buccaneer)—my god-daughter, "*My best bellement of pearle, and my carkanet (neck-chain) of Pearles.*"—My cousin Mr. Edmund Lighte,—Elizabeth Chudleigh the elder, Mary and Ann Chudleigh;—"For ringing and penny doale to the poor, £6." Residue to my sister Anne Strechleigh (Golde) of Armington, Iextx."

At the east end of the south chancel aisle at Ermington, is a high tomb and canopy, of considerable size, of Transition character, and much interest. The face of the canopy is covered with carving of Arabesque design, in the spandrels are large shields with quartered armories, the richly ornamented mouldings of the arch, and general contour of the monument, shew that the spirit of the expiring Gothic still held its charm over the designer. The tomb is divided in front by fluted pillars into three enriched panels, with one at each end, and all are occupied with large shields of arms. Centrally, over the canopy, is an escutcheon, surmounted by a helmet with mantling, wreath and crest, with two dragons for supporters, exhibiting much vigour of design, and boldness of workmanship. The sculptured charges on all the shields were originally tintured with their proper colours, which have now nearly disappeared. Resting on the canopy are two esquires helmets in good preservation, and a glaive. There is no inscription or date, and although these clues are wanting, we think there can be little doubt of its being erected by Mrs. Anne Golde-Strechleigh in her life time, to commemorate her husband, self, daughter, and son-in-law. She outlived them all, her daughter and her husband Christopher Chudleigh, by many years, her own husband eight years, she also survived her grandson John Chudleigh; and this accounts probably for the absence of inscription, inadvertently omitted to be placed on it,—if ever

intended—by the trustees of her will. The large escutcheon in the place of honour over the tomb, shews Stretchleigh impaling Golde only, and their crest,—the shields in the spandrels and panels below, exhibit the descent of her daughter, and that of Chudleigh, her husband, and his alliances.* The two helmets would also represent her husband and son-in-law. It is probable also she erected the brass, for although stating herself and daughter were also there buried, the dates of their deaths are not given; and this brass before its removal to its present position, appears to have been on the wall over the tomb, and it may be, was so intended to explain both.

Arms. Over the canopy, a large sculptured shield, charged with Bromford and Stretchleigh quarterly, impaling Golde. Crest,—on a helmet with mantling and wreath, *Two arms in armour embowed holding a cinquefoil.* Supporters, —*Two dragons*,—all vigorously sculptured. In the spandrels,—1. *Ermine, three lions rampant*, (CHUDLEIGH) impaling 1 and 4 Stretchleigh, 2. Bromford 3. Golde. 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Stretchleigh,—2. Bromford,—3.—Golde, impaling Chudleigh. In the panels of the tomb, below,—1. Golde.—2, Quarterly, 1 and 4 Stretchleigh, 2 and 3 Bromford,—3. Chudleigh. At the dexter end,—1. *A chevron between three blackamoors heads, faces affronte*,—2. Golde, impaling the same,—Sinister end,—*A chevron between three conies sable*, (STRODE). It should be noted all the Golde charges have *three bunches of grapes dependant on the chevron*,—and on those of Stretchleigh, the *cinquefoils* take the form of *roses* on the shields in the spandrels.

In the church there existed some years after the middle of this century, one of those rare remaining arrangements adopted soon after the Reformation, by which the Communion Table was moved forward from the east wall of the chancel, and surrounded by a railing. Here it consisted of a massive twisted balustrade of oak, carved, and buttressed; and its erection may be ascribed to the second half of the sixteenth century. In the north chancel aisle there was also a lofty and handsome squire's pew, that then enclosed the large monument, which is now moved to the south chancel aisle.

We have mentioned that surmise may be hazarded, as to whose influence the erasure on the brass at Crewkerne may be ascribed. That it was caused by some relative, having authority to do so, admits of little doubt, and taking the strong pronouncement in her will as to the "setting up the organs" in Crewkerne Church, the arrangement of the Communion Table at her home in Ermington, indicating the trend of religious thought prevalent there at that era, we think, without offering any semblance of

*The illustrations are from original rubbings and photographs. The Communion Table, &c. by courtesy of the *Exeter Dioc: Arch: Society*.

dishonour to her memory, the deletion on Thomas Golde's memorial, may be set down to the action of his daughter Anne, with probably her sister's concurrence.

Portions of the erstwhile richly-carved squire's pew, and massive Communion Table rails, still appear in this lavishly "restored" church; but now incorporated with arrangements, that would we opine considerably exercise the presumed simpler Evangelical belief of the strong-minded and venerable Somersetshire lady, who resided at Strechleigh, and worshipped here, in the eventful but real days of Queen Elizabeth.

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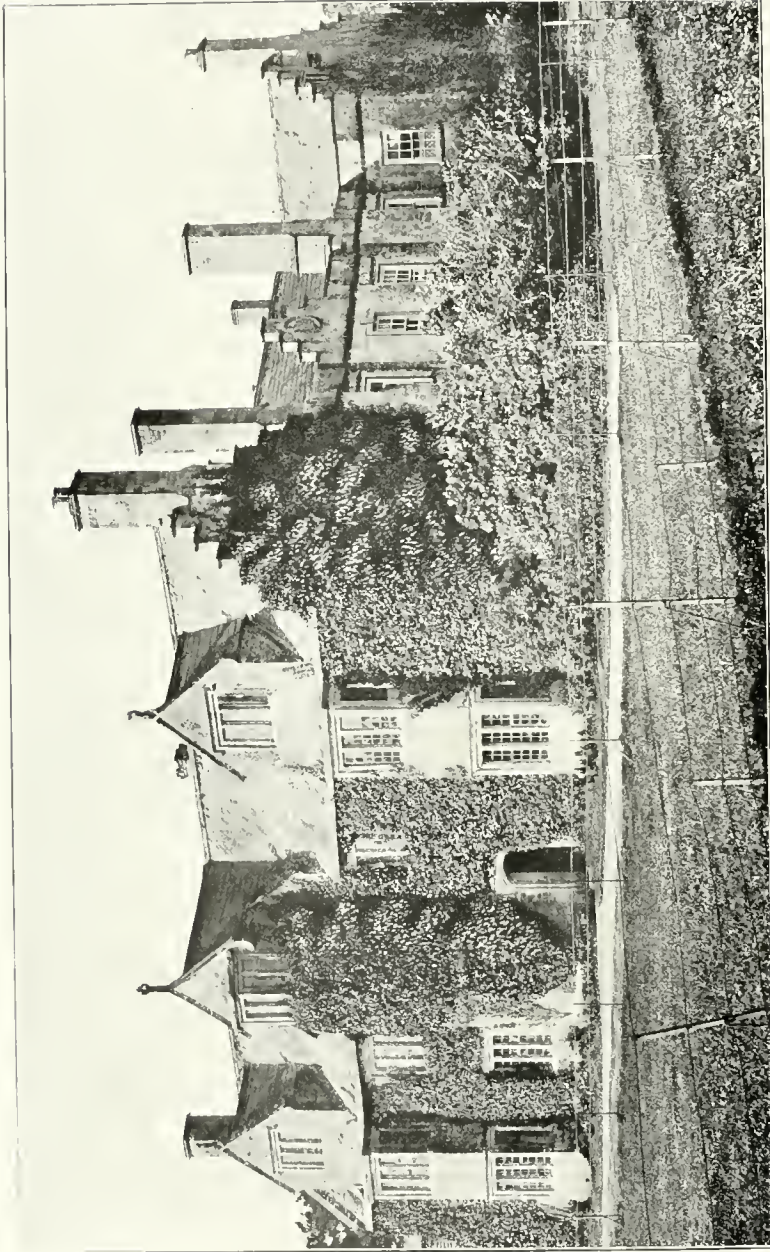




HAYDON
OF
WOODBURY
AND
OTTERY ST. MARY.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

EXETER.
PRINTED BY JAMES G. COMMIN,
MDCCCL.



CADHAY HOUSE.

HAYDON

OF

WOODBURY

AND

OTTERY ST. MARY.

HAYDON, OF WOODBURY AND OTTERY ST. MARY, ETC., DEVON. Among the old Devonshire families whose ancestry lead us back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the descent of Haydon, located in south-east Devon, and who flourished in influential estate there for about six centuries, finds conspicuous and honourable place. Of them their first recorded representative appears to have been:—

JOHN DE HAYDON, who is thus spoken of by Prince:—

“He was a Judge in the first year of the reign of King Edward I (1272), according to the ensuing record, taken out of the Tower of London by Henry St. George Richmond (*Ev. Antolog. in Man. Gid. Haydon Armg. M.S.*)

Herbertus de Mortles, Johannis de Haydon, Willhelmus de Bikkur and Guido de Nonant consiliumtur iusticiarii ad Gaslam Exon. deliberandum 24 Jul. 1. Edw. I., 1273.

This gentleman was a younger branch of a Knightly stock so called, that flourished in the eastern parts of England.”

Referring probably to the Heydons of Kent, but with no authority.

In the following descent the *Visitation* of 1620 is principally followed.

ROBERT HAYDON, probably a son of *John*, was of Boughwood, an estate in Harpford, near Ottery St. Mary. This appears to have been their earliest recorded settlement, which their descendants held for four succeeding centuries. He married JOAN, and resided there 19. Edward I, 1291. They left three sons, *Henry*, *Roger*, who was of Nether-Stowford, and left a son *John*, who died s.p.,—*Peter*, heir to his brother *Roger*, and a daughter *Meraud* (Maud?)

HENRY HAYDON, 1291, married JULIAN, and left a son *William*.

WILLIAM HAYDON, left two sons *Robert* and *Thomas*.

ROBERT HAYDON, 12 Edward III, 1339, left a son *John*.

JOHN HAYDON, left two sons, *Henry* and *John*.

HENRY HAYDON, of Bowood and Ebford, being the first named of that place, 20 Richard II, 1397, left a son *John*.

Pole thus notices Ebford, and the Haydon family :—

"Ebbeford lieth in this parish (Woodbury), and in King Edward I time—1272-1307,—Ralph de Ebford was the owner thereof, and it hath been divers descents in the name of Haydon, which name I find often, and very ancient, as witnesses to the grant of lands in these parts. It is now (1630) the land of Gedeon Haydon, Esq., who dwelled there in his father's lifetime, as other his ancestors had formerly done."

JOHN HAYDON, of Bowood and Ebford, 8 Henry IV, 1417, left a son *Richard*.

RICHARD HAYDON, of Bowood and Ebford, 15 Edward IV, 1476, left two sons *Richard and John*, and one daughter *Jane*, married to *Robert Gilbert*, of Powderham.

RICHARD HAYDON, described as of Bowood, Ebford, Lymptone, and Woodbury, 13 Henry VIII, 1522, appears to have been the first influential member of the family. Speaking of his gravestone at Woodbury, Dr. Oliver enquires :—

"Is it not the tomb of Richard Haydon, gent, who was Steward to Bishop Veysey, and by his will dated 2 April, 1533, desires to be buried in Woodbury church, near his wife Jane?"

He died the 16 October following. He appears to have been thrice married. First to JOAN, daughter of *Morris Trent*, of Ottery St Mary, who bore for their arms—*Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed gules*. By her he had three (or four) sons, *Thomas*, his heir; *John*, of Cadhay, in Ottery (to be further referred to); *George*, of Hornshayes, Northleigh; and probably *Peter*, of Poltimore, Farway; and one daughter, *Joan*, married to *John Coran*, of Ottery, with descent given in the *Visitation*, 1620, and arms *Argent a cross sable, between four eagles displayed gules*; crest: *a beaver passant or*.

Secondly to AGNES, daughter of . . . *Merifeild*, probably of Huish, near Crewkerne, whose arms were, *Or, on a fess cotized azure, between three crescents sable, as many roses, argent*. By her he had one son *John*.

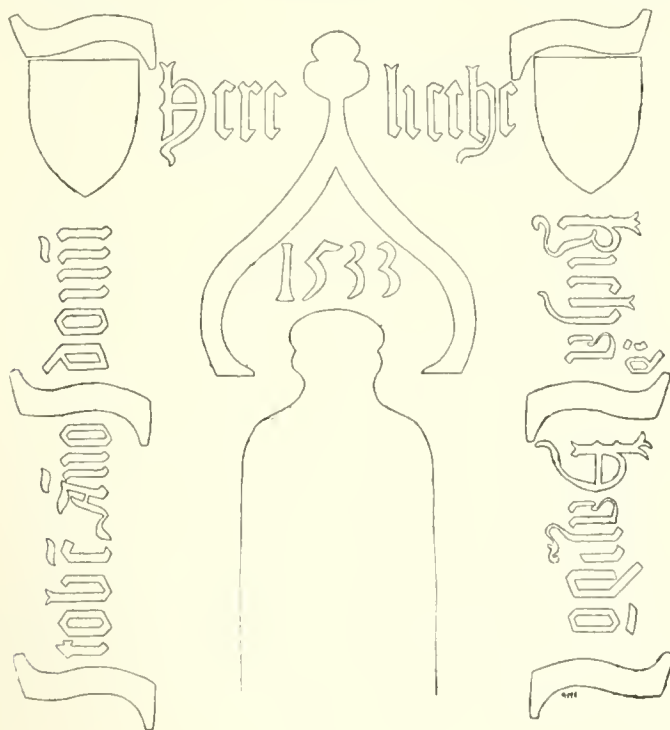
Thirdly, he appears to have married ELIZA, of what family does not appear, but stated on his gravestone to be there buried with him; with no issue recorded.

Richard Haydon, died 16 Oct.; *Inq. p. m.* 24 Henry VIII (1533), No. 8.

The north, or Haydon aisle, of the church of St Swithin, Woodbury, was with little doubt, either wholly or partially

erected by the Haydens, with a mortuary chantry at the east end, beneath which they were interred. This is attested by the character of the architecture, which dates towards the conclusion of the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century, the period at which Richard Haydon lived. The Chantry at the east end was screened off from the aisle, but opening toward the chancel, is an enriched panelled arch, lower than the rest of the arcade, and apparently designed to become a monumental canopy, where, beneath, the gravestone of Richard Haydon, was with little doubt originally placed, and himself and wife interred below it. This gravestone is now outside, and has probably been moved more than once; the Chantry continued to be the burial place of his descendants. Shields with alliances of Haydon, apparently recently emblazoned, are on the capitals of the pillars of the aisle.

The gravestone of Richard Haydon was originally very handsome. It is of Purbeck marble, and consists of an incised ledger line inscription, and in the centre is the indent



of a gentleman, in long gown, his feet on a dog, and below it, a square, on which was probably an elegiac Latin inscription. Above the figure is a long label, at the corners of the stone four shields, and a central one in the base, all with labels over them, and six other labels, three on each side are inserted between the words of the inscription. All the brasses are now gone, the stone has been broken, and is greatly denuded and decayed, the inscription considerably obliterated, but can be satisfactorily made out, (the upper portion appears in the illustration) and is to this effect :—

Here liethe Richard Haydon, esquier, and Eliza his wyfe, the which Richard dyed ye 26 day of October, an'o dom'i 1533, on whose soules God have mercy.

John Haydon, fourth son, and only child by his second wife, married *Martha*, daughter of *Nicholas Rose*, of London, where he appears to have settled, and became a wealthy and influential man, a Mercer by vocation, an Alderman and Sheriff of London, 1582-3; and according to Stow, was buried "in the fair parish church of St Michael, called Paternoster Church in the Royall, and Ward of Vintry," and apparently died s.p. He left large legacies for charitable purposes, mentioned by Stow, and thus summarised by Prince :—

"He gave more than £3,000 for the relief of the poor, to 100 poor so many gowns, and 12d. apiece in money; to the Company of Mercers, in London, £600 to be lent to young men at £3 6s. 8d. per cent.; £400 more to the same Company, to be lent at the same rate, the interest whereof to go to the maintenance of a lecture in St Michael, Paternoster; to Christ's Hospital £500; to the eleven Worshipful Companies £1,100; to Exeter £200; to Bristol and Gloucester £100 each, to be lent to young tradesmen at the before-named percentage; to the Company of Mercers, which was his profession, for a cup, £40; to his servants £240, etc."

and the following donation to the poor of Woodbury, as set forth on a tablet in the church there :—

In Memoriam Perpetuam.

John Haydon, Gent., Merchant and Citizen of London, gave by will in 1579, Three pounds, six shillings and eight pence, to be distributed to three poor inhabitants of this parish (Woodbury) every Sunday in the year, viz :—four pence in money and one penny in bread, the remainder to be distributed by the Churchwardens for the time being, payable for ever by the Wardens and Masters of the Company of Mercers, of the City of London.

THOMAS HAYDON, eldest son and heir of Bowood and Ebford, aged 23 at his father's death, and heir to his nephew *Edward Haydon*, of Hornsbayes, who ob. 1562. He married

JOAN, daughter and sole heir of *Richard Weekes*, of Honichurch, by *Alice*, daughter of *Henry Kelly*; their arms, *Ermine, three battleaxes sable*. By her he had one son, *Thomas*, and three daughters, *Jane*, married first to *Richard Williams*, secondly to *John Gove*, third son of *John Gove*, of Bridge, Woodbury, 11 Feb., 1588-9, died 1627, s.p. On a flat stone in the Haydon aisle:—

Here lieth the bodie of John Gove, gent., who died ye xxix day of June, An'o D'ni, 1627.

Arms of Gove: *Argent, a cross lozengy between four eagles displayed sable*; and thirdly to *John Towell*; *Mary*, married to *Walter Leigh*; and *Margaret*, to *Thomas Browning*.

Thomas Haydon died 27 June, and was buried at Woodbury, 17 July, 1576. *Inq. p.m.*, 18 Elizabeth (1576), P^t I, No. 23.

THOMAS HAYDON, eldest son and heir of Bowood and Elbford, aged 30 at his father's death. He married *CHRISTIAN*, daughter of *Robert Tytherleigh*, of Tytherleigh, in Chardstock, Dorset *ob.* 1578, and *Johanna* his wife.

Arms: *Ermine, two glaziers irons in saltire gules*. By her he had three sons: *Robert*: *Thomas*, buried at Ottery, 20 Jan., 1609-10; *Peter*, of Netherbury, Dorset, will 18 June, proved 4 Oct., 1627, s.p., and four daughters: *Amy*, wife of *Edmund Huntly*, son of *John Huntly*, of Milborne, St Andrew, Dorset; *Margaret*, unmarried, her administration 27 Jan., 1634-5; *Joan*, married at Woodbury, 5 Feb., 1589-90, *Erasmus Broughton*, son of *Thomas Broughton*, of Sandford-Bickford, in Wembdon, Somerset. Arms: *Sable, a chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed argent*. Crest: *a spaniel sejant ermine*; and *Bridget*. He died 25 Sep., buried 6 Oct, 1589, *Inq. p.m.* 32 Elizabeth (1590) No. 211. His wife was buried 30 Oct. 1600, and both were interred at Woodbury. *Bridget* married as his first wife, *John Sherman*, of Knightstone, Ottery, and died, s.p.

ROBERT HAYDON, eldest son, of Bowood and Elbford, also of Cadhay, in Ottery, which had been left him by his great uncle *John*, of that place, aged 29 at his father's death. He married *Joan*, eldest daughter of *Sir Amias Paulet, Knt.*, P.C. to Queen Elizabeth, and Governor of Jersey, of Hinton St George, Somerset, by *Margaret*, only daughter and heir of *Anthony Harvey*, of Columb-John, *ob.* 23 May, 1564, whose fine renaissance tomb is in the north choir aisle of Exeter Cathedral.

By her he had three sons: *Gideon, Amias*, buried at Ottery, 12 Jan. 1614, with this inscription on a stone to his memory:—

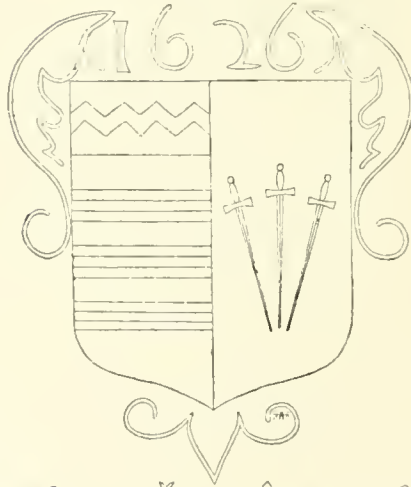
Epitaphium Amicii Haydon filii Roberti Haydon, Armigeri, qui obiit 12 Januarii, An. Dom. 1614.

*Quis jacet hic, quæris, percussis vulnere mortis ?
Virtutis socius nobilis, alter Ajax :
Mortuus, ah ! dixi ? revoco, sic esse videtur
In calis vivit nescius ille mori.*

Drewe, living 1621, and two daughters, Margaret, wife of William Every, of Cotthay, Somerset, son of John Every of Weycroft, Devon, and Frideswith, daughter of William Jervice of Hemiock, arms. Or, four chevronels gules, crest, A demi unicorn, couped gules, armed, unguled and maned or, and Sara, buried at Ottery, with this inscription on a stone, now utterly decayed:—

Sara Haydon, filia Roberti Haydon, Armigeri, quæ obiit 24 Aprilis, An. Dom. 1620.

*Apollo moist this tomb with tears,
For such great loss in tender years,
Virtue's hope now is dead.
And fro' earth to heaven fled,
Wits perfection with pure spirit,
Doth an Angel's place inherit.
Stay in that celestial skie,
Where thou shalt live, and never die.*



Robert Haydon Esq

three swords in pile, points in base, (PAULET).

Robert Haydon, died 10, and buried 15 Dec. 1626, at Woodbury. Will, 12 Jan. 1620-1, proved 14 Dec. 1627. On a flat stone in the Haydon aisle, Woodbury is this inscription:—

Here lieth the Bodye of Robert Haydon, Esquire, who died the Xth of December, An'o d'o, 1626.

Arms: Haydon, impaling,

GIDEON HAYDON, son and heir, of Ebford and Woodbury, aged 40 at his father's death. He married MARGARET, daughter of John Davie of Sandford, Crediton, and Margaret daughter of George Southcote of Calverleigh, their arms *Azure, three cinquefoils 2 & 1 or, on a chief of the last a lion passant gules*. By her he had nine sons, Robert, John, baptised 2 Nov. 1606, at Ottery, Gideon, heir to Robert, Thomas, baptised 23 June, 1611, at Sandford, George, of Houndsbeare, Woodbury, baptised 11 Sep. 1614, he was probably unmarried, and buried at Woodbury. On a marble stone in the pavement of the Haydon Chantry is this inscription :—



George Haydon
1684

*Here lyeth the Body of
George Haydon, sonne of
Gedeon Haydon of Ebford,
Esq. who Departed this
life the 26th Day of
February, Anno Dom'i,
1685.*

Arms : Haydon, with helmet, crest, and motto, IE · AY · PRISE · MON · PROYE. * Amias, baptised at Woodbury, 30 April, 1618, James, baptised 17 May, buried 18 July, 1619, at Ottery, Nicholas, baptised 19 May, 1620, he married Anne, daughter of Henry Trosse, of Exeter. He was buried at Woodbury, beneath a high tomb in the churchyard, outside the Haydon aisle, with this

inscription :—

* This appears to be the only example of the Haydon motto, found on their memorials except the FIRM · EN · FOY, on the Haydon tomb at Ottery. In Prince (1810) it is given as JEO · AY · PRIS · ET · MORIER. The illustrations to this account are from original sources.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Nicholas Haydon, eighth son of Gideon Haydon of Cadhay, Esq, who departed this life the 26 of January, 1676. Aged 56 years.

Arms: Haydon, impaling, Gules, three cutlasses barways in pale argent, the hilts or (TROSSE). She was buried at Ottery, 16 Feb. 1652-3. A flat stone in the north choir aisle thus commemorates her:—

Ita hoc sub marmore deposita sunt reliquia Anna filia Henrici Trosse Exoniensi Armigeri, ex uxore Rebecca uxoris Nicolai filii Gedeon Haydon de Cadhay, Armigeri, ex uxora Margareta, qua obiit VII Februarii A. D. CIOCCCLII.

Arms: much obliterated, apparently Haydon impaling Trosse.

They had two sons, Walter, Rector of Talaton, buried 19 June, 1680, at Ottery, aged 32, Nicholas, baptised 6 Aug. 1651, at Ottery, he married Mary, daughter of (William?) Martyn of Woodbury, 5 Dec. 1673, and she remarried at Woodbury, 30 Nov. 1678, John Hall.

A flat stone in the Haydon aisle, thus probably commemorates Martyn, *Dormitorium Gulielmi Martyn de Ebford, Generosi, qui vicesimo secundo die Februarii Anno salutis 1670. ætatis sue 75, nullum desideratus obiit.*

*Da veniam quis quis terræ possessor es huius
Amborum cineres urna ut condantur in una
Cum Christus iudex super æthera venerit orbis;
Corpora diuisum tumulo conjuncta resurgent.*

Arms: three bars, a crescent for difference (MARTYN) impaling two bars, in a chief three cinquefoils pierced.

This was William Martyn, second son of William Martyn, of Oxtou, Kenton, Recorder of Exeter, by his wife Susan, daughter of Thomas Prestwood. Mayor of Exeter, 1576; he was baptised 6 Oct., 1506, at All-Hallows Church, Goldsmith Street, Exeter, a date that would agree with his age on the stone.

And two daughters, Rebecca, buried at Ottery St. Mary, 8 May, 1652; and Anne, baptised at Ottery, 20 Dec., 1652.

Richard Haydon, ninth son of Gideon, before named, baptised at Woodbury, 22 May, 1623, married at Ottery, June, 1658; Elizabeth, daughter of John Ware; and six daughters making fifteen children in all.

Of these, Johanna, married at Ottery, 13 June, 1629, John Coke, of St Erme, Cornwall. Polwhele records:—

"In S Erme church, in Cornwall, in the window of Tregasso aisle, I found this inscription:—

"Joanna filia Gideonis Haydon de Cadhay, armigeri, uxor Johannis Coke de Tregasowe armigeri, obiit 28 die Decembris, a'no do'mi 1630 corpus



"COURT OF THE KINGS," CADHAY.

hic d'poultur. Filium uxorem unum qualem quis obtaret mulierum denique probatissimum presentis seculi testimonio posteritas credat.'

He was the son of John Coke, of Trevice, and Prudence Godolphin, who was the son of Christopher Coke, of Thorne, Ottery, and Margaret Garland. Thomas, his son, was Sheriff of Cornwall, temp Charles I; Thomas, his son, sold the estate to Boscawen. Tregasow House was built, but left in an unfinished state, by Thomas the younger; it is now a farmhouse."

Maria, married at Woodbury, 1 May, 1624, *George Raleigh*; *Margaret*, buried 13 June, 1634, at Woodbury; *Frances*, baptised 1 Sep., 1612, at Woodbury; *Dorothy*, at Woodbury, 9 May, 1616; *Elizabeth*, buried at Ottery, 12 Nov., 1644. In Ottery church is this inscription, probably to one of these daughters:—

Here lieth the bodies of William Coke, of Thorne, Esq. who died the 26th day of July 1652; and alsoe Margaret his wife daughter of Gideon Haydon, Esq. who dyed the first day of January, Anno Domini 1667.

ROBERT HAYDON, of Cadhay, eldest son and heir, baptised 17 Aug., 1604, at Sandford. He married ELIZABETH, daughter of William Gould, of Hayes, near Exeter. His will 29 Sep., 1634, proved 10 May, 1635, he died 12 Nov., 1634, *s.p.* His wife married secondly at Woodbury, 26 Jan., 1637-8, Arthur Upton, of Lupton, South Devon, *ob.* 1661-2, by whom she had two sons and two daughters, and was buried with her second husband at Brixham, 17 Dec., 1685.

Arms of Gould: *Per saltire or and azure, a lion rampant counterchanged.*

GIDEON HAYDON, of Cadhay, third son and heir to his brother *Robert*, baptised at Sandford, 25 June, 1609, buried 20 Aug., 1680, at Ottery. He married ELEANOR . . . , buried 29 Jan., 1690-1, at Ottery, by whom he had three sons: *Gideon*: *Robert*, buried 2 July, 1618, at Ottery; *William*, *ob.* 7 April, 1722, aged 80, buried at Ottery; he married June, 1680, *Dorothy*, widow of . . . *Lee*, by whom he had a daughter, *Dorothy*, married 6 July, 1704, at Ottery, to *Nicholas Fry*, son of Henry Fry, of Buckerell, *ob.* 1697, he died 16 March, 1711, buried at Buckerell, and she married secondly the Rev^d Gilbert Yarde, of Bradninch. The inscription to his memory is on the pediment of John Haydon's tomb, at Ottery, facing the aisle:—

Here Lyeth the Body of William Haydon, Gent., Son of Gideon Haydon Esq. of Cadhay, who Departed this Life in ye 80th year of his age, 1722.

Polwhele gives this inscription to four of their children, as then found in Ottery church :—

"Near this place are buried the bodies of Robert Haydon, who died 2 July, 1652; Jane Haydon, who died 2 April, 1653; Elizabeth Haydon, who died 3 April, 1653; and Eleanor Haydon, who died 2 April, 1658, the son and daughters of Gideon Haydon, Esq. and his wife Eleanor Haydon."

GIDEON HAYDON, of Cadhay, son and heir, buried 2 March, 1702, at Ottery, married Feb., 1660-1, CATHERINE, daughter of . . . Stokes, of Colyton, buried 3 June, 1697, at Ottery. by her he had four sons: *Gideon*: *William*, buried at Ottery, 10 Dec., 1670; *Thomas*, baptised at Ottery, 24 Jan., 1671-2; *John*, buried at Ottery, 5 March, 1677-8; and four daughters: *Catherine*, her gravestone at Ottery, thus inscribed :—

Here lyeth ye Body of Catherine eldest Daughter of Gideon Haydon of Cadhay, Esq. and of Catherine his Wife, who deceased the XXVIII of July, Anno Domini MDCLXIII.; ætate sua dii tertio.

Arms: Haydon in a lozenge. *Eleanor*, baptised at Ottery, 17 March, 1664-5; *Margaret*, at Ottery, 1 Nov., 1666; *Mary*, 20 July, 1676.

GIDEON HAYDON, son and heir, of Cadhay. Baptised at Ottery, 26 July, 1666, buried there 17 Mar., 1706-7. He married ALICE, daughter of *John Fitch*, of Henbury and Sturminster-Marshall, Dorset, *ob.* 1705, son of Sir Thomas Fitch, of High Hall, Wimborne-Minster. Arms: *vaire on a chevron or, between three leopards faces of the second, three crosses patée fitchée.* By her he had three sons: *Gideon*: *John*, died in London, buried at Ottery, Feb., 1701-2; *Thomas*, baptised at Ottery, 18 June, 1705, living 1707. The inscription to *Gideon Haydon* is on the pediment of John Haydon's tomb at Ottery, facing the altar :—

Here Lyeth the Body of Gideon Haydon, of Cadhay, Son of Gideon Haydon Esq., who departed this Life in ye 41st year of his age 1706.

GIDEON HAYDON, of Cadhay, son and heir, baptised at Ottery, 6 Oct., 1696, named in his father's will, 1707.

HAYDON OF CADHAY, OTTERY, S^c MARY. JOHN HAYDON, the first of Cadhay, was the second son of *Richard Haydon* of Woodbury, *ob.* 1533, and whose gravestone is in the church there.

Pole thus describes the demesne, and its acquisition by Haydon.

"Cadhay, lieth west, over the river Tale, which there unladeth itself into the river of Otter. It was the land of the name of Cadehay, and not of any great quantity. It came after unto one Robert Grenvill, whose daughter and heir Jone, was married unto John Haydon, Esquire, who builded there a fair house, and enlarged his demesnes. The said John Haydon and Jone his wife conveyed it unto Robert Haydon, Esqr, son of Thomas Haydon, his nephew, whose dwelling was at Cadehay, and hath left it unto Gedeon Haydon, Esq, his son. The said John Haydon before mentioned builded a fair bridge of (three) arches over the river Otter, betwixt his house, and the town of Ottery."

This circumstantial account of Cadhay, and its acquisition by Haydon through a daughter of Robert Grenvill, is apparently the correct one, although the inscription on his tomb states she was "*consanguinea et heres Johanne Cadhay, que fuit uxor Hugonis Grenvile, Generosi,*" but in either case it became his *jure uxoris*.

Prince in his inconsequent way, says he was one, — "whose genius inclining him to the study of the common law, he became eminent for his skill and knowledge therein. He was first a member, and after that a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Although I must confess I don't find him mentioned by that name in Sir W. Dugdales *Origines Juridicales*", and mixes his name up with the Heydons of Kent.

That he was a man of large generosity and social influence, which he dedicated to the welfare of the town, there is ample evidence. He appears to have been considerably interested in procuring 37 Henry VIII, 1545-6, Letters Patent from that monarch, granting a Charter of Incorporation for Ottery, and founding "*the King's New Grammar School of Saint Mary of Ottery.*" Prince speaks of him as its first Governor, a statement apparently confirmed by the inscription on his tomb, but this was scarcely the case, four names are given as the first Governors, of these John Haydon stands first, and with his are associated Hugh More, William Trent (probably his cousin, Haydon's mother having been a Trent) and William Sherman, gent, subsequently of Knightstone. He also built the bridge mentioned by Pole, and apparently erected the south porch of the Church, as specified, with other his good deeds, in the long elegiac ode thereon, found over the door, inside the south aisle of the Church. He appears to have extended his charitable bequests to Exeter, by augmenting the endowment of the Alms House of Simon Grendon, thrice Mayor of Exeter, 1395, 1398, 1405, and founded 1406, thus mentioned by Izacke,—

"By his (John Haydon's) deed indented dated 6 *Martin*, 32 *Elizabeth*, *Anno Domini*, 1595, he (*inter alia*) gave the poor of the aforesaid Almshouse, the yearly sum of Forty-six Shillings and eight pence, to be bestowed in bread for them, at two feasts of the year at Christmas and Easter for ever."

Relating to the bridge built by John Haydon over the river Otter, Powhale observes :—

"The following inscription was on this bridge :—

John and Joan built me,
Pray, good people, repair me.

it was very ungraciously destroyed on the repairing of the bridge," and he further notes :—

"At this place (Cadhay) there was, some years since, a curious picture of John and Joan of Cadhay, where *John* is represented on one side of an altar, together with his sons, kneeling, and *Joan* on the other side of the altar, with her daughters, in the same attitude. There is a taper burning, on the altar. This picture is said to be, somewhere, in the possession of the descendants of the Haydons."

The picture could not have represented John and Joan Haydon of Cadhay, as they had no children. It probably portrayed his father and mother, Richard of Woodbury and Joan Trent of Ottery, and their five or six children. He presumably built the north or Haydon aisle, with mortuary Chantry at its east end, in Woodbury Church, where they and their descendants are interred.

Cadhay House is a large and picturesque structure about a mile north west of Ottery. It is of quadrangular shape with an inner court, and the architecture characteristic of the Elizabethan era during which it was erected, but of comparatively plain character. The most striking portion is the inner court or "Court of the Kings," as it is designated, from the circumstance that the effigies of Henry VIII, and his three children Edward VI, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth during whose reigns John Haydon lived, are represented standing in enriched niches, one on each face of the quadrangle. They are clad in royal robes, with sceptres, and crowns on their heads. The niches consist of ornamented brackets, with Corinthian pillars by the sides, supporting pediments with finials, the canopies, domed and fluted. The walls of "dice-work," chequered courses of squared black flint and white stone. The building has been well cared for, and although considerably modernized, the repairs have been carried out in harmony, as far as possible, with the original characteristics.

John Haydon and Johanna his wife, are buried on the north side of the high altar in Ottery church, and over them is a large high tomb, of commanding character, with a pyramidal canopy. On the Purbeck marble table is this inscription :—

Hic iacet Johannes Haydon de Cadhay, Armiger, et Johanna uxor eius consanguinea et heres Johanne Cadhay quæ fuit uxor Hugonis Grenuile, Generosi qui quidem Johannes fuit primus Gubernator incorporatus huius Parochie ac obiit sine exitu nono die Martii Anno Domini 1587, dicta autem Johanna obiit sine exitu decimo nono die Decembris Anno Domini 1592, pro quibus laus sit Deo.

Arms: in the pediment, an escutcheon with helmet and mantling, *Quarterly of four, 1 and 4, Haydon, 2 and 3, per saltire sable and argent, in the sable divisions two lions rampant argent, and in the argent two bulls courant sable*, also for Haydon, being the device of their crest borne as a charge, below is the motto FIRM·EN·FOY, and the date 1587. Under the table of the tomb in quatrefoil panels is a shield, *Gules, three clarions, or rests or (GRENVILLE)*, and in another the crest of Haydon.

In the south porch, which presumably he erected or re-edified, on the ironwork of the door is "J. II.—1571." Over the doorway the royal arms are sculptured, and above them is inscribed :—

*He that no il will do
Do nothyng yt lang yto.*

and below is :—

*In te Domine speravi,
Non confunder, in æternum.*

on a tablet above the door within the aisle is the following :—

In obitum ornatissimi viri Johannis Haydoni, armigeri :
Vita defuncti carmen.

Dicite mortales, quis fructus divitiarum
Hinc quum demigrans vita petita fugit ?
Dicite quam multum dives sit paupere major
Quum fera mors una tollit utrumque die ?
Omnis homo fenum est, levis et vaneſcit ut umbra :
Nulla est, et lædis vermibus eſca manet.
Indicat hæc nobis tua mors, Haidone, dolenda,
Quæ ſiccas hominum non ſinat eſſe genas.
In patriam benefacta tuam primaque ſuperſunt,
Quæ poterant multi multa referre viri.

A Rege Henrico primus Diploma parasti
 Floreat ut literis læta juventa bonis ;
 Ludus et erectus fiat et Rectoria clara
 Effecit studium sedulitasque tua.
 Sparsit ubique tuam pietatem Pons novus infra,
 Inque Dei monstrat Porticus ista fidem.
 Legem cultor eras, semper dilectus egenis.
 Impia devitans jurgia, pacis amans ;
 Vos igitur pueri, juvenes properate senesque
 Et mecum Haidoni tradite corpus humo.
 Illi, qui meruit præconia reddite justa,
 Famam et elegiis concelebrate suum
 Dicite, livor abi ; tandem post funera cessa
 Spiritus Haidoni nam loca sancta tenet.
 Qui multa in terris vivens benefacta locavit,
 Cum Christo sedem, jam capit ille suam.

1618.

This inscription is given as approximate only. It has been somewhat differently read by the older authorities, and appears to have been renewed of late years.

He also gave to the poor of Woodbury as recorded there — :

1590.

John Haydon, of Caddy, Gent, gave five nobles per annum to the poor of this parish (Woodbury), payable by the Chamber of Exeter, for ever.

Cadhay appears to have been alienated by Haydon, early in the eighteenth century to William Peere Williams, Esq., and is now the property of his descendant, Sir George Ralph Hare, Bart., of Stow Hall Norfolk.

HAYDON, OF HORNSHAYES, NORTHLEIGH, AND FARWOOD COLYTON. GEORGE HAYDON, third son of *Richard Haydon*, of Woodbury, *ob.* 1533, was of Hornshayes, Northleigh, and the adjoining estate of Farwood, Colyton. He married SUSAN, daughter of . . . *Parke*, of London, by whom he had a son *Edward*. He died 28 Aug. 1558, and was buried at Farnay, *inq. p. m.*, 2 Elizabeth (1560) p^t 1. No. 38. His wife married secondly Richard Yorke.

EDWARD HAYDON, son and heir, was of Lincoln's Inn, Co. Middlesex, aged 18, 22 June, 1560, died 12 May, 1562, s. p. *Inq. p. m.* 9 Elizabeth (1567) No. 202. His uncle *Thomas*, of Woodbury his heir, *ob.* 1576.

"Farwood," says Pole, belonging to the Abbey of Quarr, in the Isle of Wight, was purchased by George Haydon of Hornshayes, and from him descended unto Thomas his nephew,

and from Robert his son, unto Gideon Haydon, whose now it is." Farwood house was burnt down, several years since, but an escutcheon of painted glass, in one of the windows although considerably mutilated, was fortunately preserved, and exhibits:—



Quarterly of six:—

- 1.—*Argent, three bars gemels azure, in a chief gules a barrulet dancette or (HAYDON).*
- 2.—*Ermine, three battle axes sable (WEEKES).*
- 3.—*Argent, within a bordure engrailed, two chevrons gules.*
- 4.—*Ermine, two glaziers irons in saltier gules (TYTHERLEIGH).*
- 5.—*Argent, within a bordure engrailed gules, two chevrons azure, a martlet for difference (TYRELL).*
- 6.—*Argent, ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, 1, a*

label of three azure (BABINGTON), Crest, a lion argent, seising a bull sable. In Northleigh Church there was formerly a small squires pew, with the Haydon arms carved on it, as given below.

HAYDON, OF POLTIMORE, FARWAY, DEVON. PETER HAYDON presumably a son of *Richard Haydon* of Woodbury, ob. 1533, and his wife *JOAN Trevill*, query *Trent*, was of Poltimore, with a separate descent given in the *Visitation*, 1620, left a son *William*.

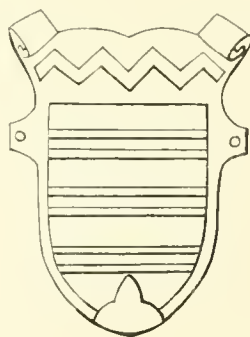
WILLIAM HAYDON, of Poltimore, married *JOAN*, daughter of *Hales*, co. Kent, left a son *Thomas*.

THOMAS HAYDON, married *GRACE*, daughter of *Thomas Collins* of Colwell in the adjoining parish of Offwell, a reputable family originally of Ottery St. Mary, whose arms were, *Azure, three torches or, enflamed proper*, crest, *A cubit arm erect, the hand holding a torch proper*. They had two sons *William* and *Francis*, and she married secondly 21 Oct. 1611, *Clement Southwood* of Crediton. *Francis*, of Poltimore, married, and had a daughter, *Anne*.

WILLIAM HAYDON, of Poltimore. He is described as being Rector of Honiton, Dr. Oliver does not include him in the succession of rectors, his incumbency was apparently during the Commonwealth. He married 29 Jan. 1609-10, at S^t Martin's Church, Exeter, EBETT, daughter of *John Searle*, of Honiton. She was buried at Farway, 12 May, 1647. They had three sons, *Thomas*, *John* who married *Agnes* and left a son *John* baptised 21 Sep 1641, at Farway, *Simon*, baptised at Farway, 1 Apl. 1625, and two daughters *Ann*, buried at Farway, 1622, and *Grace*, baptised 14 June, 1622.

THOMAS HAYDON, eldest son, baptised at Farway, 1 Nov. 1610. Poltimore is an estate of some size in this parish. Inscriptions almost obliterated are found on some old tombs in Farway churchyard to members of this descent.

W. H. H. ROGERS.





TWO TUDOR MERCHANTS
OF THE STAPLE
OF
TIVERTON & CULLOMPTON
DEVON.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

EXETER:
PRINTED BY JAMES G. COMMINS,
MDCCCCL.



John and Joan Greneway,
Tiverton Church, Devon.

TWO TUDOR MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE OF TIVERTON AND CULLOMPTON, DEVON.—The rise of the woollen trade, or Staple of the West of England, appears to have occurred during the reign of Henry VII, after the internecine conflict of the Wars of the Roses had ceased, and men, weary of its strife, turned their attention from the ravages of the desolating sword to the peaceful pursuits of industry and commerce, one of which, largely in these western parts, resulted in the beneficent employment of shuttle and loom.

As at the inception of all great industrial occupations the growth of which was destined to be of national importance, those pioneers fare best, as a rule, who by foresight and energy first lay hold of and diligently follow up the new or revived avocation before competition distributed the spoils, so with regard to the fresh impetus given to the woollen trade at this era, when the inherent commercial proclivities of the Englishman were rapidly developed, wealthy merchants arose and held influential positions amid the social and industrial surroundings of the district they were associated with, and they often sprung from the humblest beginnings as spinner or weaver. Of two such merchants we propose to append a few particulars.

At this period the inhabitants of central East Devon appear to have been largely engaged in the occupation of the woollen trade, Tiverton and Cullompton being the chief industrial centres. Great commercial activity prevailed, and rich "Marchants of the Staple" had their residences within these old towns, with, doubtless, accompanying premises for the storage of wool gathered from farms in the west country or imported from beyond seas, together with its subsequent manufactured products of kersey, serge, and other materials of kindred description pertinent to the clothing trade, principally fabricated in the cottage looms for many miles around, there all duly trussed either for export or home use, each bale with the special "mark" of the merchant carefully impressed thereon.

John Greneway, of Tiverton, was one of these Merchants of the Staple who flourished at that era, and who has left behind him ample and enduring testimony of the opulence he acquired in the pursuit of its avocation in this world, now

principally exemplified by the careful provision by chantry and almshouse he essayed to make therefrom—in pursuance of the light stimulated within him in accordance with the religious teaching inculcated at that period—for the welfare of his own soul, and that of his wife, in the next.

Of his early history little is known. Born with no titled pedigree or heirloom to large possessions to help him forward, he appears to have been one of those self-made men whose innate capacity, force of character, and energy, from the humblest beginnings, carry them through all hindrances to the goal of success, and to whom fortune, as it is termed, generally holds out an encouraging hand.

Martin Dunsford, the original and careful historian of Tiverton (1790), in his "Memoirs" of that place, records probably as much as is certainly known of his home life:—

"He was born at Tiverton, of parents in a very low station, about the year 1460, as supposed: he lived therefore at a time when the woollen manufacture was in its infancy, and consequently afforded greater proportionate profits; by his care and diligence in this employ he acquired in a short time considerable substance, which enabled him to extend his trade, as a merchant, to Spain, and afterwards to Ireland.

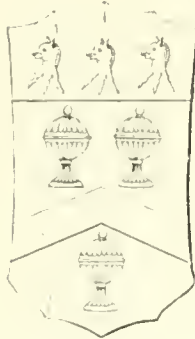
"His chief business was the importing large quantities of wool and selling it to the clothiers of Tiverton, and probably exporting some of their woollen manufactures; by this trade in the course of a few years he became very rich; and having no descendants, employed great part of his wealth during life for the benefit of the poor and public, and left, it is thought, all his estates at his death to perpetuate the blessings of his munificence.

"He founded the Almshouses known by his name, took down and rebuilt the south aisle of St. Peter's Church; erected the large curiously carved porch in front, built a rich screen between the chancel and middle aisle, provided for lights to be constantly burning upon the high altar, and obits and other masses to be sung. In front of the aisle he built a magnificent Chapel with large and costly vault, and lived twelve years after the completion of the works; himself and wife died in the year 1529, and were buried in the vault under this Chapel.

"Mr. Greenway appears, in his general conduct through life, to have been a worthy member of society; frugal and industrious in the early part of his life, animated in the beneficial pursuit of trade and commerce, generous and bountiful in age. By some of his inscriptions (on the buildings he erected) and the tenor of his will, he seems to have been strongly impressed with dread of a future state of purgatory, and to have been influenced by the hope of escaping it, and winning heaven, to bestow for the purposes described his well-earned fortune, like many others in those times. By others of his inscriptions he appears to have had just notions of human life, and to have been actuated in his public benefactions by genuine piety and disinterested benevolence.

"He is supposed to have lived about the middle of the west side of Peter Street. There are now to be seen in the courts behind this house shapes of anchors, etc., symbols of commerce, described by white pebbles in the common pavement."

His wife's name was **Johanna** or **Jone**, but of what family there is no record. No impalement occurs on his arms, and she was probably of humble origin, similar to himself. The arms he assumed as found



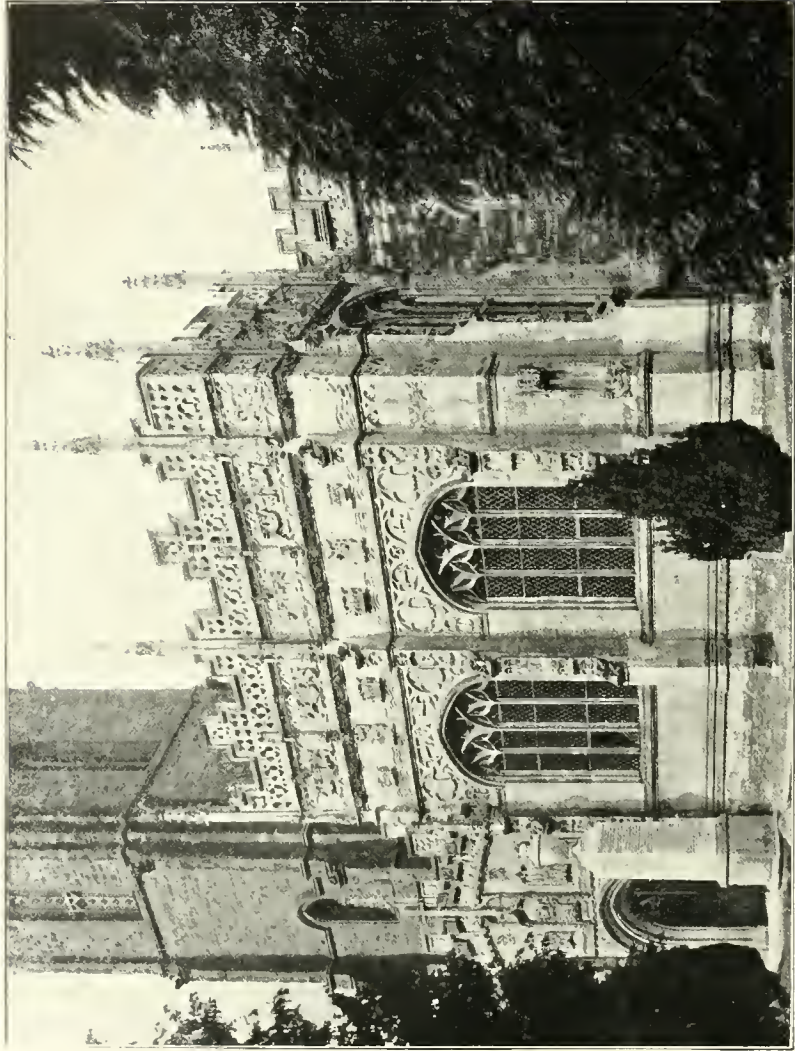
sculptured on the frieze of the chapel front, and which were presumably granted him, are: (*Gules*) a chevron between three covered cups (*or*) on a chief of the second, three griffins' heads erased (*azure*) with griffins couchant, as supporters, to this and other shields of this series.

The chapel, and accompanying porch, are externally of great richness, covered with sculpture, exhibiting all the ornate features characteristic of late Tudor Perpendicular. Beneath a deep pierced and pinnaced parapet, with string course below, studded with bosses (among which an ewe's and horned ram's head are conspicuous as allusive to his calling) is the first section of the frieze, which is divided into five panels in front and two at the east end. These are occupied by a series of shields with supporters in full relief:—1, *Greenway*; 2, *The Merchant Adventurers*; 3, *Three clouds radiated in base, surmounted by triple crowns* (*The DRAPERS' COMPANY, of London*); 4, *Greenway*; 5, *a plain cross* (*ST. GEORGE?*). These have griffins couchant, vigorously sculptured as supporters, except the Drapers, which has angels, as also the shield at the east end, charged with the arms of the Founder, the other with his monogram the griffins.

The string-course below these panels contains sculptured, in relief, a series of twenty subjects illustrative of the life of our Saviour, from the Flight into Egypt to the Ascension. Following this is the second portion of the frieze, the base sculptured in continuous wavy lines to represent the sea, on which six vessels, apparently intended to depict both ships of war and peaceful traders, are voyaging. Some have sails filled and others furled, rigging and "crow's-nests," those of war, or for protection, with port-holes and cannon of

portentous size peeping through them, "castles" fore and aft, some propelled also by oars, one being probably a galley. These, although somewhat denuded by age, still shew interesting examples of the shipping of the period, and embody with considerable reality a little panorama illustrative of the principal occupation of the founder as an importer and exporter of wool and its manufactured products. Below this are the windows of comparatively plain character, two in the side and one of larger size at the east end, the spandrels filled with tracery containing emblems, among them the *anchor*, conspicuously repeated with, on each side, the founder's monogram. Between the windows rise staged buttresses, also covered with similar sculptures, and two niches wherein are figures costumed alike, of the period, one seated writing or reading a book, the other erect holding a label, probably representing Greneway both in his commercial and religious activities; the buttresses are carried through the frieze and terminate in the pinnacles above the parapet. Beneath the east window is an arched recess, at its back are shields charged with the monogram, mark, and arms of the Founder. On the arch above is inscribed, "*Whilst we think well, and think t' amend, Time passeth away and Death's the end.*" At the angle is a large niche, and "*God spe'd—I.G.*" and on labels below what appears to read "*Of y'r charitie pray for the souls of John Grenwaye and (Joan, his wyfe.*"—"An'o d'ni M. CCCCLXVIJ."

The porch attached to the chapel of similar ornamental character is groined within, and forms part of the facade. It is embattled, and the frieze divided into six compartments, each separated by a figure. All are filled with sculptured subjects representing different scenes in the Scriptures. Beneath in the centre is a niche, from the canopy rises a tall ornamental cross, and within it are the arms of William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, *ob.* 1511, quartering De Redvers and impaling quarterly of four, Plantagenet, Ulster and Mortimer, for Katherine his wife, youngest daughter of Edward IV, *ob.* 1527, crest, *the eagle displayed on a bundle of sticks*; supporters, dexter, *a man in armour treading on a dragon*, probably for St. George; sinister, *a female figure*. On each side of this niche is a sunk panel, in the dexter a shield with the Drapers' arms, in the other the Drapers' quarterly, with



Chapel of John Greneway.
Trerlan Church, Devon.

Grenewaye's monogram; both shields have angels with wings elevated as supporters. Above them are large double roses, and below, extending to the doorway arch, are two large tenantless niches. A label, much denuded, runs along the string-course between them, and is inscribed, "*In tyme and space, God find grace, John Greneway, to p'rforme yt yr hate begone.*" Within the porch is the entrance to the chapel, the door carved with architectural panels above and rich arabesques below. Over the entrance to the church is sculptured apparently the scene of the Assumption, under the feet of the Virgin a half-moon, on either side a male and female figure, probably intended for John and Joan Greneway.

Along the embattled cornice of the south aisle, which Greneway also rebuilt, are panels containing a profusion of trade symbolisms, *wool-packs, tuns, anchors, roses, monograms, mark*, etc., and the buttresses ornamented as the chapel. Within the chapel, which is of comparatively plain character, is considerably raised from the body of the church, and was separated by a screen from it, access being then, as now, only obtained by the door in the porch, and by several steps, to its floor. Toward the church it opens by two depressed arches with pilastered columns, and is ceiled with a semi-circular stone vault, the surface divided into a series of panelled circles, with short pendants in their centres, being the latest form adopted in pointed architecture of Perpendicular character. Within the opening of the arches the chapel

"was originally separated from the aisle by a skreen, which with the ornamental portions of the Chapel were formerly richly gilt; on the top were some iron spikes marking the situation, most probably, of figures of saints. Within was much curious sculpture on the wainscoting and stone, behind the seats occupied by the poor men of Grenewaye's almshouses. The whole of this was destroyed when the Chapel was rebuilt in or about 1830, and enclosed in a niche of modern tracery (then added) are the names of Grenewaye's trustees as they existed at that time."

(Dunsford—Harding).

Around the cornice is this inscription:—

"*John Greneway built this Chapel Anno Dom' MDXVII, the Porch, Aile, and Ends of the same, and an Almshouse at the East end of the Town for V poor men, and finished the same XII years before (his death) and was interred underneath with his Wiffe.*"

Risdon gives the following as then found therein :—

*"To the honour of St. Christopher, St. Blaize, and St. Anne,
This Chapel by John Greneway was began."*

Bishop Blaize was the patron saint of the wool-combers. The chapel, which probably was getting dilapidated, appears to have been nearly rebuilt. 1820-30, and although some of its features naturally disappeared, yet altogether it was favourably reinstated. The screen dividing it from the aisle within was, we believe, preserved and set up afresh in Powderham Church.

Dunsford also mentions these inscriptions as being seen on the chapel :—

"God speed our waye,—Pray for the soul of John Greenwaye."

and

*"O that the Lord maye,—Grant unto John Greenwaye,
Good fortune and grace,—And in heaven a place."*

This is still found incised on the chapel outside.

The Founder and his wife were interred near the centre of the chapel, in front of the altar at its east end, the vault being immediately below their gravestone. Dunsford records :—

"In the year 1770 I went down into it, through a hole in the floor of the seats by the wall, and found a skull and some other human bones and dust, under the arch that supports the front wall, but nothing besides to afford us any information. These supposed remains of the Founders were, some little time after, put into a lead chest by order of the churchwarden, and an inscription, in brass, laid on it. The vault about eight feet square was lined with brown glazed tiles."

The gravestone of the Founder and his wife of Purbeck marble and large dimensions, is in the centre of the chapel, and originally very handsome. In the centre are their effigies of considerable size, the Merchant in long fur-lined robe with collar and full sleeves (probably the Drapers' livery) a *gyficière*, or penner and inkhorn suspended from his girdle, hands raised in prayer, his feet in a parterre of flowers. His wife with embroidered pedimental head dress, gown, sleeves with deep fur cuffs, rings on her fingers, a rich girdle fastened with three jewelled ornaments, from which depends a chain with pomander and jewel, her hands raised in prayer. Below their feet were three shields; of these only one remains,

charged with the arms of the Merchant Adventurers and label over inscribed, "Pray for Joh'n Grenewey." The blanks

were probably occupied by Greneway's and the Drapers' arms.



This is all that is now visible, the other portion of the stone being covered by the seats, but Dunsford records there were labels issuant from the mouths of the figures, on John's: "O then to thee we praye, — Have mercy on John Grenwaye"; on his wife's:

"O then to thee we praye, — Have mercy on Johan Grenwaye"; and that the stone "was ornamented with curious sculptures of animals, flowers, etc.," which probably referred the flowers to those under their feet, and the animals were between the words of the inscription, which was on a ledger line around to this effect:—

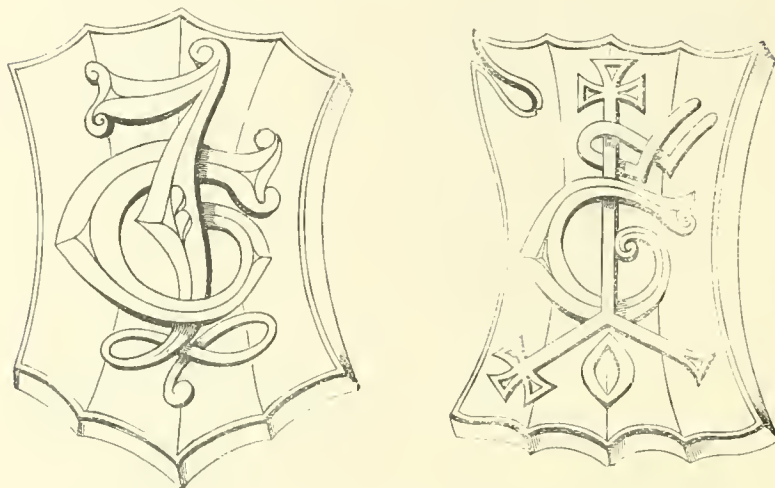
"Of your charitie prey for the souls of John and Joan Grenwaye his wife, which died . . . and for their faders and moders, and for their friends and their lovers, on them Jesu have mercy: amen. Of your charitie say Pater-noster and Ave."

The "Merchant's Mark" of John Greneway was a variation of the common west country mark of the Staple, but noticeable for having the substitution of a cross for the usual triangular symbol at the top.

John Greneway and his wife Johanna left no children, and none are mentioned in his will, gravestone, or the numerous other inscriptions. There is no further record to any members of his family; but among the names of the trustees to a clause in his will, a "John Greneway of Hemioke" is included.

The Almshouses founded by Greneway are in Gold Street, and appear to have suffered considerably from the mutation of time and fire, but many of the ancient features have been preserved as well as the beneficent purpose of the

Founder duly cared for, and extended as circumstances permitted. The principal parts of the building, porch, house,



and chapel, are profusely ornamented with sculpture of subjects similar to those found on his Chantry in the church, with accompanying precatory inscriptions for his soul's welfare. Under the cornice in front is:—

*"Haue grace ye men and ever pray, for the sowles of John and
Jone Grenwaye."*

and on the west end of the Chapel:—

"John and Jone Gre'w'y fownders of this place."

"Rest atwhyle ye that may,—Pray ye for me bi nyte and daye."

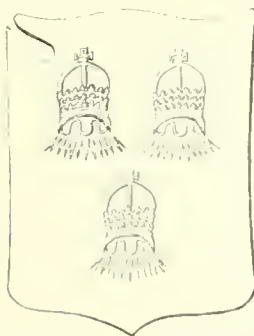
John Greneway made his will 6 Aug. 21 Henry VIII (1529-30) and died the same year. In it for his almshouses he provides—

"for the habitation of five poor men, to have there continual abideing and habitation in the same, every one of them to have in the house a sival house and chamber by himself, and every one of them to have weekly every week in the yere and yerely and weekly for ever, eightpence of good and lawful money of England, to pray dayley for me the said John Greneway, Johannah my wiffe, and for all Christian people" and directs "that choice should be made of such persons as be impotent and aged, not able to serve and get their livinge, and have not wherewith to find themselves meat, drinke, and cloths," the accounts of the trustees to be duly audited yearly, and put into a chest safe locked, and the same chest to

remanye in the Chappell wherein the body of me the said John Greneway shall, God willing, lye buried, to this intent, that there be some verely obitt kept in the saide Church, with five Priests to sing or say five Masses on the nyneth day of Februaary, at even, before dirge, for the soule of me, my wife, our fathers and mothers, and for all our friends," together "with five shillings a year to hnd a lamp, which shall be continually burning before the sacrament at the high altar, in the parish church."

Greneway appears to have been associated with two trade societies or companies, The Merchant Adventurers and Drapers, both of London.

The Merchant Adventurers—probably the oldest associated Company—were first incorporated by Edward IV, and appear to have been a maritime trading body, who chartered and owned vessels as shareholders, for the purpose of export and import of commercial products beyond seas. Their arms: *Nebuly, on a chief quarterly, 1 and 4 a lion passant guardant, 2 and 3, two roses* (for supporters they used *two pegasi*, and motto GOD BE OUR FRIEND). These arms appear both on Greneway's



brass and facade of the Chapel; and they are also found on the tomb with effigy of Thomas Andrew, in St. Mary Arches Church, Mayor of Exeter 1504-10, *ob.* 1528, a contemporary of Greneway's and probably engaged in the same occupation. There was also a local Company so named in Exeter, who were incorporated 4 Mary, 1550, for export to France. Their arms, *Azure, the base Barry-warey of four (waler) argent and of the field, thirteen a tower triple turrelled between in chief two ducal crowns or*; motto, *DRO DUCE, FORTUNA COMITE (Isact)*.

The arms of the Drapers' Company of London, are also sculptured on the front of the Chapel, both singly, and quartered with his monogram. They display, *Azure, three clouds radiated in base proper, surmounted by triple crowns, or*, on the facade of the Chapel heraldically shewn, *nebulée rayonné*; (for supporters the Company assume *two lions passant*; crest, *on a mound a horned ram couchant*; motto, *UNTO GOD ONLY BE HONOR AND GLORY*). The Drapers rank as the second most wealthy and influential of the great London Companies, getting their first grant from Edward III in 1304, and first charter 30 Nov. 17 Henry VI, 1439. Their duties appear to have been the regulation of the sales, and inspection of the finished products of the woolen trade, these functions gradually ceasing as the business of the country outgrew their supervision. The Company, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, were celebrated for their generous hospitality and great feasts in Drapers' Hall, St. Swithin's Lane, at which all the important personages, civil and ecclesiastical, and ladies also were occasionally guests. One most extraordinarily sumptuous and costly was given at the grand election of 1516, at which numerous distinguished persons were present, among them Leland the antiquary, ladies (who

appear to have dined in a separate chamber), and "two players who had their messes and rewards."

At this grand feast John Greneway was present, as evidently a trusted and important official, and some idea of the magnificent appearance of the "tables" and number of guests may be formed from the following account of the silver plate displayed thereon, and thus placed on record :—

"The plate delivered in for the tables, by Mr Greneway and Mr Swythen, included :—

"2 potts, gilt ; 2 potts, parcel gilt ; 16 standing cups with covers, gilt ; 6 basins ; 6 ewers ; 4 principal salts, gilt, one with a cover ; 6 other salts, parcel gilt ; 1 dozen and a half of gilt spoons ; 1 dozen of white spoons, with gilt knobs ; 16 dozen and a half of spoons, white ; 18 bowls and 3 ewers, gilt ; a chaste (chased) bowl, gilt ; a nutt (cocoa) with a cover, gilt ; a standing gilt cup with a cover (broken) ; a little pigot with a cover ; and a standing cup and cover, gilt, from Mr Swyllinton."*

It is scarcely conceivable these Liverymen could have furnished this immense quantity of silver plate in their private capacity, although they may have contributed a portion of it. With greater probability it formed the principal part of the Company's plate, used on these occasions, which Greneway and his friends apparently had the official custody of. By the repetition of their arms on the Chapel and Almshouses he evidently thought highly of his association with the Company ; and had this apparent custody of the plate any reference to the *three gold covered cups* in his arms ?

It is probable Greneway expended a considerable portion of his wealth in building the aisle and his chapel at the church, and the erection of the almshouses, which from the quantity of sculpture displayed upon them, must have been costly undertakings. The residue of his possessions duly enumerated in his will, consisting principally of properties in Tiverton, and an estate of some size at Diptford in South Devon, he devised for the carrying out the beneficent provisions, therein carefully described, for the endowment of his almshouses.

The Courtenays were Lords of the Manor of Tiverton, and resided occasionally at the Castle. The Earl William and the Princess-Countess Katherine, his wife, were contemporaries and probably patrons of Greneway, and he, with dutiful regard to their position, gave their escutcheon the place of honour over the entrance both of his Chapel and

* Herbert's "History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London," Vol. I, p. 470.



Chapel of John Lane.
Cullompton Church, Devon.

almshouses. The Earl was buried in old St. Paul's, London, his royal wife, who describes herself as "*the Daughter, Sister, and Aunt of Kings*," with great funereal pomp in their Chapel attached to the chancel of Tiverton Church, wherein her son, the unfortunate Marquis of Exeter, placed a magnificent monument with their effigies in alabaster to their memory. This chapel was subsequently ruthlessly demolished, and the monuments destroyed, not a trace being left scarcely; but the beautiful mausoleum of the lowly-born Merchant and his wife still survives, their effigies with prayerful hands, covering the inanimate dust entombed below, and although the surrounding legend of identification has disappeared, and no children were given him to perpetuate his race, still in the building of his chapel and foundation of his Almshouses, wherein "he hath dispersed and given to the poor," his name "shall be in everlasting remembrance."

Contemporary with John Greneway aforementioned, the wealthy wool merchant of Tiverton, who, with his good wife, Johanna, flourished there toward the end of the fifteenth and in the first quarter of the sixteenth centuries, there lived in the not distant town of Cullompton, another eminent Merchant of the Staple, and who was apparently chiefly engaged in pursuit of the same branch of business, as an importer and exporter of wool and its products, **John Lane** by name, and his help-mate **Thomasine**.

Similarly to Greneway, he appears also to have risen from the humbler class of workers engaged in the trade, and by his industry and foresight apparently acquired a like prosperous condition of life, evidenced at his death by leaving a correspondingly striking memorial of himself and wife as Founder of the beautiful Chapel he erected and attached to the noble parish Church of St. Andrew, of Cullompton. Concerning this fine edifice, with its beautiful roof and screens, and commanding tower, it is needless to enlarge, being so well known and admired.

The Chapel erected by John Lane, and dedicated to Our Lady, is of considerable size, forms a second south aisle, and opens to the church by five arches, lit by a corresponding series of windows opposite, and others at the east and west ends. The vault is of rich fan-tracery (almost exactly similar in design to that of the contemporary Dorset Chapel at

Ottery) with pendants at the intersections wherein stand angels with wings elevated supporting shields charged with the instruments of *the Passion*, the *Five Wounds*, *Lane's Mark*, a *fulling apparatus*, etc., and it springs from corbels having angels bearing scrolls and trade symbols. Between the windows are brackets, on which formerly stood figures. The arches, which rise to the roof, have partly continuous mouldings, and pilasters with carved capitals at the angles; on the side toward the church they are strengthened in support of the vault by staged buttresses, ornamented with small recessed niches containing figures standing on pedestals, the two easternmost had screens within them, probably of stone, and so to have partially separated the Chapel from the church.

The gravestone of the Founder and his wife is at the east end, in the centre immediately in front



of the ancient altar. It is of Purbeck marble of considerable dimensions, having in the centre the indents of the Founder and his wife, in costumes apparently similar



Chapel of John Lane.
Cullompton Church, Devon.

to those of Greneway at Tiverton, but the figures of smaller size. There were four lozenges, two above and two below the effigies, but all the brasses have disappeared. At present the lower portion of the gravestone is covered by the seats. The inscription incised on a ledger line:—

"Hic iacet Joh's Lane M'cator hui's q'e Capelle Fu'dator cu' Thomasia uxore sua q'i dict' Joh'es obiit xv. die Februarii An'o D'ni Mill^lcccc^lxxviiij."

which may be read—

"Here lies John Lane, merchant, Founder of this Chapel, with Thomasine, his wife, which said John died the 15 day of February in the year of our Lord, 1528."

The exterior, which is constructed of the reddish-brown stone of the district, with white stone dressings, is much ornamented. The parapet is battlemented on a base pierced with quatrefoils. Below is a string course, over each window are two groups of little figures apparently illustrative of scenes taken from the life of our Lord, with a corbel head in the centre and a four-leaved ornament between. Eight buttresses of three stages rise between the windows and at the ends, and a comparatively modern sundial has been placed on the south-west apex of the parapet. On the second stages are sculptured the Founder's monogram or mark, or pairs of shears crossed, above them ships in water, apparently merchantmen, with sails set or furled, of different sizes, and form interesting examples of the vessels of the period. Over these are anchors, with the Founder's initials. On the third stage are brackets, on which figures were probably designed to be placed. The sculptures, although now much denuded, were originally sharp and well-modelled. Shafts were formerly carried up from the buttresses, terminating in pinnacles above the parapet. These were omitted when the battlements were renewed.

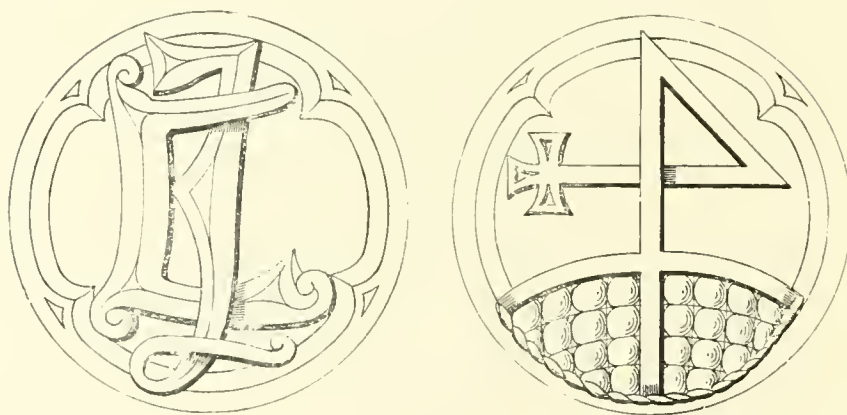
Immediately below the sills of the windows, cut in large raised letters on white stone, runs this inscription:—

"In honor of God and his Blessed Mother Mary Rem'e'b' the Soules of John Lane w' a pat'nost' & ave Mary and the Soule of Thomsyn his wiffe to haue In Memory with all other ther Cheldryn & frendis of youre aene Cheryty which were Fownders of this Chapell & here lyeth yn Cepulture The yere of ouer Lorde God 1 thousand fyve hendrith Syx and twaynti God of his grace On ther boyth

*Sawles to Haue Marcy And fynally bryng to the Eternall Glory
amen for Cheryty."*

The general character of the architecture and ornamentation—late Perpendicular—is very similar in spirit to Greneway's Chapel at Tiverton, both having been built within a few years of each other, Lane's being completed in 1517, and this one in 1526, two years before the Founder's death, the inscription on the exterior being anticipatory.

The Mark of John Lane has at the top the usual triangular figure with cross on the arm, adopted by the woollen trade, and in the base a variation that is probably intended to represent a basket or receptacle filled with fleeces of wool. Both it and the Founder's monogram are largely distributed both within and without the Chapel.



It is not known whom Lane married; he left no issue, none are mentioned in his will, although the inscription on the chapel speaks of "*with all other their children*," it is probably a conventional expression only. Nor did he leave any bequests for charitable purposes, as did Greneway by his almshouses at Tiverton, only in endowment for the perpetuation of the services in his Chapel. No coat-armour attributed to him is on record, and the lozenges on his gravestone were occupied probably by his Trade Mark and Monogram, but the vessels

sculptured on the exterior of the chapel, as on Greneway's, seem to indicate he may have belonged to the company of the Merchant Adventurers, although their arms do not appear.

The will of John Lane is dated 3 February, 1528, twelve days before his death. In it he directs:—

"I desire to be buried in the New Chapel of Our Lady in Cullompton; I bequeath to the High Cross light of the parish church six shillings and eightpence, also that sum to the light of Our Lady; to the store of the name of Jesu; to the Brotherhood of St. John the Evangelist, and to the Cathedral church of Exeter three shillings and fourpence; and six shillings and eightpence to hundred parish churches round Cullompton that they may pray for me. To my servants Emma, John Pewe, and Alexander Trott each ten dozen woollen cloths, or ten shillings in money. My tenement in Cullompton which I lately bought of John Eye, now occupied by John Pytt, wherein Humphrey More, Esq., John Smyth, Thomas Waryn, and George Cockeram stand enfeofed, shall go to the holding of the priest in the New Chapel of Our Lady aforesaid, as also such leases and estates as I have of the Prior of St. Nicholas (Exeter) for tilling which I have for a period of twenty six years in reversion after John Kaleway, gentleman, sixteen years of which have yet to come. Residuary legatee and executrix, my wife, Thomasine. Overseers, John Smyth, constable of Cullompton, Thomas Waryn, George Cockeram, and my servant Harry Barton, each to have ten pounds for their pains. General Supervisor, Master Humphrey More, Esq., to whom I bequeath thirteen shillings and fourpence for his pains. Witnesses, Thomas Preston, clerk, William Adams, John Eard, John Pewe, and others. Proved P.C.C. 5 April 1529, by Thomasine, relict and executrix of deceased.

Humphrey More was the then head of that ancient family of More-Hayes, Cullompton; he married Agnes, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard, Justice of the Common Pleas, of Bishop's-Nympton. His gravestone is in the More Chantry:—

"Hic iacet Mas' Hu'frid' More, ar'iger, d'uns de Morehe' isti eccl'ie special' benefacto' et Agnes uxor eius q' q'd Hu'frid' obiit 20 die A'gsti a'o d' 1537, quo' a'ib' f'ficietur deus.

Their arms, *Ermine, on a chevron azure, three cinquefoils or.* The Cockerams were a reputable family found in the *Visitation*, 1620. Inscribed gravestones occur to them in the church; their arms, *Argent, on a bend sable, three leopards' heads of the field.* John Kaleway was of the old and wide-spreading family of that name, a branch of which was located near, and with great probability was the John who married Joan, daughter of John Tregarthin, of Cornwall, by whom she had fourteen children, and secondly she wedded John Wadham, of Merifield, Ilton, Somerset, and Edge, Branscombe, by whom she

had six more, one being Nicholas Wadham, the Founder of Wadham College, Oxford: a "virtuous and antient gentle woman," who was buried at Branscombe, 1581. A John Kaleway, without local description, but apparently the same, made his will 13 Feb., 1530; in it he names his wife Jane, and gives to "*the lights in the church of Cullumpton twenty pence*," and Dr. Oliver notes his gravestone as being in the church inscribed, *ob.* 24 Feb., 1530. The arms of this branch, *Argent, within a bordure engrailed sable, two glazier's irons in saltier of the second, between four pears pendant or. and vert.* He appears to have survived Lane two years only, when the priest who officiated in his Chapel succeeded to the emoluments accruing from the "tenements, leases, and estates," bequeathed to him in the Founder's will. The date of the death of Thomasine, the Founder's widow, does not appear, but according to the inscription, she was buried with him in the Chapel.

Although John Lane left no recorded issue, nor public benefaction to keep him in memory, the voice of the intercessory priest no longer heard in his sanctuary, and the prayerful semblances of himself and helpmate riven from their tomb—still the wayfarer who beholds the beautiful structure he erected "*In honor of God*," feels it to be a sufficient memento, and as he scans the earnest request inscribed on it, imploring his prayers to Him for the welfare of the souls of the Founder and his wife, who "*lyeth in Sepulture*" within, and "*fynally bryng them to the Eternal Glory*," cannot of his "*awne Cheryty*," disregard the appeal, and with no uncertain thought respond with the benediction, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

In reviewing the lives of these old merchants, it is felt they were very real men—real as to their careful, intelligent energy, and consequent successful business career in this life—real also as to their constant fear of God here, and unceasing anxiety for the eternal welfare of their souls in the life which is to come. Their history is writ large in stone on the walls of the Chapels they erected, with that careful detail the mediæval craftsman so well knew how to display, over which the ages have now cast their solemn charm, and which the imperceptible but consecrating hand of Time can alone confer.

W. H. H. ROGERS.



LISLE-KINGSTON-LISLE,
OF
WODETON, ISLE OF WIGHT;
THRUXTON, HANTS;
AND OF
WILTS AND DORSET.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

EXETER
PRINTED BY W. P. LITTLE.
MDCCCCH



SIR JOHN LYSLE,
THRUXTON CHURCH, HANTS

LISLE-KINGSTON-LISLE

OF WODETON, ISLE OF WIGHT; THRUXTON HANTS; AND
OF WILTS AND DORSET.

The principal particulars of the following pedigree were furnished the compiler by his friend the late Mr. B. W. Greenfield, and these are supplemented by further notes derived from various authorities. The description of the monuments, and illustration of the brass in Thruxton Church, are from original and special sources.

WILLIAM DE LISLE - He left a son and heir *John*.

JOHN DE LISLE, son and heir. 51, Henry III, 1267; made Governor of Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight; summoned to advise the King on affairs of the realm 1294; distinguished himself in the French and Scottish wars; summoned to Parliament as a BARON by writ, 29 December, 28 Edward I, 1299, and subsequently signed the letter to the Pope. Died 1303-4, leaving a son and heir *John*.

JOHN DE LISLE, son and heir, aged twenty three at his father's death; made K.B. with Prince Edward and others 1306, served in the Scottish wars; summoned as a BARON to Parliament, as "*John de Insula, de Insula l'ectis*" by writs from 22 January, 1304-5 to 29 December, 1311; one of the Commissioners to treat with Scotland 1317-18; obtained free warren in all his demesne lands lying within his lordships of Wode-ton, &c. Married PETRONILLA.....died about 1331, *inq. p. m.* 24 November, 1337? leaving *Bartholomew*, his son and heir.

BARTHOLOMEW DE LISLE, son and heir aged twenty three at his father's death. He held the manor of Maiden-Newton, Dorset, and other manors in Hants. He married ELIZABETH, second daughter of *Hugh Courtenay*, (of Colcombe, Colyton, Devon) Earl of Devon, ob: 23 December 1340, by his wife *Agnes St. John*, ob: 27 June, 1340. He died 19 Edward III, 1345, his wife survived him. They left a son *John*.

JOHN DE LISLE, son and heir, aged nine at his father's death. He held the manors of Maiden-Newton, Up-Sydling, and Bryts-Place in Wimborne All-Saints, Dorset. He married MATILDA.....died 45, Edward III, 1371. They left a son *John*.

SIR JOHN LISLE, son and heir aged two at his father's death. He held Wodeton in the Isle of Wight, and several other manors in Berks, Wilts, and Hants. He married first MARGARET, daughter of *John Bremshot*, of Bremshot, Hants, and secondly ELIZABETH..... He died 31 January, 1407, his will proved 1409 wherein he desires to be buried in Thruxton Church, Hants, where there is a brass to his memory. They left two sons *John* eldest and heir, and *George* to be subsequently referred to.

The brass in Thruxton Church is a very fine one and lies in the chancel. Under a rich canopy of three arches and pinnacles is the effigy of a Knight in complete plate armour, much ornamented, armed with sword and misericorde, his feet on a lion, and the figure is considered to exhibit, one of the earliest examples if not the earliest, of the adoption of complete plate armour. On a ledger line is this inscription:—

Sub lapide isto jacent pie memorie dominus Johannis Lysle Miles dominus de Wodynton de Insula Vecta; Et domina Elisabeth Lysle uxor eius; Idem dominus Johannis obiit ultimo die mensis Januarij Anno Domini Millesimo CCCCo vij^o; Eorum anime pace fruantur eterna, AMEN.

Around the effigy there are four shields:—1. On a chief three lioncels rampant, (LISLE). 2. A chevron between three birds; this is not the original shield but one substituted for it, is of different metal, and shallow engraving. 3. Lisle, impaling, three roundels, a label of three, (COURTENAY, for his grandmother). 4. Lisle impaling, A chevron between three roses, or cinquefoils, —this impalement has been tampered with, and sought to be erased with a graver apparently.

George Lisle, second son, he married *Anne*, daughter of*Montgomery*, of Calais, left two sons, *John*, and *Lancelot*, of whom hereafter. *John Lisle*, eldest son, was of Kimpston, Hants; he married *Mary*, daughter of *John Coker*, of Mapouder, Dorset,—they left a son *Sir Thomas Lisle*, Sheriff of Hants 1526, 1530, 1537; M.P. for Hants 1542. He married *Mary Kingston*, to be further referred to. He died 10 October, 36 Henry VIII, 1544, s. p.

SIR JOHN LISLE, KNT, eldest son,—of Wodeton; and of Up-Sydling, Toller-Porcorum, and other manors, in Dorset. He was aged twenty two in 1408. M.P. for Hants 1433. Sheriff 1439-40. He married ANNE, daughter and heir, of *John Botreaux*, son of *William Lord Botreaux*, ob: 1391, by his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Sir Ralph Daubency*,—*John Botreaux* died 1444, at which date his daughter was aged twenty four.

Sir John Lisle's will dated 1468, and proved same year, to be buried at Thruxton. *Inq. p. m.* 11 Edward IV, No. 59.

The tomb on the north side of the altar at Thruxton probably commemorates him. It is of Purbeck marble, with traceried panels, having in their centres shields, on which were brasses, now gone, as also the ledger line inscription on the coverstone.

They left one son *Nicholas*, and two daughters *Alice* and *Agnes*. *Alice Lisle* married *John Rogers*, of Freefolk, Hants, by whom she had one daughter, *Anne*, sole child and heir. She married *John Brocas*, of Beaurepaire, who died 1492. The manor of Allington, Dorset, came to her as co-heir of Christopher Rogers of the Brianston family, 21 May, 3 Henry VII, 1488. She died 6 February, 1517-18. *Agnes Lisle*, second daughter, married *John Philpot*, of Compton and Twyford, Hants, ob: 1504, their issue extinct.

SIR NICHOLAS LISLE, only son and heir; of Wodeton, Maiden-Newton, &c., aged twenty in 1471. He married first ELIZABETH ROGERS and secondly, ISABELLA..... and she re-married *Thomas Beauchamp* of Ryme, and died 2, Richard III, 1484-5. He left one son *John*, and one daughter *Eleanor*, subsequently heir: she married *John Kingston* of Kingston, Berks, and will be further referred to. His will dated 1496, proved 1506, he desired to be buried on the south side of the altar at Thruxton.

Sir Nicholas Lisle was Knighted at the Coronation of Elizabeth Queen of Henry VII, 25 November, 1485. His arms are given as, *Or, on a chief azure, three lionels rampant of the field*. Crest, *A buck statant argent, attired, collared, and lined or*. The tomb on the south side of the altar at Thruxton is probably his. It has quatrefoil panels, but no inscription or arms.

SIR JOHN LISLE, of Wodeton, Thruxton, &c., only son and heir; Sheriff of Hants, 1506-1517. He married MARY or JOAN COURTENAY, (of the Powderham descent,) her will was proved 1524. His will dated 1520, proved 1524, and died s. p. He left Wodeton and all his unentailed estates to *Mary Kingston* his niece, for life, with remainder to his 'cousin' *Lancelot Lisle*. In his will he desires to be buried on the north side of the chancel of the church at Thruxton, in a Chapel to be erected there.

Described as "Sir John Lisle of Throxton in Wiltshire," he was "dubbed Knight at the creation of Prince Henry,

18 Feb. anno 19 Henry VIII, 1502," his arms same as before. The correct place in the Courtenay pedigree of his wife has not been assigned, but she was of the Powderham descent by the *nine plates on the label*, deriving by the *mullet* from a third son, the *lozenge* on the tomb indicating she was a widow at the time of her decease; or at the date of her marriage.

The Chapel he ordered to be erected, appears to have been built, and is now used as a vestry. Under an arch opening toward the Chancel, is a high tomb and on it the effigies of a Knight and a Lady. The Knight is in armour, his head bare, resting on a shield, his feet on his glaives. He wears a tabard, embroidered with the arms of Lisle, quartering *a fess between three birds*, and a collar of the letter S, roses, and knots alternate, with a cross pendant garnished with roses. The Lady is in long robes and pedimental head-dress, her head on a cushion, and chain round her neck. Below are shields, with arms as on the Knight's tabard, the other a lozenge, charged with Courtenay the *label* with *nine plates*, and *a mullet for difference*. Over this, and the other two tombs, are depressed pannelled arches as canopies with cornices, the keystones with the arms of Lisle,—they are of late transition character, with classic details. A great "restoration" of this church took place some years since, and this tomb apparently removed and rebuilt, but there is no doubt, it commemorates Sir John Lisle and his Courtenay wife.

DESCENT FROM GEORGE LISLE.

He was the second son of Sir John Lisle, ob: 1407, of the brass in Thruxton Church.

GEORGE LISLE,—he married ANNE, daughter of..... *Montgomery*, of Calais, and left two sons, *John* his heir, and *Lancelot*, of whom subsequently.

JOHN LISLE, of Kimpston, Hants. He married MARY daughter of John Coker, of Mapouder, Dorset, ob: 5 Henry VIII, 1490, and *Avice* daughter of *Thomas Malet*. They left one son *Thomas*.

SIR THOMAS LISLE, KNT, he was Sheriff of Hants, 1526, 1530, 1537, and M.P. for Hants, 1542. He married MARY, daughter of *John Kingston*, (whose descent will follow) and died about 10 October, 36, Henry VIII, 1544, s.p., which ended this succession of Lisle.

KINGSTON-LISLE.

SIR THOMAS KINGSTON, of Kingston Court, Wilts. He married ALICE, daughter and heir of *Hugh, Lord Poynings and Lord St. John* of Basing. She was aged nineteen in 1429, died 19 April, 1439, and was buried in the Grey Friars Church, London. Sir Thomas Kingston was her second husband, and she was daughter of Lord Poynings by his second wife, daughter of John, Lord Welles, and thus half-sister to Joan daughter of his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Ferrers of Beer-Ferrers, Devon, Joan married Thomas Bonville of Halnaker, Sussex, and Shute, Devon, and died s.p. Hence the Shute connection of her son Thomas Kingston.

THOMAS KINGSTON, son and heir, of Kingston Court, Wilts, and of Childrey, Berks, Sheriff of Berks, 1483-4, born 1435, described also as "of Shute, Devon," died 22-3 Henry VIII, 1508. Who he married does not appear. They left a son *John*.

JOHN KINGSTON, of Kingston, Berks, living 2 Henry VII. 1487, and died 6 December, 7 Henry VIII, 1516. He married ELEANOR, daughter of *Sir Nicholas Lisle*, of Thruxton, &c., ob: 1496, and sister and heir to his son *Sir John Lisle*, ob: 1524, she was living 2 Henry VII, 1487. They had two sons *John* and *Nicholas* and one daughter *Mary*.

JOHN KINGSTON, eldest son and heir. He died in 1513, s.p.

NICHOLAS KINGSTON, second son and heir to his brother, he died 7 Henry VIII, 1516, s.p.

MARY KINGSTON, sister and heir, also heir general to the Lisles of Wodeton, &c., her brother *Sir John Lisle* left all his unentailed-estates to her for life, and in case of no issue, with reversion to his cousin *Lancelot Lisle*. She married *Sir Thomas Lisle* of the Kingston descent (see ante) and died about 34 Henry VIII, 1542, s.p.

DESCENT FROM LANCELOT LISLE.

LANCELOT LISLE, was the second son of *George Lisle*, who was the second son of *Sir John Lisle*, ob: 1407, and whose brass is in Thruxton Church. He was the heir in remainder of the Wodeton and other estates, under the will of his cousin *Sir John Lisle*, buried at Thruxton 1524, s.p. He married ANNE daughter of *Sir Thomas Wroughton, Knt.* they left a son *Thomas*.

THOMAS LISLE, son and heir. He married a daughter of*Moore*, of *Moore Court*. They left a son *Anthony*.

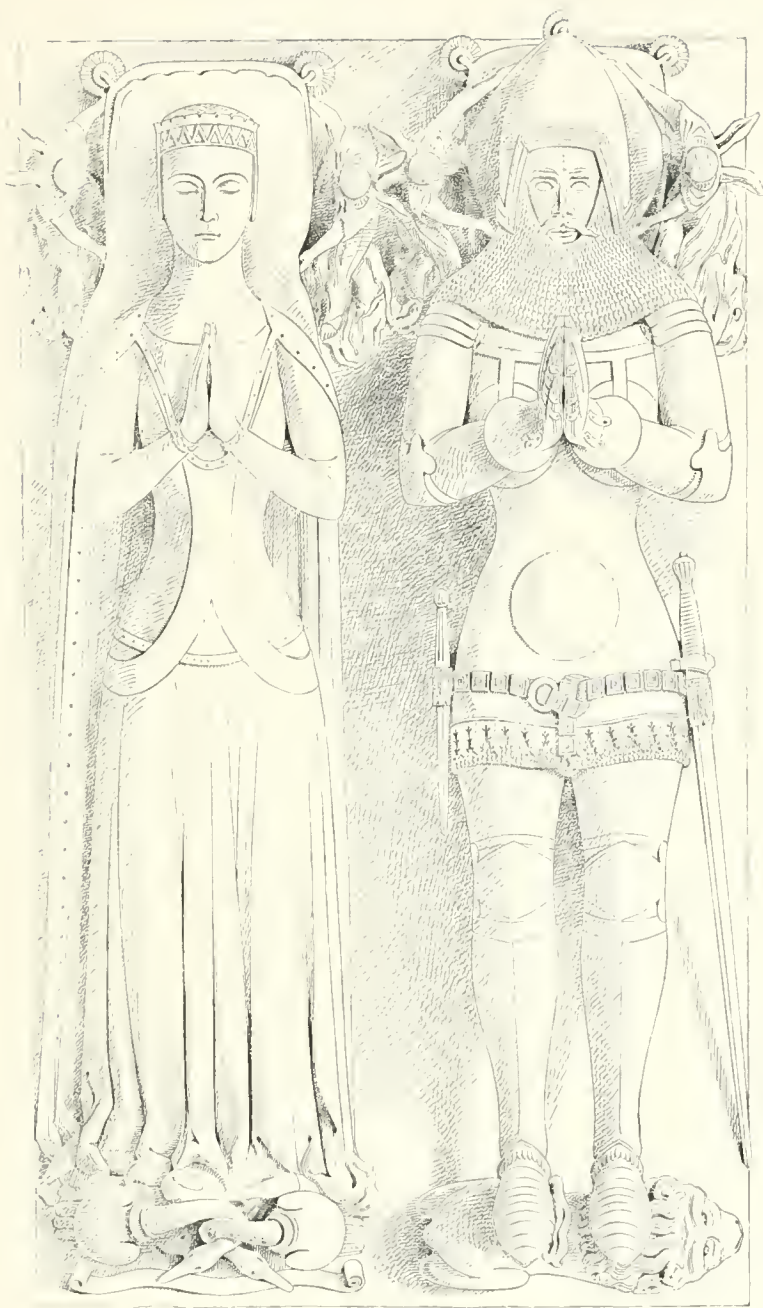
ANTHONY LISLE, son and heir, of *Wodeton, Esq.*, *tempore* 30 *Queen Elizabeth*, 1588. He married ELIZABETH, daughter of *John Dormer* of *Steeple-Barton, Co. Oxford, Esq.* They left a son *William*.

SIR WILLIAM LISLE, son and heir. Knighted 14 May. 1606 and living 1622. He married BRIDGET, daughter of *Sir John Hungerford* of *Down-Ampney, Co. Gloucester, Knt.* They left a son *William*.

SIR WILLIAM LISLE, of *Holt, Wilts, Knt*, and of *Wodeton* or *Wooton, Isle of Wight*. He married MARY, daughter of *Sir Edward Lowe, Knt*, and was a zealous Royalist, died 1665, and buried at *Wooton*. From him descend the *Moyles Court*, *Wooton*, and *Crun-Easton* lines.

JOHN LISLE, of *Moyles Court, jure uxoris*, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal to the Protector Cromwell, Recorder of *Southampton*, and M.P. for that borough 1654-1656, and Master of *St. Cross Hospital, Winchester*. He was one of the "Regicides" of *Charles I.*, and appears to have wisely retired to *Lausanne* in *Switzerland*, where he died, August, 1664. He married ALICE, daughter and co-heir of *Sir White Beconsawe*, of *Moyles Court, Hants*, and the subsequent fate of this poor lady, was apparently the first, as it was also, perhaps, the worst instance of the bloodthirsty brutality of *Jeffreys*, and his equally infamous abettor *James II.* Her husband had been created a lord by the Protector, and she was commonly known as the *Lady Alice*. The circumstances of her death have been thus related :—

"Although her husband had ranged himself on the side of the Parliament, she had always shown kindness to the followers of the King during the Civil war, and on that account after her husband's death his estate had been granted to her. During the rebellion of *Monmouth* her son had served in *James the Second's Army* against the invader. Yet this poor old lady on Aug. 27, 1685, was accused of having given a night's shelter to two fugitives from *Sedgmoor*—*John Hicks*, a Nonconformist minister, and *Richard Nelthorpe*, a lawyer who had been outlawed for taking part in the *Rye House plot*. Mrs Lisle was allowed no counsel, and after the witnesses had been examined she pleaded in defence that though she knew *Hicks* to be in trouble when she took him in, she did not know or suspect that he had been concerned in the rebellion. He was a divine—a man of peace. It had, therefore, never occurred to her that he could have borne arms against the Government, and she had supposed that he wished to conceal himself because warrants were out against him for field preaching. The jury, consisting of the principal gentlemen of



HUGH COURTENAY, EARL OF DEVON, AND HIS COUNTESS MARGARET BOHUN.

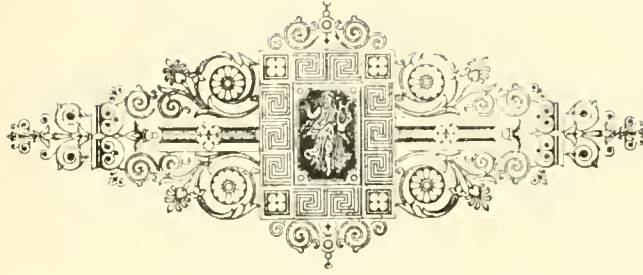
EXETER CATHEDRAL.

Hampshire, shrank from convicting a woman for conduct which seemed rather deserving of praise than of blame. Jeffreys was beside himself with fury lest the first victim accused of treason should escape him. He stormed, cursed, swore, and threatened to adjourn the Court, and lock the jury up for the night. Thus put to the torture they came, but came to say that they doubted whether the charge had been made out. Jeffreys expostulated vehemently, and, after another consultation, they gave a reluctant verdict of "Guilty." On the following morning sentence was pronounced. Jeffreys gave directions that Alice Lisle should be burned alive that very afternoon. The clergy of Winchester remonstrated with the Chief Justice in such a manner that he consented to a respite of five days. During that time the friends of the unfortunate lady besought James to be merciful, but in vain. The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be commuted from burning to beheading. She underwent her fate with serene courage on Sept. 2, 1685.

Her husband had died twenty one years previously, and so was mercifully spared the dreadful knowledge of his aged wife's fate. Their issue is extinct.

Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon of the illustration, ob: 1377 - was brother to *Elizabeth*, wife of *Bartholomew de Lisle* ob: 1345. The effigies, drawn by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, are now on a tomb beneath the south tower of the Cathedral. The brass of Sir John Lysle at Thruxton, is from a rubbing specially taken and completed.





THOMAS ANDREW.

MERCHANT ADVENTURER,

AND

MAYOR OF EXETER,

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

EXETER:
PRINTED BY W. P. LITTLE,
MDCCCCH



THOMAS ANDREW.

ST MARY-ARCHES CHURCH, ENLTER

THOMAS ANDREW,

MERCHANT ADVENTURER, AND MAYOR OF EXETER.

Among the opulent Merchants of the Staple, who flourished at the era of the great extension of the woollen trade, that occurred in the reign of the first Tudor sovereign, the name of Thomas Andrew should be presumably included, and who in similar manner to others of his contemporaries in East Devon, engaged in this avocation, has left characteristic remembrance of himself by chantry, sepulchral monument, and charitable bequest.

Of his parentage nothing is known, nor who he married, nor of his children, except a daughter named *Alice*. The names of Richard Andrew in 1519, and Humphrey Andrew in 1533, subsequently occur among the city officials, who may have been his sons.

He probably resided in the Parish of St. Mary-Arches,—was *Steward* for the City, 1494; *Receiver*, 1500; *Mayor*, 1504 and 1510; he is also mentioned as being M.P. for Exeter in 1509. He belonged to the Company of Merchant Adventurers of London, from their arms repeated on his monument, and he was probably largely engaged in the importation of wool, and export of its manufactured products, and otherwise interested in agricultural pursuits, as indicated by his trade symbol.

He was buried at the east end of St. Mary-Arches Church, in a Chantry dedicated to S.S. Thomas and Andrew (in allusion to his name) which he had founded, his monument being situate in the Founders' place on the south side of the ancient altar. It is of square elevation, buttressed by the sides, with canopy, formed by an elliptic arch, with vine-tracery enrichment. Below is the tomb with his effigy. His head with long curled hair, reclines on a cushion, and he is clad in a long flowing robe, probably Mayoral, gathered up and held by a knot on the left shoulder. The hands raised in prayer, the sleeves full, and a *gysceire* is suspended beneath the left arm. The feet in hose and shoes, rest on a woven mat, and against the back of a dog stretched on it. Below are four panels, in which are angels supporting shields, occupied alternately with the arms of the Merchant Adventurers, and symbolism that has been assumed to be his coat-armour, with the field *per pale gules and vert*, and the bearings *argent*,—but with greater probability represents his Merchants' Mark only, and displays, *Two staves surmounted with Maltese crosses, crossed saltier-wise, interlaced with a sickle, or reaping hook*—there is no trace of colour, and the bearings are sculptured in relief, angels with shields similarly charged occupy the spandrels of the canopy, the back of which was filled with sculpture, now hopelessly mutilated, but which probably represented the Annunciation, with apparently censuring angels kneeling on cushions at the sides. On each side of the buttresses are three small niches containing figures of saints.

On a scroll in the cornice is this inscription :—

Hic jacet Magister Thomas Andrew quondam Maior civitatis Exonie qui obiit Anno D'ni MCCCCC.XVIIJ et nono die Marcii cujus anime propitiatur Deus, Amen.

Which may be read :—

Here lies Master Thomas Andrew formerly Mayor of the City of Exeter, who died in the year of our Lord 1518, and ninth day of March, on whose soul God have mercy, Amen.

According to Col. Harding (*Dioc. Arch. Trans.* vol. iv, p. 122).

"His will is dated 23 April, 1517, by which he left certain lands and tenements to find a priest to pray for his soul, and to sustain for ever, twelve poor men "

And Isacke adds that in 1531,

"The last wills and testaments of John Nosworthy and Thomas Andrew late Mayors of this City, according to the ancient custom hereof, were proved in the King's Court held in the Guild-hall."

The inscription to the daughter of Thomas Andrew, is found on a large gravestone now immediately outside the south door, which has doubtless been removed from the Chantry :—

Orate p: a'i'a M' Allicie Blakcalle filia Magistra Thome Andrew que obiit ultim^o die Iulii A^o dⁱ M^o V^o XXXV cui' p'e'at' d'.

Which reads :—

Pray for the soul of Mistress Alice Blackaller daughter of Master Thomas Andrew, who died on the last day of July, in the year of our Lord 1535, on whom God have mercy.

She was probably wife to John Blackaller, *Steward* of the City, 1520; *Receiver* 1527, and *Mayor*, 1530, 1536, 1548. Risdon gives their arms as *Paly of six or and sable, on a chief gules, three bezants.*

The monument, much dilapidated, has been recently restored by a name-sake of the deceased, and who had also held the same civic dignity, an unique coincidence.

The deep religious feeling evinced by these old merchants, as well as their diligent business enterprise, and charitable character, makes the study of their lives, an interesting and instructive subject.

"Of these the pious dead,
May we their footsteps trace,
'Till with them in the land of light,
We dwell before Thy face "



THE
RENAISSANCE MONUMENT
OF
ANTHONY HARVEY.

IN EXETER CATHEDRAL, 1564.

By W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

EXETER
PRINTED BY W. P. LITTLE,
MDCCCCH.



ANTHONY HARVEY,

EXETER CATHEDRAL, 1564.

THE RENAISSANCE MONUMENT

OF

ANTHONY HARVEY,

IN EXETER CATHEDRAL, 1564.

This tomb situate in the north choir aisle, presents one of the most complete examples of Transition or Renaissance monuments now remaining. It is remarkable for the decadent Pointed dominating the design, with ornamentation almost wholly classic, and marks with rare exception, the short intermediate era, before the new influence passed with rapid declension to the ornate painted and gilded effigies kneeling or recumbent under their pillared canopies, and amply described by epitaphs 'conceited' and genealogic. The monument is composed of white stone, the sculpture of only medium merit, with no apparent trace of colour having been used on it.

Of Anthony Harvey who it commemorates described as of Aylesbeare, and also of Columb-John in Broadclyst few particulars are on record.

He appears to have been the eldest son of Thomas Harvey, by Constance, daughter of Jenkyn Herbert of Monmouth, who was the second son of Thomas Harvey (descending from the family so-named, of Thirley, Co. Bedford) by Jane daughter of Henry Drury of Ickworth, Suffolk, from whose other son William descended the Marquis of Bristol, and Anne wife of George Carew, Dean of Exeter. He had a brother named Richard of Queen-Camel, Somerset, who married Margery, daughter of William Carwithen of Panton, Devon, whose descendants, on the death of his brother, subsequently settled at Aylesbeare.

Who he married is not recorded, but he had an only daughter called Margaret, his sole heir, she married Sir Amias Poulet of Hinton St. George, Somerset, the well-known courtier to Queen Elizabeth, and custodian of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots.

Pole says—

"Here (at Columb-John) dwelled some time Antony Harvy, Esq., an expert surveyor, and father of the Lady Margaret, wife of Sir Amyas Pawlet, and grandmother of John Lord Pawlet, that now is."

and Dr. Oliver narrates that,

"fortunately for his worldly interest, he had been Steward of the Abbeyes of Hartland, Buckland, Newenham, &c., at the suppression of religious houses, and amongst other properties he obtained of King Henry VIII, on 4 July, 1545, the manor of Mydlond, or Medland in the parish of Cheriton-Bishop, then lately belonging to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. This he sold to Robert Davy of Crediton, clothier."

2. *The Renaissance Monument of Anthony Harvey.*

He died 23 May, 1564—*Inq. p.m.* 6 Elizabeth, No. 36, his daughter being then twenty six years of age, and more. The inscription on the table of his tomb is:—

Here lieth Master Anthony Harvy, Esquier, who dyed the XXIII daye of Maye A'o D'ni, 1564.

Arms, (imperfectly sculptured) *Quarterly.* 1. (*Gules*) on a bend (*argent*) three trefoils slipped, (*vert*) (HARVEY). 2. *Billeté*, a lion rampant, (BULMER, or LE BRUN?) 3. *Billeté*, three lions rampant (HERBERT?); 4 as 1:—in the fess point of the escutcheon, a crescent for difference: the crest, *A ram passant guardant*, appears in the dexter spandrel, in the sinister are the arms of Harvey, and both are repeated in the panels below.

Among the flat stones on the site of St. Kerrian's church, Exeter, is one of black marble thus inscribed:—

Here lyeth ye body of Margaret Harvy, granddaughter to Mary Modyford of this Citty, widdowe, who died ye 12 of September, 1643, in ye 8 yeare of her age.

Arms,—Harvey in a lozenge. A John Modyford, was *Steward*, 1602,—*Receiver*, 1612,—*Sheriff*, 1613,—and *Mayor* of Exeter, 1622. She probably descended from the branch of Harvey settled at Aylesbeare.

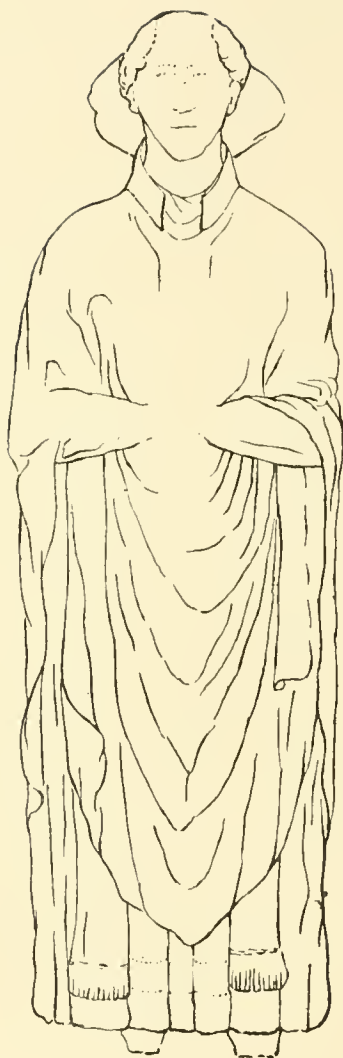
Of the Modyford family, originally of Somerset, probably related to those of Exeter, and allied by marriage with Devon, were two brothers, both created Baronets, and successively Governors of Jamaica, temp. Charles II. Sir James "of Middlesex," 18 Feb., 1660-1, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Slanning, buried at St. Andrew's, Jamaica, 13 Jan., 1672-3. Sir Thomas, a stirring and strong administrator, "of Lincolns Inn," 1 March, 1663-4, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lewin Palmer of Devon, and was buried, with his wife, in the Cathedral at St Catherine's, Jamaica, with this inscription:—

Mistake not Reader for here lyes not onely the deceased body of the Hon'ble S'r Thomas Modyford, Barronett, but even the soule and life of all Jamaica, who first made it what it now is. Here lyes the best and longest Governour, the most considerable planter, and ablest and most upright Judge this Island ever enjoyed, he dyed 2 September, 1679.

Here also lyes S'r Thomas Modyford, Jun'r, Barronett, that hopeful and flourishing branch, which the root being dead, soone after withered, who as they lived in continuall unity, were not even in death to be separated, he dyed 19 Oct., 1679.

Arms,—(*Ermine*) on a bend (*azure*) a mullet (*argent*) between two garbs, (or impaling, a chevron between three palmers scripts,—crest, *A garb* (Archer).

Both titles are extinct.



EFFIGY OF A PRIEST IN WELLINGTON CHURCH.

EFFIGY OF A PRIEST IN WELLINGTON CHURCH.

At the east end of the north aisle of Wellington Parish Church, under a low arch, is the effigy of a priest.

This, however, could not have been the original position of the monument, and it appears that at one time it was in the north wall of the aisle, an appropriate place, and probably represents the Founder of the Chapel therein.

The figure is tonsured, and habited in the usual ecclesiastical vestments of chasuble and stole, with maniple on the left arm. The face is almost completely denuded, and the hands, which were probably raised in prayer on the breast, entirely destroyed. The head rests on a cushion, but there is no support under the remains of the feet. Its date may be ascribed to about the close of the thirteenth century.

The peculiarities of the monument were thus described by Mr. Buckle at the meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological Society at Wellington in 1892 (*Proceedings*, Vol. xxxviii, page 16.)

"They might take it the figure represented the Founder of the north Chapel, and it was an interesting figure in many ways. There were marks along the side, where the ends of the iron hoops were fixed, which were bent over the figure, and connected by horizontal bars to form the hearse for supporting the pall. Besides that, an iron bar went across the arch from side to side, so that apparently the monument was doubly railed in. The inscription on the tomb had now nearly perished, and he took it that this was a very remarkable instance of the early use of English for a monumental inscription."

Mr. Buckle gives a reading of the inscription, but apparently imperfect. To this Mr. Elworthy in an appended note, adds "the following transcript made by Sir — Hill, of the British Museum:—

+ . RICHARD : PEPⁿ : d MERE : OF :
WELINTONE : : LIGGITH : IN : GRAVE :
IHV : CRIST : GODES : SONE : GRAWNTE :
HIM :

which may be read,

*Richard Person of Mere (i.e. Parson of Mary) of Welintone,
(here) lieth in grave, Jesu Christ, God's son, grant him*

There does not appear to be any record identifying him. The expression "Parson of Mary,"—to whom the Church appears to have been originally dedicated—would not infer that he had been its vicar, but one of the clergy attached, probably as a priest ministering in the Chapel of the north aisle, which he may have founded, wherein he was buried, and his effigy afterward placed.

The accompanying sketch was made a few years since, and is offered as an illustration.

W. H. H. ROGERS.





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